ORCHARD PROJECT 2014

FULHAM PALACE WALLED GARDEN

BISHOP'S AVENUE

LONDON SW6

L B OF HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM

ASSESSMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

FUP 14

FEBRUARY 2015

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

FULHAM PALACE WALLED GARDEN ORCHARD PROJECT 2014 BISHOP'S AVENUE LONDON SW6 LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM

EXCAVATION

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FulhamPalaceWalledGarden – OrchardProject2014, Bishop'sAvenue,Fulham,LondonBoroughofHammersmith andFulham,SW66EA : AnArchaeologicalAssessmentReport

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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 Thisreport detailstheresultsofarchaeologicalworksundertakenbyPre-Construct Archaeology LimitedwithintheWalledGardenatFulham Palace, Bishop'sAvenue, Fulham, London, SW6 6EA. The site is located in the London Borough of HammersmithandFulham.

1.2 The work s were undertaken between the 6th and the 28th of October 2014 and formedpartofaPublicArchaeologyProject.ThisProjectwasrequiredaspartofthe ScheduledMonumentConsentwhichwasgrantedfollowingarequesttointroducea formalappleorchardin theeasterncornerofthe WalledGarden.Intotal,forty -seven planting pits measuring 1.0m by 1.0m and 0.9m in depth were hand excavated by archaeologicalvolunteers.

1.3 Thearchaeol ogyencounteredwasmulti -phase,withthefeaturesanddepositsdating tosevenhistoricperiods:Wor kedhorizon,1550-1630,1630-1720,1720-1805,1805-1830,1830-1900andmodern.

1.4 Duetothelimiteddepthrequiredfortheplanting pits,theunderlyingnaturalgeology ofthesitewasnotreached.Theearliestev idenceofoccupation comprisedaworked horizonwhichwasperhapsbestinterpretedasan'archaicsoil'.Datingthislay erhas proved to be problematic although the presence of daub, Roman pottery and CBM throughoutthearchaeological sequenceindicatedthatthelayerm ayhaveoriginally been worked in the early Roman period. Of the 142 sherds of Roman pottery collectedthevastmajoritywerelateindate,againsuggestingthatthelayerwasmost probablyworkedthroughouttheRomanperiodandlater,asattestedbythepresence of a Saxon pottery sherd and subsequent intrusive material. The pottery recovered wasinterpretedasdomesticinorigin,perhapshintingatasmallruralsettlement.The presenceofRomanbrickandtile(includingboxflue)cannotbeignoredhowever,and hintsattheformerpresenceofasubstantiallateRomanstructure.Therecoveryof52 pieces of struck flint throughout the excavation also hints at either habitation or visitationduringtheMesolithictoEarlyNeolithicperiods,withsomeofthe diagnostic materialalsoattestingtoapresenceintheLate2ndto1stmillenniaBC.

1.5 The next phase of archaeological activity related to three garden features dating to between1550and1630. Thesecutswereintroducedfollowingtheestablishmentofa garden/orchard inthisareaofthePalacebyBishop Fitzjames between 1506and 1522. Interestingly, two of the linear cuts were east -west aligned, an arrangement whichwouldpersistthroughoutsubsequentphasesofactivity.

1.6 Further garden features were introduced between 1630 and 1720 and included furthereast -westalignedplantingbedsalongwithapossiblegravelpathway.

1.7 Between 1720 and 1805 a new horticultural horizon was deposited. This may have related to the reorganisation of the garden / orchar d, which was enclosed under BishopTerrickbetween1764and1777andturnedintoawalledkitchengarden.Now garden features and planting beds were cut into this layer, although the east -west alignmentoftheearliercutswasretained.

1.8 Further developments took place between 1805 and 1830 with the deposition of another horticultural layer. This was also cut by planting beds associated with the walled garden, several of which were also arranged in an east -west aligned linear pattern.

1.9 Phase 6 con sisted of the subsoil on the site which has been dated by the ceramic material recovered from this horizon to between 1830 and 1900.

1.10 Modern activity consist ed of a planting bed in Trench 24, the backfill of Trench B from the 2012 archaeological investigations and topsoil which sealed all of the trenches.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Archaeological works were undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 6th and the 28th of October 2014 within the Walled Garden at Fulham Palace, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, London, SW66EA (Fig. 1). The site is located in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. The project was commissioned by Sian Harrington on behalf of the Fulham Palace Trust and was project managed by Chris Mayo of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The sit e work was supervised by the author, Alexis Haslam, with the assistance of Kari Bower and Joe Brooks.

2.2 The excavation comprised a total of forty -seven planting pits measuring 1.0m by 1.0m in plan. These were excavated to a total of 0.90m in depth and were required as part of the introduction of a formal apple orchard within the eastern corner of the site. This portion of the Walled Garden was essentially divided into four quarters, each of which contained four rows of thr ee pits (Figs. 2 & 3). The quarters will be divided following the introduction of two new paths. The exception to this rule was the eastern corner which had one less planting pit. This open space was left to house the bee hives which will be situated within the orchard.

2.3 The excavations were required as part of Scheduled Monument Consent which was approved on the 25th of September 2014 (English Heritage ref: S00092503). The works were undertaken by archaeological volunteers under the guidance of professionally trained archaeologists.

2.4 The Walled Garden had previously been the subject of a number of archaeological investigations. In July 2009, a metal detecting survey on a 5m grid was undertaken in the Walled Garden by volunteer detectorists John Cole and Bill Meads under the supervision of Gifford (Brown & Emery 2009). In August and September 2009 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology within the Walled Garden (Payne & Fairman 2009). Also in 2009 a geophysical survey of the garden was undertaken by Archaeophysica (Roseveare 2009), which demonstrated the historic arrangement of the garden. From October 2010 to 2012 Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook archaeological works to monitor the Stage 2 groundworks within Fulham Palace and Bishops Park. Of relevance to the W alled Garden was extensive work completed around the Vinery and Bothy to allow them to be returned to practical use. Elements of the subterranean structure of the Vinery within the Walled Garden w ere found, including culverts considered to have facilitated underfloor heating. A watching brief was maintained during excavations for the formation of the new pathways within the Walled Garden which follow the layout depicted in the 1865 Ordnance Survey map (a perimeter circuit and central crossing). These trenches revealed the locations of the historic path layout within the Garden (Bright 2014). In 2012 a Public Archaeology Project was undertaken by Pre-Construct

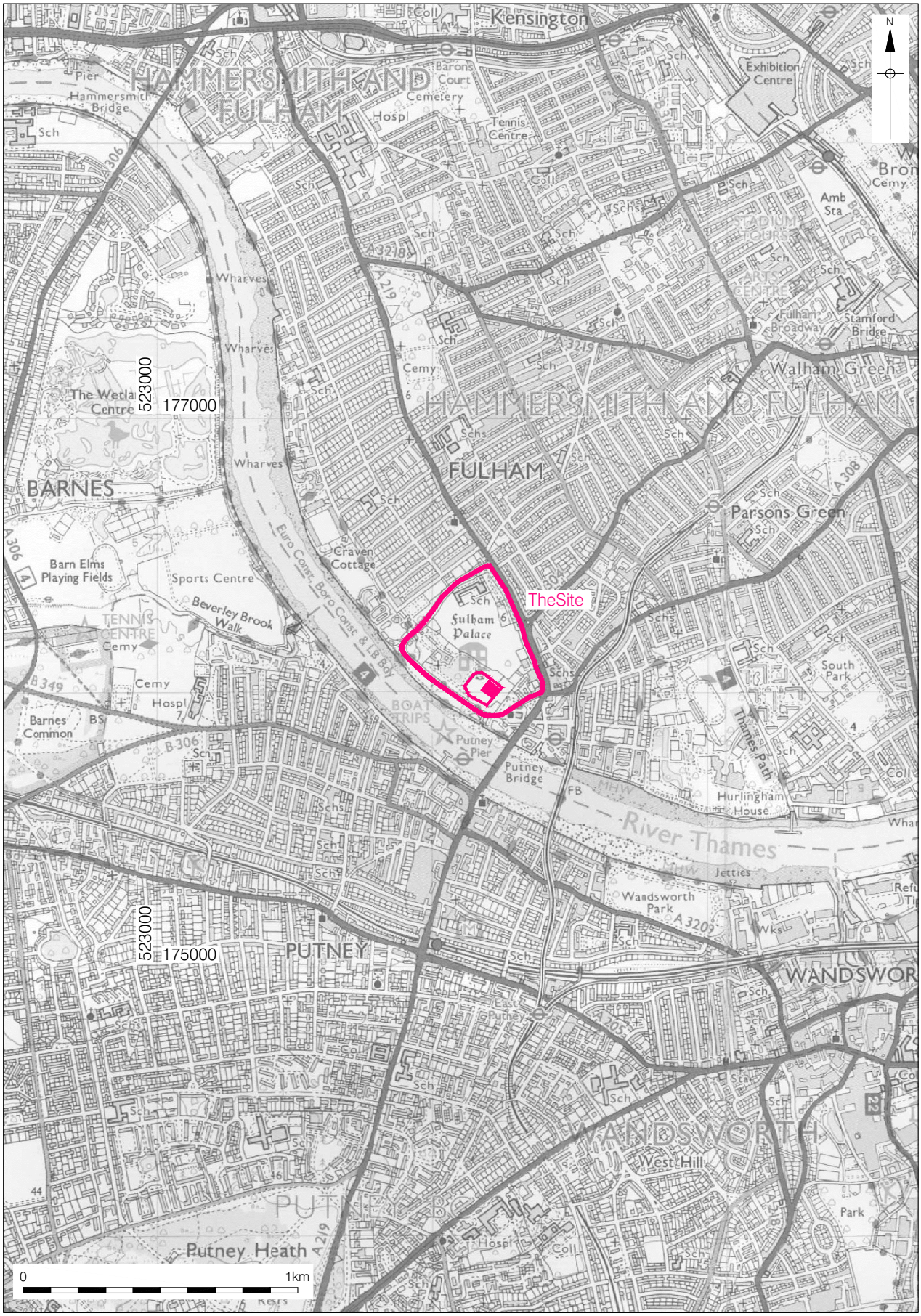
Archaeology Limited. This project was designed to provide data relating to the historical layout of the 18th- to 19th-century working kitchen garden whilst also providing an opportunity for members of the public to engage with an archaeological excavation (Bright 2013).

2.5 A detailed specification for the archaeological works was included within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2014a). A Health and Safety Method Statement was also produced prior to the investigations (Mayo 2014b). The Written Scheme of Investigation was approved by the Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments and advisor to the local authority, Iain Bright of English Heritage. Works were overseen/monitored by Phil Emery, Heritage Trustee of the Fulham Palace Trust.

2.6 The site is located within the Fulham Palace moated site, which is scheduled as an Ancient Monument (No. 134) under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Area Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983. Scheduled Monument Consent for the work was applied for by the client and granted under DCMS SMC reference S00092503.

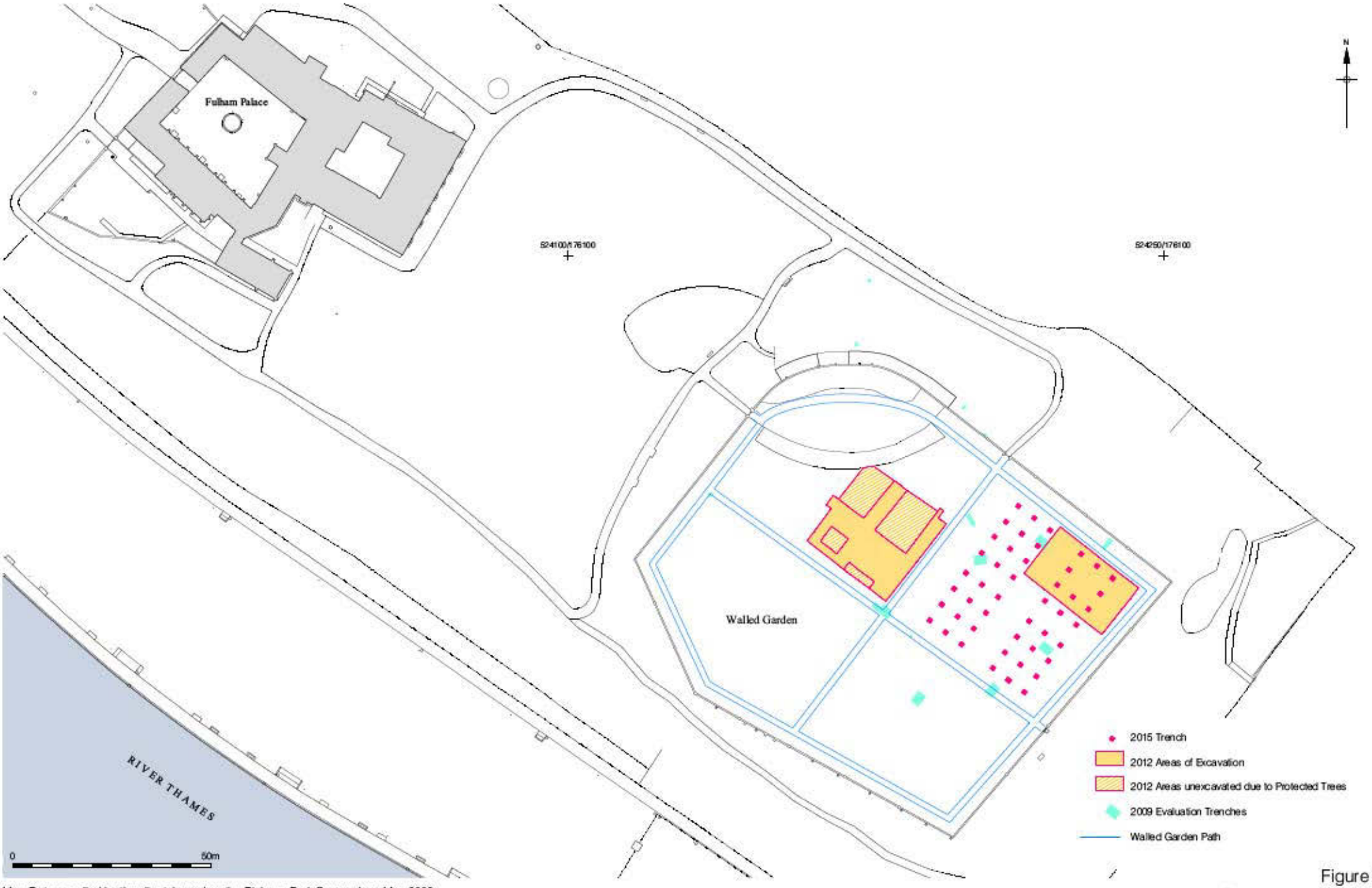
2.7 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ24197600.

2.8 The site was given the Museum of London code FUP14.



28/01/15HB

Figure1
SiteLocation
1:20,000atA4



Map Data supplied by the client, based on the Bishops Park Survey dwg, May 2009

HB 28/01/15

Figure 2
Walled Garden Location Plan
showing 2015 Trench Locations and previous interventions
1:1,250 at A4

Map Data supplied by the client, based on the Bishops Park Survey dwg, May 2009

HB 28/01/15

Figure 3
Detail of 2015 Trench Locations and previous interventions
Detail Plan 1:200 & Inset 1:1,250 at A3

3 PLANNINGBACKGROUND

3.1 The proposed development of the site is subject to planning guidance and policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), The London Plan and policies of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, which fully recognise the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodi ans.

3.2 **Regional Policy: The London Plan**

3.2.1 The London Plan, published July 2011, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London:

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

A London's heritage assets and historic en vironment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

C Developments should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should cons erve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets shoul d, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on- site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset .

LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's abil ity to accommodate change and regeneration.

3.3 **Local Policy: The London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham Development Management Local Plan (DMLP)**

3.3.1 Local planning policies relating to development and the archaeological resource are contained within the London Borough of Hamm ersmith and Fulham Development ManagementLocalPlan(DMLP)adoptedinJuly2013:

Policy – DMG7

HeritageandConservation

The council will aim to protect, restore or enhance the quality, character, appearance and setting of the borough's conservation ar eas and its historic environment, including listed buildings, historic parks and gardens, buildings and artefacts of local importance and interest, archaeological priority areas and the scheduled ancient monument. When determining applications for developm ent affectingheritageassets,thecouncilwillapplythefollowingprinciples:

a)Thepresumptionwillbeinfavouroftheconservationandrestorationofheritage assets, and proposals should secure the long term future of heritage assets. The more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption should beinfavourofitsconservation.

b)Proposalswhichinvolvesubstantialharmto,orlossof,anydesignatedheritage asset will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that they meet the criteria specifiedinparagraph133oftheNationalPlanningPolicyFramework.

c) Development affecting designated heritage assets, including alterations and extensionstobuildingswillonlybepermitteditthesignificanceoftheheritageasset is preserved or enhanced or if there is clear and convincing justification. Where measures to mitigate the effects of climate change are proposed, the benefits in meeting climate change objectives should be balanced against any harm to the significance of the heritage asset and its setting [for further detail see the relevant SPD].

d)Applicationsfordevelopmentaffectingheritageassets(buildingsandartefactsof local importance and interest) will be determined having regard to the scale and impactofanyharmorlossandthesignificanceoftheheritageasset.

e) Development should preserve the setting of, make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of the heritage asset. The presence of heritage assets shouldinformhighqualitydesignwithinitssetting.

f) Particular regard will be given to matters of scale, height, massing, alignment, materialsanduse.

g) Where changes of use are proposed for heritage assets, the proposed use shouldbeconsistentwiththeaimsofconservationof theassetconcerned.

h) Applications should include a description of the significance of the asset concerned and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development upon it or its setting. The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the nature andleveloftheasset'ssignificance.

i)Whereaheritageassetcannotbe retained,thedevelopershouldensurethata suitably qualified person carries out an analysis [including photographic surveys] of its design before it is lost, in order to record and advance the understanding of heritage in the borough. The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to thenatureandlevelofthe asset'ssignificance;and

j)itrespectstheprinciplesofaccessibleandinclusivedesign

Justification

4.146 Hammersmith and Fulham has maintained a much- valued built heritage, much of which falls within the borough's 45 designated conservation areas (see Proposals Map and Table 3 below). In many of these areas, the street provides a sense of scale and thes etting for the consistent terraces of uniform architectural design. Within the borough, there are over 500 statutorily Listed Buildings and approximately 2,150 locally designated Buildings of Merit, as well as a number of archaeological priority areas and the ancient monument of the Fulham Palace moated site (see Proposals Map and Core Strategy Appendix 4). The heritage assets make an important contribution to the townscape character of the borough.

4.147 Heritage assets are a non-renewable resource. The c ouncil considers the historical character and architectural heritage of the borough should be preserved for future generations.

4.148 New development should have a good relationship with the character of the surrounding historic context. The character of a conservation area will be derived from the individual buildings within it, their relationship to each other, and the spaces between them; from the townscape in its broadest sense, and from the interrelationship between the public realm, open spaces and t he built form. The character of the conservation area may be uniform, or, in larger conservation areas, may vary within its boundaries. The character may also be defined by its land uses and by its archaeological potential.

4.149 The special character of the conservation areas makes it essential that new development accords with their special architectural and visual qualities. The Character Profiles produced for the borough's conservation areas will assist in interpreting the scale, massing, height and al ignment of development and also the finer grain elements such as vertical and horizontal rhythms, materials and decorative or architecturally important features. Reference will also be made to street building lines and local building traditions where appropriate. New buildings will not necessarily be required to copy their older neighbours, although there will be places where a facsimile development will be appropriate. The aim should be to promote high quality design which contributes positively to the area, harmonising the new development with its neighbours in the conservation area. Valued historic assets can inform high quality design.

4.150 The council will protect its listed buildings from demolition or harmful alteration and from development which has a harmful impact on their setting.

4.151 No specific powers other than normal planning controls are available to regulate the use to which listed buildings are put, but the council considers that it is important that these buildings should not be used i n a manner which is harmful to their character. It will therefore take every opportunity to persuade those involved to co-operate in finding appropriate uses and may in certain circumstances be prepared to allow a use that would not normally be approved on other policy grounds, provided this will protect the character of the building. The council expects the owners and/or users of listed buildings to play their part in their upkeep, and will use its legal powers to ensure proper maintenance of buildings and their settings.

4.152 The council will work with English Heritage to maintain the Heritage at Risk Register and reduce the number of heritage assets at risk in the borough.

4.153 The council wishes to promote simple and uncomplicated access, into and around listed buildings. The goal is for disabled people or people with mobility problems to use the property in the same way as everyone else. This will call for creative and sensitive solutions though there may be cases where a compromise solution is neces sary.

4.154 There are many buildings in the borough, in addition to the listed buildings, which are of merit and which contribute to the character of the locality because of their townscape value, architectural quality or historic associations. Many of these

buildings and artifacts are included in a Local Register. Most buildings on the register have been selected through external inspection on the basis of their architectural character and/or their contribution to the visual quality of the street scene. However, there may be instances where the interior of the buildings is valuable. Proposals to add to, or in exceptional cases remove buildings from, the Local Register will be considered as and when appropriate and in consultation with the relevant amenity societies. Furthermore the council may recommend that particular buildings on the Local Register should be added to the Statutory National List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

4.155 Locally important buildings are of value in terms of townscape, architectural or historic interest, and it is especially important that they should not be demolished. Any alterations should only be carried out in a way that respects the scale, character and materials of the building (see relevant supplementary planning document).

4.156 There will be a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration of, or cause damage to, or have a harmful impact on the setting of, Archaeological Remains of National or Local Importance, whether scheduled or not.

4.157 Applicants will be required to arrange for archaeological field evaluation of any such remains within the archaeological priority areas defined on the Proposals Map before applications are determined or if found during development works in such areas or elsewhere. Proposals should include provision for the remains and their settings to be protected, enhanced or preserved. Where it is accepted that physical preservation in situ is not possible or not merited, planning permission may be subject to conditions and/or formal agreement requiring the developer to secure investigation and recording of the remains and publication of the results. It is therefore important for developers to consult English Heritage at an early stage. New buildings will normally destroy any archaeological remains and therefore these should be excavated by a qualified archaeological unit before work commences. This is because the context of any archaeological find is an essential part of the historical value of any remains. The council considers it is reasonable for a person thus threatening part of the community's heritage to fund adequate excavation, the subsequent academic and popular reports, as well as publicity both for the excavation and the reports. The council will encourage developers to inform local archaeological societies of the start of any archaeological excavation and to make arrangements for public viewing of excavations in progress, wherever possible, and for subsequent analysis, interpretation and presentation to the archaeological and amenity societies and the public of any archaeological results and finds.

3.4 The site is located in the grounds of Fulham Palace Moated Site, Scheduled Ancient Monument (No. 134) under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983. Scheduled Monument Consent was approved prior to the reported archaeological works (DCMS / English Heritage Ref: S00092503).

3.5 Government guidance provides a framework which:

- Protects Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Protects the settings of these sites
- Has a presumption in favour of in-situ preservation of nationally important remains
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from field evaluation) to enable informed decisions

- Providesfortheexcavationandinvestigationofsitesnotimportantenoughto meritin -situpreservation.

4 GEOLOGYANDTOPOGRAP HY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales (Sheet 270, South London) the site lies upon the Kempton Park River Terrace Gravels on the north side of the River Thames. These gravels formed during the Devensi an period and are described as a post-diversionary Thames River Terrace Deposit: gravel, sandy and clayey in part.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site iss ituated approximately 100m to the north-east of the River Thames.

4.2.2 Although the topography within the palace grounds is generally flat, a slight slope from north to south was recorded within the excavation area. Whereas the highest ground level was observed at 4.09m OD at the northern end of the site, the lowest level was recorded at 3.70m OD in Trench 45 in the western corner. This suggests that the ground does indeed rise from the south in a northerly direction towards Fulham Palace Road.

4.2.3 At the time of the archaeological works, the entire eastern quadrant of the Walled Garden was covered with topsoil and grass.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICALANDH ISTORICALBACKGROUND

5.1 Whatfollowsisasynthesisofhistoricalandarchaeologicaldatacollectedoverrecent yearstogiveabroadoverviewofthebackgroundoftheFulhamPalacemoatedsite. This overview includes data collected by FARG, the Museum of London and Pre-ConstructArchaeologyovertherecentdecadesuptoandincludingtherecent Walled GardenProject(2012).

5.2 General

5.2.1 The origin of the moat is unknown although theories suggesting an Iron Age or Danish provenancehave beenpostulated.Thepalacewasfoundedinm edievaltimes butnotonthesiteofthepresentbuildingwhichdatesfromtheearlypost -medieval period. An archaeological excavation to the south of the moated enclosure found Neolithic and Roman activity (Arthur & Whitehouse 1978). While survival of earlier structures and features on the site is believed to be high, modern landscaping has masked the position and extent off eatures such as the moat. As part of the recent PhaseII Restorationworksaportionofthemoatwasrestoredtotheimmediatenorth andsouthsidesoftheMoatBridge.Althoughonlyexcavatedtoadepththatremains within the early 20th -century backfill (see below), the shape and form of the moat along with its relationship with the bridge, as it may have once existed, has been carefullyreconstructed.

5.3 Prehistoric

5.3.1 Residual artefacts have been recovered from excavations across the moat dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age. Excavations to the north of the palacehavealsoproducedresidualmaterialdatingtotheNeolithicandIronAge.Itis considered likely that the origins of the enclosure, nowdelimited by the moat , lie in thelaterprehistoricorRomanperiod.

5.3.2 In addition, it is known that the terrace gravels of the Thames floodplain were widely exploited during the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Age periods. Transitory huntingandfishingintheareagavew aytoearlyfarmingsettlementsbutthelocation ofthesesettlementsinthevicinityofthest udyareaisnotknown.FulhamandPutney are however situated on one of the few places along the Thames where the stable terrace gravels are not overlain by allu vial deposits and this, combined with their locationattheextremesouthofalargemeanderintheThames , arethoughttomake thisareaofstrategicimportancethroughoutheprehistoricperiod.

5.3.3 The origins of occupation appear to be centred upon a prehi storic ford across the river,alittleup-riverofthepresentPutneyBridge.Thislayatthesouthernendofthe conjectured route of a contemporary trackway, thought to run to the northeast along the line of Fulham Road. The conjectured line for this trackway is emphasised by a

seriesofhighqualityfindsdatingfromtheNeolithictotheearlyRomanperiodwhich havebeenrecoveredduring dredging episodesalong theRiverThames.

5.4 **Roman**

5.4.1 Until1972,theevidenceforRomanactivityinFulhamwaslimitedto the discoveryof the1st-centuryAD 'FulhamSword'recoveredfromtheMiddlesexbankoftheriverin 1887.In1972-73excavationsacrossthem oatproducedevidenceoffourth-century Roman occupation on the palace site. This took the form of a bank and grav el surfaces. This was preceded by a destruction / demolition phase which in turn was precededbyapossibleconstructionphase.

5.4.2 Excavationsinthegroundsimmediatelytothenorthof thepalaceproducedevidence of 4th-centuryoccupationwithaboundaryditchanddemolitiondebrisderivingfroma Romanbuilding(SMRNumber051004).

5.4.3 In addition a number of finds of Roman / Romano-British pottery have also been recorded from withinthe moat. The SMR records a find of Romano-British pottery fromthethrowof atreetothesouthofthewalledgarden. InvestigationsbyFARGin 1975intheWalledGardenrevealedevidenceofRomanoccupationwithaploughed-up gravel surface (road?), 4th-century ditch and debris and coins (Bloice 1976). A 2009 PCA evaluation (Payne & Fairman 2009) provided evidence for surviving Romanfeaturesand archaeological layers withinthe area of theWalled Garden. A north-easttosouth- west alignedRomanditchwasobservedtothenorthoftheeast lawnduringthePhaseII Restorationworks in2011(Bright2014).

5.5 **SaxonandMedieval**

5.5.1 During the Saxon and medieval periods the manor of the bishops of London was establishedonthesite,almostcertainlytothewestofitscurrentpositionwithinwhat is known as the 'homestead moat', a double di tched rectangular enclosure in the south-west of the main moated site. This feature was found in the Fulham Palace Phaselarchaeologicalinvestigations(Leary2009).

5.5.2 Inadditionanumberoffindsofartefacts survive fromthisperiod,m ostparticularlyin theextremenorthofthemoatwhereanassemblageofSaxonpotterywasrecovered.

5.5.3 Thehousewasrebuiltduringthe13thcenturytotheeastofthehomesteadenclosure whenalessrestrictedsitewasneededforalargerresidence.Itwassitedaroundthe easterncourtyardandwasthoughttobeassociatedwiththeformaldelineationofthe great moated enclosure, giving rise to the claim that this was the largest medieval moatedenclosureinEngland.Theearliestdocumentaryreferencetothemoatwasa mentionofthe'magnafossa'(GreatDitch)in1392.

5.5.4 Anumberofisolatedpits,linearsandirregularlyshapedcutfeatures , whichcontained pottery dated to the 11th -14th centuries, were observed during the Phase II

restoration works. In addition a mortared ragstone wall foundation, located close to the later housekeeper 's wing was observed (Bright 2014).

5.5.5 During the 14th century the loose arrangement of buildings forming the manor house were restyled into one coherent structure set around the eastern courtyard. The later 15th century saw the erection of the great hall and service rooms.

5.5.6 The SMR also contains an entry for the medieval bridge and gate piers although those visible today are clearly Victorian. In the paddock area in the west ern corner of the moated grounds evidence of medieval occupation was provi ded by gravel surfaces, ditches and pits. The Phase II watching brief provided an opportunity to excavate a sondage within a restored portion of the moat, on the north side of the bridge. Uncovered within this were a series of timber planks and beams which, from their discarded arrangement, appeared to form the remains of an earlier bridge that formed the crossing over the moat before being superseded by a later structure. Dendrochronological analysis of the timbers suggests that, assuming they were neither re-used nor later repairs, they would date to between *c.* 1249 and *c.* 1285 (Bright 2014).

5.6 **Tudor & Early Post -Medieval**

5.6.1 The early post -medieval period witnessed a phase of substantial alteration and enlargement. The three-storey porch at the western end of the screens passage was added in *c.* 1500 when the western courtyard was developed.

5.6.2 Between 1506 and 1522 the bishop in residence was Fitzjames who built a new service range along the south side of the west cour t along with enclosing the walled garden to the east of the house. One of the gateways into this garden survives on the north-west side.

5.6.3 Also during the 16th and early 17th centuries, a state wing was added to the north side of the east court and a long gallery projecting from the east side of the same court. The latter was supported on a stone-built garden gallery. These additions resulted in the creation of two further minor courtyards. The housekeeper's wing was also added to the north- west corner of the main building and the granary and a pre-cursor to the later stable buildings were established. This is thought to be the maximum size of the palace as during the 18th and 19th centuries the palace was massively rebuilt and contracted in size as a result.

5.6.4 Excavations carried out to the north and east of the palace during the Phase I and II works produced evidence for the state wing, the housekeeper's wing, the stable building, the granary and the 17th- century gardens (Leary 2009; Bright 2014).

5.7 **Eighteenth & Nineteenth Centuries**

5.7.1 In 1715 the state wing on the north side of the east court was demolished to make

wayforanewnorthrange.

5.7.2 BishopSherlockwasresponsibleforaradicalremodellingofthegreathall.In *c.*1750 he demolishedtheearlyparlourandsolarblockatthenorthendandbuiltagrand newdiningroom.

5.7.3 DuringtheoccupancyofBishopTerricktheeasternpartofthehousewascompletely redeveloped withthedemolitionofthemedievalchapelandrestructuringoftheeast court which was embellished with the trappings of the new and fashionable "Strawberry Hill Gothic" style. As was then the fashion, the various walled gardens andplots,andmanyofthetrees,greenhousesandexoticplants,weresweptawayin favouroflongwalksaroundagreatlaw n,throughshrubberies,alongthebanksofthe Moat and through the Warren (now the site of the allotments). The Tudor walled orchardwasonlypartiallydemolished,withasectionofitswallbeingreusedtoform thewesternpartofthepresentWalledGarden.

5.7.4 ItisthoughtthattheWalledGardenwascreatedduringthetenureofBishopTerrick (1764-77). The first documentary evidence is a 1765 reference in the accounts to bricklayersworkingontheWalledGardenindicatesthatitwasbeingconstructedin thisyear (Rodwell1988).Analysisofthebrickfabricsinthelowerportionofthewall dividingthevineryandbothysupportsthismid18th-centurydate. Botht he2009PCA evaluation (Payne & Fairman 2009) and the 2012 Walled Garden Project (Bright 2013) confirmedsoilhorizonsandgardenfeaturesdatedtothe18th -19th centuries. During the 2010-2012 Phase II restoration works the original late 18th /early 19th - century garden pathways were encountered and restored as close to the original layoutasthemoderntopographyofthegardenwouldallow.Duringthesamephase of works elements of the subterranean structure of the Vinery was found, including culvertsconsideredtohavefacilitatedunderfloorheating(Bright2014).

5.7.5 Duringtheearly19thcenturyBishopHowleylargelyundidtheornam entationcarried out by Terrick. He also demolished the medieval kitchens and had an entirely new range built onthenorthsideofthewestcourt.

5.7.6 TheWalled Gardenwas portrayed in a series of 19th -centurymapsof 1831, 1860 and1869whichdepict paths,plantingbedsandtrees.

5.7.7 The1869 inventory of Fulham Palacecontainsanentry referringtothecontentsof thekitchengarden,whichprovidesalittleinsightintosomeofwhatwasbeinggrown there at the time. Under the heading 'in garden', there were 75 pots of chrysanthemums,30vinesinpots,sixpropagatingpans,averylargenumberofpots in various sizes, pea sticks, 21 dahlia sticks, hollyhock stakes, 25 kale pots (for blanchingseakale)andironstakesfortraining roses.

5.7.8 In1866thelastmajordevelopmentwasundertakenonthehousewhenanewchapel wasconstructedasaprojectinglimbfromthejunctionofthecourts.

5.8 **TwentiethCentury**

5.8.1 Between 1921 and 1924 the Bishop in Residence systematically infilled the moat , charginglocalbuildersandcontractorsafeeperloadtodumpdemolitionrubbleand builders' waste.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICALMETHODOLOGY

6.1 The Fulham Palace Trust secured Scheduled Monument Consent (English Heritage reference: S00092503) in order to undertake archaeological works within the Walled Garden of Fulham Palace. These works comprised the excavation of forty-seven tree pits which were situated within the eastern quadrant of the garden itself.

6.2 The pits (referred to as trenches throughout this report) were excavated in order to prepare the area for the introduction of a formal apple orchard. Each of the trenches measured 1.0m by 1.0m in plan and 0.90m in depth. The trenches were arranged in four separate quadrants comprising four rows of three trenches each (Fig. 3). These quadrants will eventually be divided following the introduction of two new paths. In the eastern quadrant a gap was left in the centre of the arrangement in order to provide space for the two beehives which were already present on the site.

6.3 The excavation of the trenches was undertaken by archaeological volunteers under the guidance and direction of professional archaeologists from Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. This provided an opportunity for both members of the public and archaeological students to take part in an archaeological investigation, to learn about the methodology and practices used in urban archaeological excavation and recording, and to learn about the history of the site whilst embracing a hands on approach in unmasking further evidence about the site's past.

6.4 The trenches were laid out in advance by the gardeners at Fulham Palace who used a baseline system to set the trenches out. A 1m ² hard frame was then used by the gardeners in order to establish the excavation limits of each trench. A protective membrane was then laid around each trench in order to provide space for spoil storage. The gardeners then removed the turf and topsoil from each trench prior to commencement of archaeological excavation.

6.5 The trenches were then hand excavated by the archaeological volunteers under the guidance of the professional archaeologists. All layers and features were recorded in plan. After completion each of the trenches was hand cleaned, examined, and recorded in both plan and section, with two sections recorded in each trench.

6.6 The single context recording system, developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCA's Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009), was used throughout the excavation process. Plans were recorded at a scale of 1:20 and sections were recorded at a scale of 1:10.

6.7 Baselines were established on each trench. These were then surveyed using a total station theodolite and were located to the national grid. A Temporary Benchmark (TBM) was established on the site, the datum being transferred from the previous

benchmark used in the Walled Garden Project of 2012 (value 3.86m OD). The new TBM had the value of 3.96m OD and was used to level all of the trenches.

6.8 All finds were retrieved and the majority of these were processed on site at the same time as the fieldwork was undertaken. No environmental samples were taken from the garden features as the previous phase of work in 2012 (Bright 2013) had determined that limited environmental results were achieved from an assessment of the pollen taken from bulk samples. This was because 'all soils suffer from some form of natural bioturbation (including animal and plant disturbance) and cultural processes (such as the use of tools, deliberate planting and the addi tion of lime or manure). Any pollen will have been moved around within the profile by any of these processes, or could even have been derived from an external source. Therefore, although pollen is present, it may represent mixing of contemporaneous and pos t-burial pollen; indeed, whilst grass and weed taxa may have grown in the former garden it also currently grows at or around the margins of the site' (Batchelor 2013). Likewise no samples were taken from the potentially Roman horizon at the base of the sequence because it likely that this layer represented a mixed disturbed horizon subject to possible ploughing and other horticultural activity over an extended period of time as witnessed by the presence of later intrusive material amongst the Roman finds.

6.9 All exposed archaeological horizons and spoil were metal -detected by Phil Emery, Heritage Trustee of the Fulham Palace Trust, who possessed a section 42 licence.

7 PHASEDARCHAEOLOGICA LSEQUENCE

7.1 PHASE1– WORKEDH ORIZON

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the archaeological works concerned a horizon of mid brown yellow silty gravelly sand. This layer was observed in every trench apart from Trenches 8, 25 and 26 and was recorded at a highest level of 3.44m OD in Trench 32 [277]. It was recorded at a lowest level of 2.93m OD in Trench 23 [146], yet in correlation with the moderntopography of the site the horizon generallyappeared to slope downwards from north to south.

7.1.2 Dating this context has proved to be problematic. C ontexts [87] in Trench 6, [120] i n Trench 22, [269] in Trench 30, [277] in Trench 32, [282] in Trench 35, [258] in Trench 42, [280] in Trench 44 and [229] in Trench 46 exclusively contained Roman potter y, whilst from context [96] in Trench 20 a Roman coin of Arcadius dated AD 388-402 was recovered. This may suggest a Roman date in origin, an interpretation which would appear to be supported by the recovery of Roman brick, tile and daub from contexts [80] in Trench 13, [47] in Trench 18, [121] in Trench 19, [157] in Trench 29, [220] in Trench 31, [258] in Trench 42 and [264] in Trench 45. A fragment of sandy combed box flue tile was also recovered from [80].

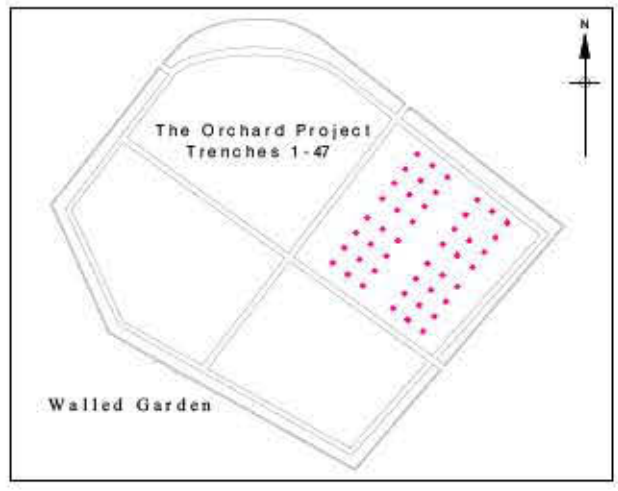
7.1.3 Further gravitas was added to this interpretation by the presence of deposit [88] in Trench 16. Described as a loose mid red brown san dy silt, this context was observed at the base of the trench beneath worked horizon context [82] at 3.01m OD. Due to the cessation of excavation it was unclear if [88] represented the fill of a feature or the emergence of a new horizon. It was from this context however that an almost complete Nene Valley colour coated lid dating to between AD 240 and AD 400 was recovered (see Appendix 2 Plate 1) .

7.1.4 In contrast, it should be stated that much of the Roman material recovered from the worked horizon was abraded, and the presence of later fragments of pot tery and tile within the layer indicated that the surface had been turned over, most probably both during and after the Roman period of occupation. The later pottery and tile recovered may well have been intrusive, yet the presence of a Saxon sherd of pottery (AD 400-650) within [237] in Trench 12 could also suggest continued occupation. Roman pottery and CBM was present throughout the sequence on site indicating a continued working of the land, whilst the recovery of struck flint from both the worked horizon and the post -medieval la yers provided evidence of earlier settlement or visitation dating from the Mesolithic through to the Early Bronze Age.

7.2 PHASE2– 1550-1630 (Fig.4)

7.2.1 Onlythreefeatureswererecordedina ssociationwithPhase2,andallofthemwere located in the western area of the archaeological works. In Trench 33, circular cut [196] measured 0.40m in diameter and 0.19m in depth at 3.22m OD. Cutting into Phase1deposit[211]itwasfilledby[196],a firmdepositofyellowbrownsandysilt.

7.2.2 Further to the south, east -west aligned linear cuts were observed in Trenches 40 [239] and 44 [215] and again cut the worked horizon. Both were recorded at a highest level of 3.08mOD and were respectively filled by [240] and [214], deposits identical to [196]. Measuring up to a maximum of 0.11m in depth, both of these features were interpreted as linear planting beds. Pottery recovered from fill [214] has been dated to between 1550 and 1600.



Phase 2 feature

0 5m

22/01/15 HB

Figure 4
Phase 2 Plan
Detail 1:125 & Inset 1:2,000 at A3

7.3 PHASE3– 1630-1720 (Fig.5)

7.3.1 Theearliestcontextrelatingto Phase3 was [186],afirmdepositofmidyellowbrown sandysiltwhichsealedcut[197]inTrench33.Containingpotterydatingtobetween 1480and1750, [186]wasupto0.13mthickat3.26mOD. Theoriginsofthisdeposit wereunclear.Itwasnotobservedwithinanyoftheothertrenchesbutinallprobability representedtheremnantsofahorticulturalhorizon.

7.3.2 Theremainingfeaturesbelongingto Phase3comprisedgardenfeatures,allofwhich cuttheworkedhorizonapartfrom[203]inTrench33whichcut[186],andcut[199]in Trench40whichcut Phase2feature[239].

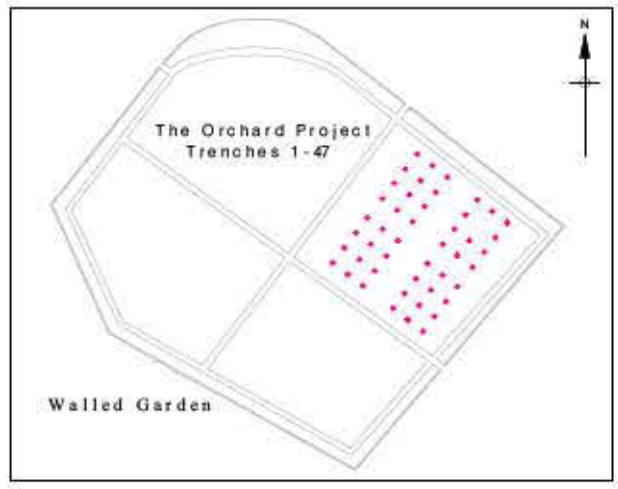
Trench	Cut	Fill	N-S	E-W	Depth	Highest Level
1	[16]	[15]	0.48m	0.75m	0.18m	3.17mOD
1	[45]	[46]	0.28m	0.92m	0.13m	3.10mOD
3	[50]	[49]	0.26m	1.06m	0.11m	3.32mOD
7	[51]	[52]	0.68m	0.45m	0.18m	3.14mOD
14	[68]	[67]	0.72m	0.26m	0.10m	3.14mOD
14	[76]	[77]	0.28m	0.38m	0.11m	3.20mOD
30	[174]	[175]	0.76m	1.00m	0.22m	3.25mOD
40	[199]	[200]	0.72m	0.54m	0.12m	3.15mOD
33	[202]	[203]	0.88m	0.44m	0.02m	3.22mOD
28	[209]	[210]	1.06m	0.64m	0.14m	3.23mOD
30	[241]	[242]	0.24m	1.00m	0.19m	3.25mOD
34	[265]	[256]	0.84m	0.86m	0.22m	3.30mOD
34	[267]	[268]	0.50m	0.52m	0.27m	3.30mOD

Table1:Phase3gardenfeatures

7.3.3 Allofthesec utswereinterpretedasgardenfeaturesandeachcontainedasinglefill. Thefillswerevariouslydescribedasloosetofirmdepositsofmidredtomidyellow brownsiltysandswithflecksandfragmentsofcharcoal,cbmandsmallsubangular pebbles. Pott eryrecovered from these features dated broadly to between the late 17th and early 18th centuries, although a more secure ceramic date of 1630-1700 wasprovidedinregardsoffill[175]ofcut[174].

7.3.4 There was no specific pattern or arrangement in regards of the various Phase 3 gardenfeatureswhichweregenerallyeithersub-circularorlinearinplan.Cut[265]in

Trench34didhowever appeartofollowaneast -westalignment,whichmaysuggesta continuity ofthearrangementofplantingbedsbetweenP hases 2and3.Of notewas cut[50]inTrench3whichwasfilled by[49],afirmdepositofmidredbrowngravel mixedwithsiltand clay.Thelinear arrangementof[50]andcompact natureof[49] suggestedthatthisfeaturemayoncehaveformedpartofagardenpath.



Tr24

Tr25

Tr26

pit [45]
Tr1
pit [16]

Tr2

pathway [49]
Tr3

Tr27

Tr28
garden feature [209]

Tr29

Tr4

Tr5

Tr30
garden feature [241]
garden feature [174]

Tr31

Tr32

Tr6

garden feature [51]
Tr7

Tr8

Tr33
garden feature [203]

garden feature [267]
Tr34
garden feature [265]

Tr35

Tr9

S10
Tr10

Tr11

Tr36

Tr37

Tr38

Tr12

Tr13

garden feature [76]
Tr14
garden feature [68]

Tr39

garden feature [199]
Tr40

Tr41

Tr15

Tr16

Tr17

Tr42

Tr43

Tr44

Tr18

Tr19

Tr20

Tr45

Tr46

Tr47

Tr21

Tr22

S23
Tr23

Phase 3 feature

0 5m

28/01/15 HB

Figure 5
Phase 3 Plan
Detail 1:125 & Inset 1:2,000 at A3

7.4 PHASE4– 1720-1805 (Figs.6&8)

7.4.1 Theearliestdeposit in Phase4 was ahorticulturallayer.Describedasasoftdeposit of mid red brown silty sand this horizon measured between 0.04m and 0.24m in thicknessandcontainedfragmentsofcharcoalandCBMalongwithsmallsubangular pebbles.Thelayerwasobserved inTrenches5[55],7[29],8[38],10[97],15[137], 18[36],25[139],26[100],27[149],28[201],35[279],40[181]and42[252]andwas recorded at a highest level of 3.60m in Trench 27 and a lowest level of 3.05m in Trench 10. In most instances this layer sealed the worked horizon, although in Trenches7,28and40itoverlaythePhase3features.InTrenches8,25and26the required depth of the trench was reached before the layer was fully excavated. Pottery dating to between 1720 and 1780 was recovered from contex ts [181] and [201],whilst18th-centuryclaytobaccopipewasretrievedfrom[38].

7.4.2 TheremainingfeaturesbelongingtoPhase4wereeithercutdirectlyintothePhase1 worked horizon, or cut the Phase 4 horticultural layer. These cut features were all interpretedasplantingbedsandasfarascouldbedeterminedweregenerallyeither sub-circularorlinearinshape withflattoconcavebases .Thelinearfeaturesonce againappearedtofollowan east-west alignment,suggestingaretainedarrangement ofplantingbedsfromtheearlierphasesofactivity.Notablysimilarlyalignedplanting beds dating to between 1780 and 1800 were recorded during the Walled Garden investigationsof2012inTrenchA.

Trench	Cut	Fill	N-S	E-W	Depth	Highest Level
4	[27]	[26]	0.38m	0.32m	0.13m	3.30mOD
6	[74]	[73]	0.70m	0.42m	0.08m	3.21m OD
7	[30]	[31]	0.50m	0.60m	0.25m	3.25m OD
9	[105]	[106]	1.06m	0.84m	0.23m	3.27m OD
10	[129]	[130]	0.96m	0.58m	0.06m	3.03mOD
10	[135]	[136]	0.42m	0.46m	0.03m	3.00mOD
11	[59]	[60]	0.70m	0.50m	0.04m	3.10m OD
15	[115]	[114]	0.34m	0.46m	0.43m	3.34mOD
15	[132]	[131]	0.40m	0.65m	0.16m	3.27mOD
22	[128]	[127]	0.26m	0.36m	0.18m	3.05m OD
23	[154]	[155]	0.64m	0.52m	0.18m	2.86mOD
23	[193]	[192]	N/A	0.60m	0.20m	3.12mOD
27	[118]	[117]	1.02m	0.56m	0.30m	3.60mOD
28	[183]	[184]	0.28m	0.35m	0.04m	3.35mOD
29	[153]	[150]	0.20m	0.26m	0.06m	3.26mOD
31	[208]	[207]	0.34m	0.60m	0.25m	3.36m OD
39	[159]	[158]	0.54m	0.42m	0.14m	3.29mOD
39	[188]	[187]	0.37m	0.43m	0.28m	3.29mOD
44	[217]	[216]	0.84m	0.66m	0.04m	3.09mOD
47	[164]	[165]	0.94m	0.92m	0.21m	3.27mOD
47	[166]	[167]	0.58m	0.80m	0.05m	3.26mOD

Table2:Phase4sub-circulargarden features

7.4.3 ThefeaturesrepresentedinTable2weregenerallysub-circularin plan andcontained singlefills.Thesedepositsweredescribedasclaysands,firmincompactionandmid grey to brown in colour with some mottling, with inclusions comprising fl ecks and fragments of charcoal and CBM along with small sub angular flints and pebbles.

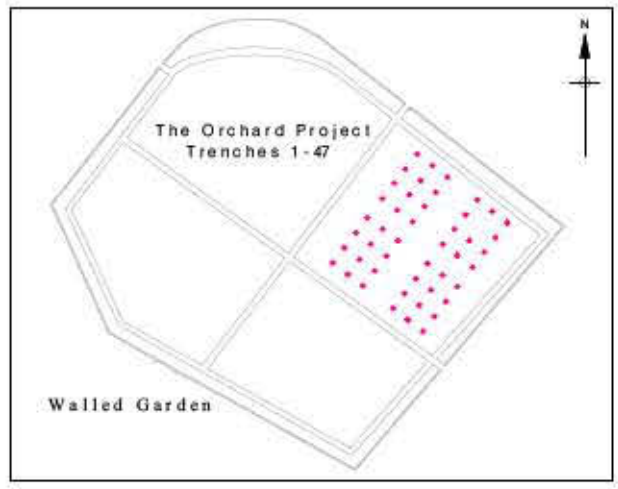
Pottery dating to the 18th century was recovered from cuts [129], [118] and [183], whilst ceramic material dating to between 1720 and 1780 was retrieved from [208]. In Trench 4, cut [27] had previously been excavated during the Walled Garden investigations of 2012, during which it was assigned the context number FPW 12 [143].

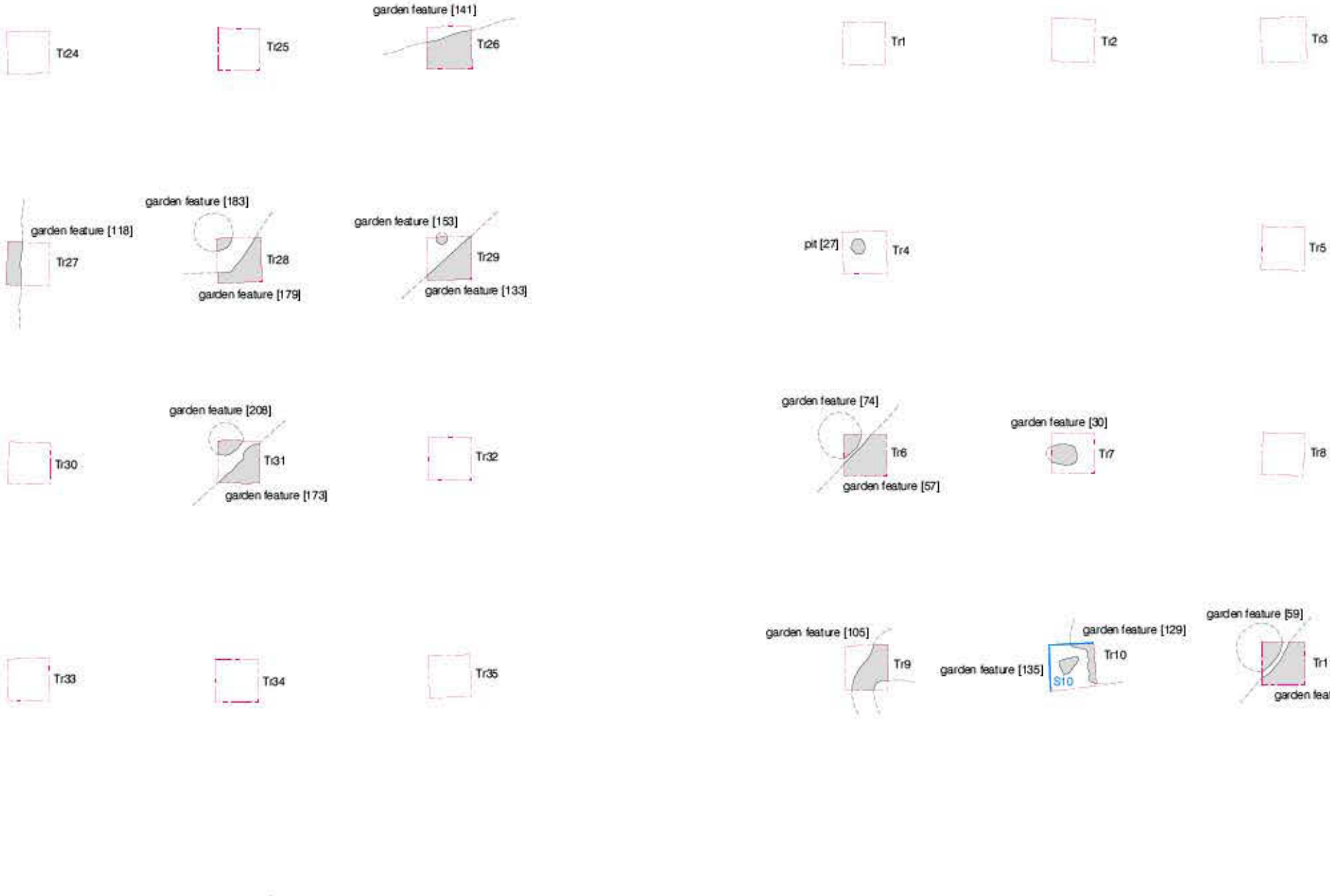
Trench	Cut	Fill	N-S	E-W	Depth	Highest Level
6	[57]	[56]	0.92m	1.00m	0.15m	3.21m OD
11	[61]	[62]	1.00m	1.00m	0.06m	3.10mOD
12	[236]	[235]	0.26m	0.74m	0.06m	3.06mOD
26	[141]	[140]	0.90m	0.98m	0.05m	3.33mOD
28	[179]	[180]	1.06m	1.04m	0.05m	3.36mOD
29	[133]	[283]	1.02m	1.06m	0.21m	3.35mOD
31	[173]	[172]	0.94m	0.98m	0.27m	3.40mOD
36	[176]	[177]	1.08m	1.04m	0.20m	3.28mOD
37	[246]	[245]	0.64m	0.64m	0.08m	3.20mOD
37	[261]	[284]	1.00m	0.80m	0.12m	3.20mOD
41	[194]	[195]	0.70m	0.70m	0.22m	3.32mOD
41	[225]	[223]	0.72m	0.72m	0.21m	3.27mOD

Table 3: Phase 4E - W aligned linear garden features

7.4.4 The linear features in Table 3 were all aligned from the east to the west and were interpreted as planting beds. Based on conjecture, it is quite possible that cuts [61] in Trench 11 and [236] in Trench 12 represented the same feature. Much the same could be stated of cuts [133] in Trench 29 and [173] in Trench 31. As with the sub-rounded planting beds, all of the linear features contained a very similar single fill. Pottery dating to between 1700 and 1800 was recovered from both [225] and [61].

7.4.5 The final context associated with Phase 4 related to a deposit [213] in Trench 44. This sealed [217] and was described as a soft red brown sandy silt containing fragments of charcoal and small rounded pebbles. It was 0.10m thick at 3.18mOD.





Phase 4 feature

0 5m

28/01/15 HB

Figure 6
Phase 4 Plan
Detail 1:125 & Inset 1:2,000 at A3

7.5 PHASE5– 1805-1830 (Figs.7&8)

7.5.1 The earliest deposit recorded in Phase 5 was a horticultural layer which was described as a coarse to stiff deposit of mid grey brown silty sand with inclusions comprising occasional charcoal and CBM flecks and fragments . Generally sealing eitherthePhase1workedhorizonordepositsandfeaturesrelatingtoPhases3and 4, this layer measured between0.05m and 0.45m in thickness. It was observedin Trenches 2[39],3[32],5[53],6[23],7[21],9[94],10[71],11[44],12[233]and [212],13[79],15[78],16,[72],17[92],19[98],20[93],21[91],22[112],23[101],28 [143],29[144],30[134],31[161],43[252]and44[198].Itwasrecordedatahighest levelof3.69mODinTrench5and at alowestlevelof3. 14mODi nTrench16,witha general southward fall. Ceramic material dating to between 1805 and 1830 was recoveredfromcontexts[78]and[143],whilstpotterydatingtobebetween1820and 1840wasretrievedfrom[91].Claytobaccopipedated1820-1860wa s also recovered from both[21]and[23].

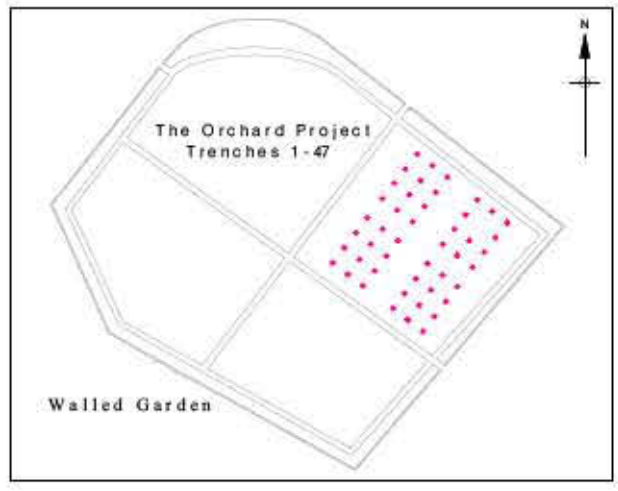
7.5.2 A number of cut features were also recorded in P hase 5 and are listed in Table 4. Many of these were cut directly into the Phase 5 horticultural layer, although some truncatedearlierlayersandfeatures.

Trench	Cut	Fill	N-S	E-W	Depth	Highest Level
8	[40]	[41]	0.24m	0.16m	0.09m	3.25mOD
10	[69]	[70]	1.00m	0.46m	0.36m	3.29mOD
18	[35]	[34]	0.10m	0.24m	0.10m	3.14mOD
22	[108]	[107]	0.64m	1.28m	0.09m	3.18mOD
23	[111]	[110]	0.14m	0.18m	0.10m	3.18mOD
23	[191]	[190]	0.56m	N/A	0.27m	3.24mOD
32	[274]	[273]	1.02m	1.00m	0.31m	3.44mOD
32	[276]	[275]	0.52m	0.34m	0.17m	3.31mOD
33	[169]	[168]	1.00m	0.56m	0.09m	3.35mOD
34	[255]	[254]	0.44m	0.72m	0.13m	3.29mOD
36	[231]	[232]	0.76m	0.76m	0.27m	3.28mOD
38	[271]	[270]	1.06m	1.00m	0.20m	3.26mOD
39	[171]	[170]	0.68m	0.31m	0.39m	3.31mOD
42	[248]	[247]	0.74m	0.78m	0.11m	3.22mOD

Table4:Phase5cutfeatures

7.5.3 Aswiththeearlierphases,definingthepreciseshapeandarrangementofthesecut featureswasincrediblydifficultgiventhelimitedsizeofthetrenches.Aninterpretation relating to planting beds or garden features does seem appropriate once again however, and the arrangement of east -west aligned bedding trenches persisted throughout Phase 5. This was particularly apparent in the wester n side of the investigations whereanumberofsuchcutswereobservedinTrenches32,34,36,38 and42. Allofthecutscontainedasinglefill,whichw as variouslydescribedassoftto firmdepositsofmidtodarkbrown siltsandclaywithinclusionscomprisingflecksand fragmentsofcharcoalandCBM.Cut[108]containedpotterydatingtobetween1760 and1830whilstceramicmaterialdated1805-1900wasrecoveredfrom[69].

7.5.4 InTrench10alayerofdarkbrownclaysands ealed[69]at3.53mOD.Thiswasin turn cut by [11], another planting bed which measured 0.74m from north to south, 0.42m from east to west and 0.19m in depth at 3.51m OD. It was filled by [12], a loosedarkyellowsandysiltandwasrecordedwithnearverticalsides andaconcave base. The fill contained pottery dating to between 1805 and 1830. Also cutting [33] was [24], a semi circular feature with near vertical sides and a flat base. Measuring 0.36mfromnorthtosouth,0.40mfromeasttowestand0.10mindepthat3.51mOD, [24]wasfilledby[25],aloosemidbrownsandysilt.



Tr24 Tr25 Tr26 Tr1 Tr2 Tr3

Tr27 Tr28 Tr29 Tr4 Tr5

Tr30 Tr31 garden feature [274] Tr32 garden feature [276] Tr6 Tr7 garden feature [40] Tr8

garden feature [169] Tr33 Tr34 garden feature [255] Tr35 Tr9 garden feature [11] S10 Tr10 garden feature [69] garden feature [24] Tr11

Tr36 garden feature [231] Tr37 garden feature [271] Tr38 Tr12 Tr13 Tr14

Tr39 garden feature [171] Tr40 Tr41 Tr15 Tr16 Tr17

Tr42 garden feature [248] Tr43 Tr44 garden feature [35] Tr18 Tr19 Tr20

Tr45 Tr46 Tr47 Tr21 garden feature [108] Tr22 S23 Tr23 garden feature [111]

Phase 5 feature

0 5m

28/01/15 HB

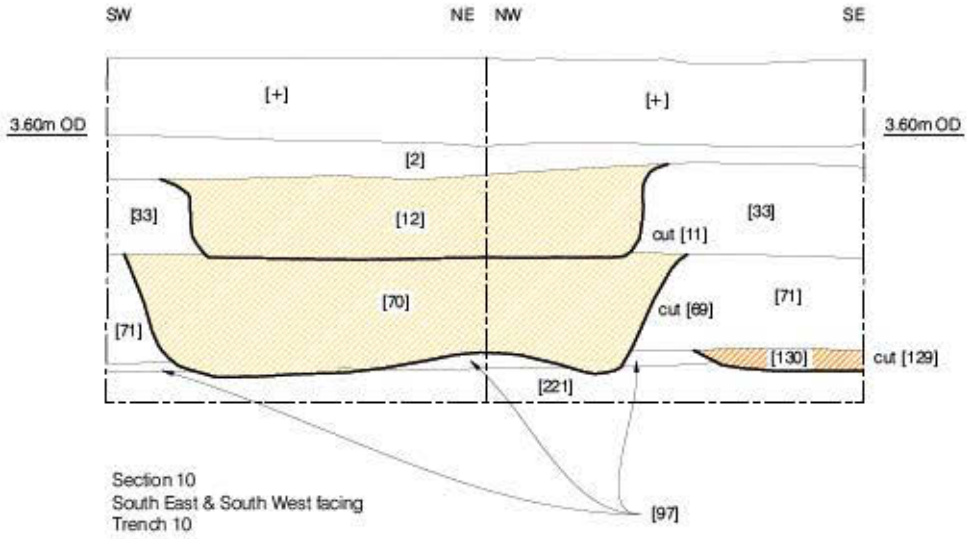
Figure 7
Phase 5 Plan
Detail 1:125 & Inset 1:2,000 at A3

7.6 PHASE6– SUBSOIL1830-1900

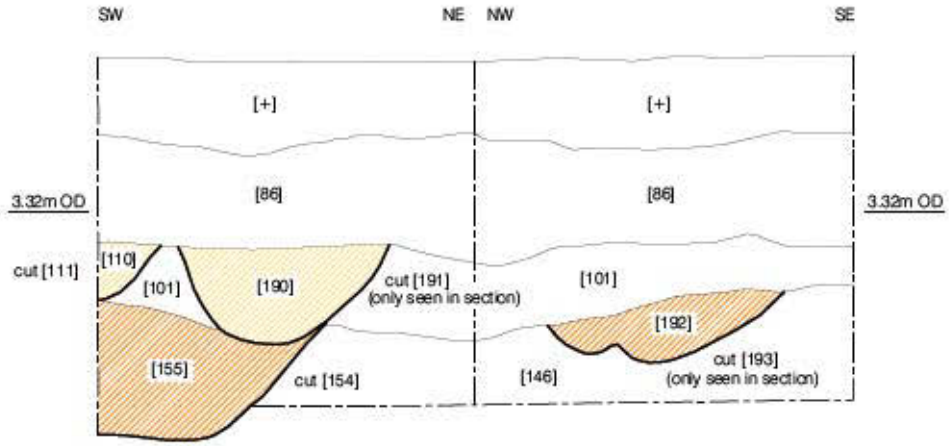
7.6.1 Recordedinallofthetrenchesapartfrom Trench1,Trench2andTrench4wasa subsoil deposit. Describedasafirm horizonof midgreenbrown siltclaysand,this layermeasuredbetween0.04minthicknessinTrench6[22],and0.52minthickness inTrench8[8].Itcontainedoccasionalinclusionsintheformofcharcoalflecksand fragments,fragmentsofoystershellandCBM ,andsmallsubroundedpebbles.Itwas recordedatahighestlevelof3.98 mODinTrench28[116]andatalowestlevelof 3.31m OD in Trench 12 [205]. Ceramic material recoveredthroughoutthis horizon providedadepositiondateofbetween1830and1900.

7.7 PHASE7- MODERN

7.7.1 Intheeasterncornerofthearchaeologicalworks Trenches1-8laywithinthelocation ofTrenchB,whichwasexcavatedduringtheWalledGardeninvestigationsof2012. InTrench4,modernbackfill[26]filledPhase4gardenfeature[27]whichhadbeen assigned the context number FPW 12 [143] during the previous investigations. The remainingcontexts[1],[4],[7]and[19]allrelatedtothemodernbackfillofTrenchB andrespectivelyrelatedtoTrenches2,4,1and4(layers[4]and [19]werewithinthe sametrench).Theonlyfeaturerecordedinthisphaseofactivity was [125]whichcut thesubsoilinTrench24.Thiswasrecordedinsectiononlyandmeasured0.18mfrom northtosouth and0.25mindepthat3.64mOD.Recordedwithvert ical sidesanda concavebaseitwasfilledbymoderndeposit[126].Modern topsoilsealedallofthe trenches and was observed at between 3.70m OD in Trench 45 and 4.09m OD in Trench5.



Section 10
South East & South West facing
Trench 10



Section 23
South East & South West facing
Trench 23

Phase 4 garden feature

Phase 5 garden feature

0 1m

28/01/15 HB

Figure 8
Sections 10 & 23
1:20 at A4

Plate1– ArchaeologicalWorkslookingnorth-east(Trenches1-17)

Plate2– ArchaeologicalWorkslookingnorth(WesternTrenches)

Plate 3 – Cuts [59] & [61] (Phase4)Trench11.Looking north

Plate4 – Trench23,l ookingnorth-east.LargegroupofTudorbrick fragments within [154] (Phase4)

8 ARCHAEOLOGICALPHASE DISCUSSION

8.1 DiscussionofPhase1– WorkedHorizon

8.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the archaeological investigations was the worked horizon which was identified in the vast majority of the trenches excavated. Dating th is land surface has proved to be problematic due to the abraded nature of the pottery and the CBM present , as well as later intrusive ceramic elements. For this reason, the layer is perhaps best interpreted as an 'archaic' soil, which probably began to be worked during the early Roman period and which continued to be reworked throughout the phase of Roman occupation and possibly later.

8.1.2 Roman pottery and CBM were recovered t hroughout the excavation and were also present as residual material within much later phases of occupation. This would support a continued re- working interpretation of the land. Given the limited dimensions of the trenches ,defining the form of Roman occupation is complex. What can be stated however is that during the investigations 142 sherds of Roman pottery were retrieved . Although some early to mid Roman material was recovered, the vast majority of the sherds dated to the late Roman period, between AD 240/250 and 400. The assemblage itself was domestic in nature and contained both local and non-local material.

8.1.3 This material evidence therefore hints at a late Roman settlement on the land and correlates with the earlier archaeological investigatio ns undertaken on the site in 1972. This excavation also produced quantities of late 4th centur y pottery and led to the interpretation of a small agricultural community on the land, which may in fact have been situated upon an island (Arthur & Whitehouse 1978, 56-57). This island was effectively defined by a fork in a stream which rose at Colehill, with the western arm flowing along Bishop's Avenue and into the Thames, and the eastern arm flowing down Fulham High Street and entering the Thames near Putney Bridge (Arthur & Whitehouse 1978, 46) . These natural channels would eventually become the Fulham Palace moat.

8.1.4 The material evidence therefore does indicate a late Roman settlement, which may well have been agricultural in nature. It should also be noted however that Roman CBM in the form of tegula, brick and box -flue tile was recovered during the cur rent works and also in the form of hypocaust tile, tegulae and imbrices during the investigations of 1972. This suggested that a substantial building once stood on the site(Arthur & Whitehouse 1978, 56), and that it perhaps did not operate as a simple rural agricultural settlement. The increase in the number of late Roman villa sites up until the first half of the fourth century should most certainly not be ignored in the case of Fulham Palace (Millett 2005, 186).

8.1.5 Asafinalpointontheworkedhorizon it isworthmentioningthe52piecesofstruck flintwhichwererecoveredthroughouttheexcava tion.Muchofthismaterial hasbeen datedtothebetweenthe MesolithicandEarlyNeolithic,although asmallamountof material is indicative of a late 2nd to 1st millennia BC date. This suggests site visitation, if not occupation, during these periods and again correlates with the prehistoric material recovered during the excavation of 1972 (Arthur & Whitehouse 1978,52). ThefragmentofSaxonpotteryrecoveredfr omTrench12wasalsoworthy ofnoteandmayimplycontinuedoccupationintothe5thand6thcenturies.

8.2 DiscussionofPhase2– 1550-1630

8.2.1 The earliest features revealed during the recent archaeological works comprised three garden features, all of which were situated along the western side of the investigations.These correlatewiththeperiodimmediatelyaftertheestablishment of the garden ororchard which was enclosed by Bishop Fitzjames between 1506 and 1522. Interestingly , two of the planting beds associated with this phase of activity werelinearinnatureandalignedfromeastto west.Thiswasanarrangementwhich persisted throughoutthefollowingperiods ofactivity.

8.3 DiscussionofPhase3– 1630-1720

8.3.1 Apart from a single deposit in Trench 33, all of the cut features recorded in associationwiththisphaseofactivitywereassociatedwiththegarden /orchard.No specific arrangement of planting beds could be determined throughout this period, althoughafurthereast -westalignedexamplewasrevealedinTrench34.Perhapsthe most interesting feature belonging to Phase 3 was a possible gravel pathway in Trench3,whichwouldhavef ormedpartoftheearlier garden.

8.4 DiscussionofPhase4– 1720-1805

8.4.1 Theearliestdepositrecorded in association with Phase 4 concerned a horticultural horizonwhichwasobservedacrosstheeasterncornerofthemodernwalledgarden. Itis quitepossiblethatthislayerrepresentedthefirstphaseofthereorganisationof the garden which took place under Bishop Ter rick between 1764 and 1777. It was underTerrickthatthewalledkitchengardenwasestablished,andmuchofthepottery recovered from the horticultural layer and the Phase 4 garden features dated to between 1720 and 1780. The garden features themselves w ere again likely to have been associated with the walled garden in the form of planting beds, but the continued presence of east -west aligned linear beds indicated a degree of continuation,despitearearrangementintermsofthewalledgardenitself.

8.5 DiscussionofPhase5– 1805-1830

8.5.1 As with Phase 4, the earliest deposit encountered in Phase 5 was a layer of horticultural soil. This layer was also identified during the archaeological investigationsof2012(Bright2013,44).Aspreviouslyinterpretedit mayhavebeen thecasethatthisrepresentedaconsciousdecisionbythegardenertodumpanew horizonontopofanearliergardendesigninorder tostartafresh(Currie2005; Bright 2013,44).Thefeaturescutintothishorticulturallayerwereonceagainrepresentative ofplantingbeds,andagaineast -westalignedexampleswereobserved,particularly amongstthetrenchesonthewesternsideofthesite.

8.6 DiscussionofPhase6– 1830-1900

8.6.1 This period solely related to the subsoil which was observed across the site. No associatedfeatureswererevealed and the ceramicmaterialrecoveredfromthislayer suggestedthatithadformedbetween1830and1900.

8.7 DiscussionofPhase7– Modern

8.7.1 Theonlymodernactivityrecordedonthesitecomprisedamoderngarden featurein Trench 24 and the backfill of the former excavation area (Trench B) from the 2012 investigations. Moderntopsoilsealedallofthetrenches.

9 RESEARCHOBJECTIVES

9.1 Original AimsandObjectivesoftheInvestigation

9.1.1 The investigation's aims and objectives, as defined prior to the fieldwork (Mayo 2014a) are presented here along with responses based upon the data and analysis provided and undertaken as part of the project.

9.2 To produce a more coherent overview allowing us to place the previous observations from the 2009 evaluation and 2012 investigation into context.

9.2.1 The report detailing the 2009 Walled Garden evaluation (Payne & Fairman 2009) noted that within the context of a series of relatively small and isolated evaluation trenches it was difficult to place any of the features identified into a broader context. The location of the 2012 public archaeology trenches in relation to the earlier evaluation trenches meant that this could not be achieved, although these trenches did provide a larger area to investigate the late post-medieval garden features (Bright 2013, 47). Given the limited dimensions of each of the 47 tree planting pits, the garden features encountered in the 2014 excavations could not be confidently correlated with those recorded during the earlier investigations. The planting beds did however go to a reasonable depth, with the result that archaeology and artefacts ranging in date from the prehistoric through to the modern period were encountered, including features relating to the palace gardens between 1550 and 1830.

9.3 To provide an enhanced prospect for interpreting a phased sequence and ascribing individual features to phases.

9.3.1 The depth of the planting beds did not reach the underlying natural geology. Their fragmented and limited nature also made interpretation and conjecture complex. What can be stated however is that a secure sequence was identified. This ranged from the worked horizon at the base of the trenches which may well have origins in the Roman period and possibly earlier, through to the modern era. Garden features associated with Fulham Palace have been dated to the specific periods of 1550-1630, 1630-1720, 1720-1805 and 1805-1830. The subsoil has been dated to between 1830 and 1900.

9.4 To provide an enhanced statistical basis for providing an absolute chronology of the sequence through dating of artefacts.

9.4.1 Substantial quantities of artefacts were retrieved from the various layers, deposits and features encountered during the excavation. Those that can provide valuable insights into the dating of the archaeological contexts (such as pottery, struck flint, CBM, clay tobacco pipe and in some instances the small finds) have been examined by the relevant specialists who have provided 'spot dates' for the contexts from which they originate. This methodology, when employed alongside others already discussed, can

assist in building an absolute chronology of the sequence, as best as can be expected. The transient nature of garden archaeology, alongside natural processes such as bio-turbation of the soils, means that artefacts can be displaced over time. As such a consideration of residual and intrusive material culture has been made when constructing the chronological sequence.

9.4.2 Much of this residual material is however highly significant, the size and coherence of these assemblages being sufficient to contribute usefully to the interpretation of earlier periods of occupation. . The recovery of the struck flint provides evidence of habitation, or at least visitation, during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods as well as during the late 2nd to 1st millennia BC. The Roman material is particularly interesting and attests to a late Roman domestic settlement on the site. The recovery of Roman brick and tile (including box flue) hints at the former presence of a substantial Roman structure.

9.5 **To provide an insight into the types and character of features (e.g . beds, structures, surfaces etc) by phase.**

9.5.1 It was possible to establish the presence of linear planting bed and planting pits in the majority of Trenches during the investigations. It is believed linear beds were utilised for the growing of vegetables, in addition to some varieties of flowers and shrubs (such as box edging) which also tended to be planted in lines (Currie 2005). Once the archaeological sequence was established it was possible to deduce that the alignments of these planting features varied between the mid 16th up to the early 19th century, although a continued east-west alignment of planting beds was recorded throughout most phases.

9.6 **To recover all diagnostic artefacts - potentially shedding light on techniques, spatial organisation.**

9.6.1 The identification of the finds encountered during the investigation may provide further insights into the tools utilised during this period. Due to the constantly turned nature of the gardens, these are most unlikely to provide any information on the spatial organisation of the gardens.

9.7 **To provide inferences regarding historic ground levels and depths of cultivation.**

9.7.1 Levels taken within the trenches of earlier cultivation layers suggest parity with the modern topography of the walled garden. The earliest features dating to between 1550 and 1630 were observed at between 3.08m OD and 3.22m OD, with the final 19th century horticultural horizon recorded at between 3.14m OD and 3.69m OD. The horticultural soils were encountered at higher levels in the northern areas of the garden, falling away marginally towards the south.

9.8 **To educate the volunteering public about professional archaeological**

techniquesandpractices.

9.8.1 A major objective of this project was to engage meaningfully with members of the public. This was achieved in two ways: through the 'recruitment' of volunteers to work with a small team of professional archaeologists during the week and the invitation for children and the general public to visit the site on an open day and take part by recovering artefacts from the topsoil within newly opened trenches. During the course of the excavation and throughout the visits the archaeological team would seek to teach individuals archaeological methods and practices (from field excavation techniques to creation of the paper archive) to promote engagement and learning. Technical activities ranged from taking levels to the basics of the single context recording system: planning, section drawing, the completion of pro- forma context sheets and understanding of the Harris Matrix.

9.9 **To provide a beneficial and enjoyable archaeologica l experience for the volunteers.**

9.9.1 Hopefully the presence of three professional field archaeologists who provided beneficial expertise to the volunteers led to an enjoyable experience. Much of the history of the site was discussed as well as interpretation in regards of the recovery of artefacts. Mindful that the volunteers were giv ing up their free time to assist in a genuine archaeological excavation we aimed to maintain a relaxed and enjoyable atmosphere throughout the course of the project. Many of them were willing to give up more time than the allotted three days initially desi gnated, so they were clearly keen to come back for more!

9.10 **To operate entirely within a methodology which ensures the safety of all staff and voluntee rs participating in the project.**

9.10.1 In addition to the methodology included in the WSI, a full risk assessment was undertaken and maintained throughout the duration of the excavation. New volunteers were given a full health and safety induction by a member of the PCA team and Fulham Palace staff. The latter also provided safety information during the weekend open days.

9.11 **To inform long- term conservation management of the site through development of a rudimentary three-dimensional model of buried archaeological deposits.**

9.11.1 The recording of the various phases of archaeological activity from the worked horizon through to the modern topsoil requires planning and the taking of levels. This effectively forms a three dimensional model, with the depths at which specific periods of archaeology are encountered identified. These levels can then be used in the future to interpret t he depth at which below modern ground level the archaeological horizons are likely to be disturbed. Clearly the recent archaeological investigations were limited to the eastern corner of the walled garden.

10 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATIONPROPOSAL

10.1 ImportanceoftheResults

10.1.1 Thecoreaims of thearchaeologicalinvestigationsatFulhamPalacewere two-fold. Primarily the work was fulfilling the obligations associated with any planned excavation work on a scheduled ancient monument (or any area of archaeological significance). Astheaimwastointroduceaformalappleorchardwithintheeastern cornerofthe WalledGardenofFulhamPalace,thedepthrequiredforthese planting bedsmeantthatarchaeologicalexcavationwasrequired asmitigationfortheimpacts caused. Thesecondaryaimwasforthepalacetoengageitsvisitorsbyencouraging participation, thereby promoting not only the new orchard to the general public, but alsoprovidingthemwithanopportunitytolearnsomethingofthe historyofthesiteas a whole. Thisalsoofferedanopportunityforthevolunteerstolearnthemethodology used in archaeological excavation and the fundamental principles of the single contextrecordingsystem

10.1.2 Withreferencetotheprimaryaim, theresultsof theexcavationhaveprovidedfurther evidenceofoccupationonthesitefromtheprehistoricthroughtothemodern period. Residual struck flint recovered throughout the excavation suggests habitation or visitationonthesitebetweentheMesolithicandEarlyNeolithic,withfurtheractivity during the late 2nd to 1st millennia BC. The earliest deposit encountered was a workedhorizonwhichislikelytohavebeenturnedoverthroughouttheRomanperiod and possibly later. The Roman material recovered throughout the excavation is largelyindicativeofalateRomansettlement,withthepresenceofRomanbrickand tile hinting at the former presence of a substantial Roman building. The remaining layers and features related to the Fulham Palace garden, with phases identified datingto1550-1630,1630-1720,1720-1805 and1805- 1830.

10.1.3 Withregardtopublicinvolvementduringtheproject,boththeresponseofthevisitors during the project and the successful results achieved from the archaeological work undertaken indicate that this endeavour has been beneficial for all involved. Keen to promote the importance of archaeology as a professional discipline and as an important vehicle for learning, the event undertaken at Fulham Palace during the autumnof2014 canbeseeninahighlypositivelight.Iffurthersuchexcavationswere tobeundertakenonthesiteinthefuture,itwouldbedesirabletodosoonagrander scale, turning a volunteer dig into a training dig run by a larger team of professional archaeologistsofferingmembersofthepublictobookaplacefor1,3or5daysata time. Thiswouldbebeneficialforboththearchaeologicalprojectasawhole(asthe individual would increase their value through increased knowledge and experience) andalso forthevolunteersthemselveswhowouldreceivearicheroverallexperience. It would also provide an excellent opportunity to promote both the subject of

archaeologytoawideraudienceandFulhamPalaceitselfasavaluablehistoricaland cultural asset. Investigation of the many, as yet, fully or partially unexplored archaeologicalfeatureslocatedwithinthesite(i.e. themoat,thedovecote,thechapel ontheeastlawn,theRomanfeaturesinthewalledgarden)wouldgreatlyincreaseits chanceofbeingabletofulfilthisobjective.

10.2 **FurtherWork**

10.2.1 Thearchaeological resultsfrom thisphaseofworks will beincorporatedwith those resultsofarchaeologicalworksthathavebeenundertakenbyPCAatFulhamPalace in the last decade. All finds from this investigation will be considered together with artefactsrecoveredfromotherphasesofworks.

10.2.2 Inrelationtothearchaeologicaldataobtainedfromthisexcavation;listedbeloware therecommendationsoffurtherworkasidentifiedinthespecialistassessments(see appendices);

10.3 RomanPottery

10.3.1 No further work is required on this assemblage at the present time. However, this potteryshouldbeconsideredalongsidethepotteryfromthepreviousexcavationsat FulhamPalace inthe proposedsite-widepublication,as well asinitswiderregional context, to see how it compares to local, contemporary sites. There are also two amphorasherdswhichshouldbeidentified.

10.4 PostRomanPottery

10.4.1 No further work is required on this assemblage. A post-medieval puzzle mug from context[85]shouldhoweverbedrawn.

10.5 BuildingMaterial

10.5.1 Therearesmallbutimportantquantitiesofdaub,Romantile,hone,medievalpegtile andbrick.This materialshouldbeincorporatedintoanyfuturepublication.

10.6 ClayTobaccoPipes

10.6.1 Anumberofthe clay tobacco pipesare of interest. These should be published with otherclaytobaccopipesfromFulhamPalaceandfiveofthemshouldbeillustrated.

10.7 Glass

10.7.1 Thereareno recommendationsforfurtherworkandifa publicationisrequiredthen theinformationshouldbetakenfromthisreport.

10.8 Lithics

10.8.1 Thelithicassemblageissmall.Itdoeshowever havethepotentialtocontributetoa more comprehensive understanding of the local settlement during the prehistoric period. Itisthereforerecommendedthatallof theassemblagesarere- examinedand

analysed together, and a report compiled which, alongside suitable illustrations, shouldbeincludedinanypublishedaccountofthefieldwork.

10.9 AnimalBone

10.9.1 Comparisons should be made with contemporary London collections, including of course the assemblages from other parts of Fulham Palace and, by way of contrast, assemblages from 18th- and 19th-century terrace d housing, as at Bermondsey Abbey.

10.10 MetalandSmallFinds

10.10.1 The metal and small finds are significant and should be included in any further publicationofthesite.

10.11 EnvironmentalSamples

10.11.1 No environmental bulk samples were taken from the garden features as previous pollen assessment of bulk samples from the Walled Garden had produced very limited results which were unabl e to determine what was grown within the bedding trenches (Batchelor 2013). The possible Roman horizon was also a much disturbed layerwithintrusivelaterfindswithinit.

10.12 **PublicationProposal**

10.12.1 Theresultsofthe OrchardProject investigations willbepublishedinitiallyasanentry in the London Archaeologist 'Round Up'. It is also expected t hat the results of the investigations will be incorporated into a monograph which will seek to synthesise data from all archaeological works conducted by Pre -Construct Archaeology at the FulhamPalaceMoatedSitebetween2003 and 2014.

10.12.2 The entire site archive will be deposited at Fulham Palace (within the standards appliedbytheLondonArchaeologicalArchiveandResearchCentre(LAARC))under site code FUP 14, following approval of this report. PCA will provide a copy to the local studies library, to the Greater London Historic Environment Record and the ArchaeologyAdvisorof theLondonBoroughofHammersmithandFulham.

11 CONTENTSOFTHEARCHIVE

Thearchivecomprises:

Thepaperarchive :

	Scale	Drawings	Sheets
ContextSheets	-	-	266
Plans	1:20	229	229
Sections	1:10	48	49

Thephotographicarchive:

DigitalFormat	225Frames

Thefindsarchive:

Pottery	7Boxes
ClayTobaccoPipe	2Boxes
Glass	1Box
AnimalBone	4B oxes
Flint	1Box
MortarandPlaster	1Box
CBM	18Boxes
Shells	1Box

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12.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited thanks Sian Harrington of Fulham Palace Trust for commissioning the works and for her co-operation and assistance throughout the project. We also thank Iain Bright of English Heritage for his advice and for monitoring the project on behalf of the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham.

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APPENDIX1– CONTEXTINDEX

Context	Type	Trench	Section	Description	Refined Phase	Sample	SF	MOD High	MOD Low
1	Layer	2	S2	Topsoilremnants	7			3.77	3.72
2	Layer	10	S10	Subsoil	6			3.63	3.6
3	Layer	7	S7	Subsoil	6			3.7	3.67
4	Fill	4	S4	ModernBackfill	7			3.68	3.66
5	Layer	5	S5	Subsoil	6			3.81	3.7
6	Layer	3	S3	Subsoil	6			3.8	3.7
7	Layer	1	S1	ModernBackfill	7			3.5	3.4
8	Layer	8	S8	Subsoil	6			3.68	3.67
9	Layer	11	S11	Subsoil	6			3.64	3.63
10	Layer	14	S14	Subsoil	6		8	3.58	3.56
11	Cut	10	S10	GardenFeature	5			3.51	3.32
12	Fill	10	S10	Fillof[11]	5			3.51	3.48
13	Layer	13	S13	Subsoil	6		1	3.58	3.53
14	Layer	1	S1	WorkedHorizon	1			3.22	3.15
15	Fill	1	S1	Fillof[16]	3	1		3.17	3.17
16	Cut	1	S1	Pit	3			3.17	2.99
17	Layer	15	S15	Subsoil	6			3.52	3.5
18	Layer	18	S18	Subsoil	6			3.36	3.35
19	Layer	4	S4	ModernBackfill	7			3.51	3.38
20	Layer	16	S16	HorticulturalLayer	6			3.55	3.49
21	Layer	7	S7	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.57	3.52
22	Layer	6	S6	Subsoil	6			3.62	3.55
23	Layer	6	S6	HorticulturalLayer	5		2	3.58	3.55
24	Cut	10	-	GardenFeature	5			3.51	3.41
25	Fill	10	-	Fillof[24]	5			3.51	3.5

26	Fill	4	-	Modernfillof[27]	7			3.37	3.34
27	Cut	4	-	Pit.Previouslyexcavatedin2012	4			3.37	3.24
28	Layer	4	S4	WorkedHorizon	1			3.38	3.24
29	Layer	7	S7	HorticulturalLayer	4			3.25	3.22
30	Cut	7	S7	GardenFeature	4			3.25	3
31	Fill	7	S7	Fillof[30]	4	2		3.25	3.22
32	Layer	3	S3	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.57	3.54
33	Layer	10	S10	HorticulturalLay er	5		7,9	3.53	3.48
34	Fill	18	S18	Fillof[35]	5			3.14	-
35	Cut	18	S18	GardenFeature	5			3.14	3.04
36	Layer	18	S18	HorticulturalLayer	4			3.16	3.12
37	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
38	Layer	8	S8	HorticulturalLayer	4			3.25	3.16
39	Layer	2	S2	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.44	3.33
40	Cut	8	S8	GardenFeature	5			3.25	3.16
41	Fill	8	S8	Fillof[40]	5			3.16	3.16
42	Layer	7	S7	WorkedHorizon	1			3.14	3.04
43	Layer	19	S19	Subsoil	6			3.45	3.39
44	Layer	11	S11	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.22	3.2
45	Cut	1	S1	Pit	3			3.1	2.97
46	Fill	1	S1	Fillof[45]	3			3.1	3.07
47	Layer	18	S18	WorkedHorizon	1			3.09	3.04
48	Layer	3	S3	WorkedHorizon	1			3.34	3.3
49	Deposit	3	S3	Pathway?	3			3.32	-
50	Cut	3	S3	Cutfor[49]	3			3.32	3.21
51	Cut	7	S7	GardenFeature	3			3.14	2.96
52	Fill	7	S7	Fillof[51]	3			3.14	3.04
53	Layer	5	S5	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.69	3.65
54	Layer	5	S5	WorkedHorizon	1			3.22	3.1

55	Layer	5	S5	HorticulturalLayer	4			3.35	3.25
56	Fill	6	S6	Fillof[57]	4			3.21	-
57	Cut	6	S6	GardenFeature	4			3.21	3.06
58	Layer	9	S9	Subsoil	6		11	3.59	3.57
59	Cut	11	S11, S48	GardenFeature	4			3.1	3.06
60	Fill	11	S11, S48	Fillof[59]	4		10	3.1	-
61	Cut	11	S11, S48	GardenFeature	4			3.1	2.94
62	Fill	11	S11, S48	Fillof[61]	4			3.1	-
63	Layer	11	S11	WorkedHorizon	1			3.1	2.92
64	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
65	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
66	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
67	Fill	14	S14	Fillof[68]	3			3.14	3.12
68	Cut	14	S14	GardenFeature	3			3.14	3.04
69	Cut	10	S10	GardenFeature	5			3.29	2.93
70	Fill	10	S10	Fillof[69]	5			3.29	-
71	Layer	10	S10	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.29	3.28
72	Layer	16	S16	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.14	3.11
73	Fill	6	S6	Fillof[74]	4			3.21	3.21
74	Cut	6	S6	GardenFeature	4			3.21	3.13
75	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
76	Cut	14	S14	Pit	3			3.2	3.09
77	Fill	14	S14	Fillof[76]	3			3.2	3.15
78	Layer	15	S15	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.39	3.35
79	Layer	13	S13	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.3	3.26
80	Layer	13	S13	WorkedHorizon	1			3.02	2.9

81	Layer	21	S21	Subsoil	6			3.47	3.45
82	Layer	16	S16	WorkedHorizon?	1			3.05	3.03
83	Layer	20	S20	Subsoil	6			3.47	3.42
84	Layer	14	S14	WorkedHorizon	1			3.19	3.04
85	Layer	17	S17	Subsoil	6			3.48	3.44
86	Layer	23	S23	Subsoil	6		12	3.48	3.46
87	Layer	6	S6	WorkedHorizon	1			3.21	3.06
88	Deposit	16	S16	Fill/Deposit	1			3.01	2.97
89	Layer	22	S22	Subsoil	6			3.42	3.4
90	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
91	Layer	21	S21	HorticulturalLayer	5		17	3.36	3.33
92	Layer	17	S17	HorticulturalLayer	5		15	3.26	3.19
93	Layer	20	S20	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.19	3.13
94	Layer	9	S9	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.48	3.4
95	Layer	26	S26	Subsoil	6			3.52	3.42
96	Layer	20	S20	WorkedHorizon	1		16	3.05	2.96
97	Layer	10	S10	HorticulturalLayer	4			3.05	2.98
98	Layer	19	S19	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.31	3.27
99	Layer	2	S2	WorkedHorizon	1			3.37	3.25
100	Layer	26	S26	HorticulturalLayer	4			3.34	3.18
101	Layer	23	S23	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.15	3.13
102	Layer	21	S21	WorkedHorizon	1			3.11	3.03
103	Layer	24	S24	Subsoil	6			3.71	3.65
104	Layer	27	S27	Subsoil	6		20	3.7	3.54
105	Cut	9	S9	GardenFeature	4			3.27	3.04
106	Fill	9	S9	Fillof[105]	4			3.27	3.2
107	Fill	22	S22	Fillof[108]	5			3.18	3.17
108	Cut	22	S22	GardenFeature	5			3.18	3.09
109	Layer	24	S24	WorkedHorizon	1			3.5	3.43

110	Fill	23	S23	Fillof[11 1]	5			3.18	3.16
111	Cut	23	S23	GardenFeature	5			3.18	3.08
112	Layer	22	S22	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.18	3.09
113	Layer	17	S17	WorkedHorizon	1			3.08	3.05
114	Fill	15	S15	Fillof[115]	4			3.34	3.21
115	Cut	15	S15	GardenFeature	4			3.34	2.91
116	Layer	28	S28	Subsoil	6			3.98	3.86
117	Fill	27	S27	Fillof[118]	4			3.6	3.6
118	Cut	27	S27	GardenFeature	4			3.6	3.3
119	Layer	29	S29	Subsoil	6		21	3.63	3.6
120	Layer	22	S22	WorkedHorizon	1			3.11	3.05
121	Layer	19	S19	WorkedH orizon	1			3.02	3.01
122	Layer	27	S27	WorkedHorizon	1			3.36	3.35
123	Layer	31	S31	Subsoil	6			3.69	3.66
124	Layer	30	S30	Subsoil	6			3.61	3.58
125	Cut	24	S24	GardenFeature	7			3.64	3.39
126	Fill	24	S24	Fillof[125]	7			3.64	-
127	Fill	22	S22	Fillof[128]	4			3.05	3
128	Cut	22	S22	GardenFeature	4			3.05	2.87
129	Cut	10	S10	GardenFeature	4			3.03	2.96
130	Fill	10	S10	Fillof[129]	4			3.03	3.01
131	Fill	15	S15	Fillof[132]	4			3.27	3.17
132	Cut	15	S15	GardenFeature	4			3.27	3.11
133	Cut	29	S29	GardenFeature	4			3.35	3.14
134	Layer	30	S30	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.39	3.35
135	Cut	10	-	GardenFeature	4			3	2.97
136	Fill	10	-	Fillof[135]	4			3	2.99
137	Layer	15	S15	HorticulturalLayer	4			3.34	3.11
138	Layer	25	S25	Subsoil	6			3.76	3.71

139	Layer	25	S25	HorticulturalLayer	4			3.37	3.31
140	Fill	26	S26	Fillof[141]	4			3.33	-
141	Cut	26	S26	GardenFeature	4			3.33	3.28
142	Layer	9	S9	WorkedHorizon	1			3.27	3.2
143	Layer	28	S28	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.72	3.68
144	Layer	29	S29	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.52	3.45
145	Layer	39	S39	Subsoil	6			3.45	3.43
146	Layer	23	S23	WorkedHorizon	1			2.93	2.82
147	Layer	15	S15	WorkedHorizon	1			3.22	3.21
148	Layer	36	S36	Subsoil	6			3.56	3.52
149	Layer	27	S27	HorticulturalLayer	4			3.6	3.6
150	Fill	29	S29	Fillof[153]	4			3.26	3.24
151	Layer	47	S47	Subsoil	6			3.46	3.43
152	Layer	40	S40	Subsoil	6			3.36	3.35
153	Cut	29	S29	GardenFeature	4			3.26	3.2
154	Cut	23	S23	GardenFeature	4			2.86	2.68
155	Fill	23	S23	Fillof[154]	4			2.86	2.82
156	Layer	33	S33	Subsoil	6			3.54	3.5
157	Layer	29	S29	WorkedHorizon	1			3.35	3.14
158	Fill	39	S39	Fillof[159]	4			3.29	-
159	Cut	39	S39	GardenFeature	4			3.29	3.15
160	Layer	39	S39	WorkedHorizon	1			3.29	2.92
161	Layer	31	S31	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.49	3.45
162	Layer	47	S47	WorkedHorizon	1			3.29	3.25
163	Layer	44	S44	Subsoil	6		22	3.52	3.48
164	Cut	47	S47	GardenFeature	4			3.27	3.06
165	Fill	47	S47	Fillof[164]	4			3.27	3.25
166	Cut	47	S47	GardenFeature	4			3.26	3.21
167	Fill	47	S47	Fillof[166]	4			3.26	3.26

168	Fill	33	S33	Fillof[169]	5			3.35	3.35
169	Cut	33	S33	GardenFeature	5			3.35	3.26
170	Fill	39	S39	Fillof[171]	5			3.31	3.29
171	Cut	39	S39	GardenFeature	5			3.31	2.92
172	Fill	31	S31	Fillof[173]	4			3.4	3.34
173	Cut	31	S31	GardenFeature	4			3.4	3.13
174	Cut	30	S30	GardenFeature	3			3.25	3.03
175	Fill	30	S30	Fillof[174]	3			3.25	3.24
176	Cut	36	S36	GardenFeature	4			3.28	3.08
177	Fill	36	S36	Fillof[176]	4			3.28	-
178	Layer	46	S46	Subsoil	6		23,29, 30	3.35	3.34
179	Cut	28	S28	GardenFeature	4			3.36	3.31
180	Fill	28	S28	Fillof[179]	4			3.36	-
181	Layer	40	S40	HorticulturalLa yer	4			3.12	3.11
182	Layer	41	S41	Subsoil	6			3.5	3.46
183	Cut	28	S28	GardenFeature	4			3.35	3.31
184	Fill	28	S28	Fillof[183]	4			3.35	3.34
185	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
186	Layer	33	S33	HorticulturalLayer	3			3.26	3.03
187	Fill	39	S39	Fillof[188]	4			3.29	3.29
188	Cut	39	S39	GardenFeature	4			3.29	3.01
189	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
190	Fill	23	S23	Fillof[191]	5			3.24	3.22
191	Cut	23	S23	GardenFeature	5			3.24	2.97
192	Fill	23	S23	Fillof[193]	4			3.12	3.02
193	Cut	23	S23	GardenFeature	4			3.12	2.92
194	Cut	41	S41	GardenFeature	4			3.32	3.1
195	Fill	41	S41	Fillof[194]	4			3.32	3.24
196	Fill	33	S33	Fillof[197]	2			3.22	3.21

197	Cut	33	S33	GardenFeature	2			3.22	3.03
198	Layer	44	S44	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.45	3.39
199	Cut	40	S40	GardenFeature	3			3.15	3.03
200	Fill	40	S40	Fillof[199]	3			3.15	3.13
201	Layer	28	S28	HorticulturalLayer	4			3.35	3.34
202	Fill	33	S33	Fillof[203]	3			3.22	-
203	Cut	33	S33	GardenFeature	3			3.22	3.2
204	Layer	34	S34	Subsoil	6			3.54	3.51
205	Layer	12	S12	Subsoil	6			3.31	3.28
206	Layer	37	S37	Subsoil	6			3.51	3.47
207	Fill	31	S31	Fillof[208]	4			3.36	3.29
208	Cut	31	S31	GardenFeature	4			3.36	3.11
209	Cut	28	S28	GardenFeature	3			3.23	3.09
210	Fill	28	S28	Fillof[209]	3			3.23	-
211	Layer	33	S33	WorkedHorizon	1			3.26	3.15
212	Layer	12	S12	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.21	3.2
213	Layer	44	S44	HorticulturalLayer	4			3.18	-
214	Fill	44	S44	Fillof[215]	2			3.08	3.07
215	Cut	44	S44	GardenFeature	2			3.08	2.97
216	Fill	44	S44	Fillof[217]	4			3.09	3.06
217	Cut	44	S44	GardenFeature	4			3.09	3.05
218	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
219	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
220	Layer	31	S31	WorkedHorizon	1			3.36	3.11
221	Layer	10	S10	WorkedHorizon	1			2.99	2.96
222	Layer	45	S45	Subsoil	6			3.46	3.42
223	Fill	41	S41	Fillof[225]	4			3.27	3.22
224	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
225	Cut	41	S41	GardenFeature	4			3.27	3.06

226	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
227	Layer	36	S36	WorkedHorizon	1			3.15	3.01
228	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
229	Layer	46	S46	WorkedHorizon	1			3.02	2.99
230	Layer	28	S28	WorkedHorizon	1			3.23	-
231	Cut	36	S36	GardenFeature	5			3.28	3.01
232	Fill	36	S36	Fillof[231]	5			3.28	3.26
233	Layer	12	S12	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.22	3.2
234	Layer	42	S42	Subsoil	6			3.44	3.41
235	Fill	12	S12	Fill of[236]	4			3.06	3.05
236	Cut	12	S12	GardenFeature	4			3.06	3
237	Layer	12	S12	WorkedHorizon	1			3.06	2.96
238	Layer	43	S43	Subsoil	6			3.43	3.39
239	Cut	40	S40	GardenFeature	2			3.08	3.01
240	Fill	40	S40	Fillof[239]	2			3.08	3.06
241	Cut	30	S30	GardenFeature	3			3.25	3.06
242	Fill	30	S30	Fillof[241]	3			3.25	3.22
243	Layer	41	S41	WorkedHorizon	1			3.27	3
244	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
245	Fill	37	S37	Fillof[246]	4			3.2	3.17
246	Cut	37	S37	GardenFeature	4			3.2	3.12
247	Fill	42	S42	Fillof[248]	5		31	3.22	-
248	Cut	42	S42	GardenFeature	5			3.22	3.11
249	Layer	40	S40	WorkedHorizon	1			3.15	3.01
250	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
251	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
252	Layer	43	S43	HorticulturalLayer	5			3.21	3.18
253	Layer	42	S42	HorticulturalLayer	4			3.22	3.11
254	Fill	34	S34	Fillof[255]	5			3.29	-

255	Cut	34	S34	GardenFeature	5			3.29	3.16
256	Layer	34	S34	Fillof[265]	3			3.3	3.16
257	Layer	43	S43	WorkedHorizon	1			3.04	2.99
258	Layer	42	S42	WorkedHorizon	1			3.09	3.01
259	Layer	38	S38	Subsoil	6			3.54	3.52
260	Layer	34	S34	WorkedHorizon	1			3.3	3.08
261	Cut	37	S37	GardenFeature	4			3.2	3.08
262	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
263	Layer	32	S32	Subsoil	6			3.64	3.56
264	Layer	45	S45	WorkedHorizon	1			2.98	2.9
265	Cut	34	S34	GardenFeature	3			3.3	3.08
266	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
267	Cut	34	-	GardenFeature	3			3.3	3.13
268	Fill	34	-	Fillof[267]	3			3.3	3.3
269	Layer	30	S30	WorkedHorizon	1			3.25	3.05
270	Fill	38	S38	Fillof[271]	5			3.26	3.13
271	Cut	38	S38	GardenFeature	5			3.26	3.06
272	Layer	38	S38	WorkedHorizon	1			3.26	3.06
273	Fill	32	S32	Fillof[274]	5			3.44	3.3
274	Cut	32	S32	GardenFeature	5			3.44	3.13
275	Fill	32	S32	Fillof[276]	5			3.31	3.3
276	Cut	32	S32	GardenFeature	5			3.31	3.14
277	Layer	32	S32	WorkedHorizon	1			3.44	3.13
278	Layer	35	S35	Subsoil	6			3.42	3.39
279	Layer	35	S35	HorticulturalLayer	4			3.32	3.3
280	Layer	44	S44	WorkedHorizon	1			3.09	2.97
281	Layer	37	S37	WorkedHorizon	1			3.2	3.08
282	Layer	35	S35	WorkedHorizon	1			3.23	3.1
283	Fill	29	S29	Fillof[133]	4			3.35	3.28

284	Fill	37	S37	Fillof[261]	4			3.2	3.17

APPENDIX2 : ROMANPOTTERYASSESSMENT

KatieAnderson

An assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 142 sherds weighing 1, 680g was recovered from the excavations. The pottery was mostly late Roman in date, with a small nu mber of early - mid Roman material. All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Perrin 2011) and using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Arc haeology Service (Symonds 2002).

AssemblageComposition

The assemblage comprised primarily small to medium sized sherds, many of which were noted as being abraded, which is reflected in the relatively low mean weight of 11.8g. This is unsurprising given that the majority of the assemblage was residual (71% by sherd count).

The assemblage was predominately later Roman in date, with most diagnostic sherds dating between AD 240/250-400. As discussed above, the overall condition of the pottery was fairly poor, with most coming from later dating features. This resulted in many of the sherds being non-diagnostic and thus could only be broadly dated as Romano-British. That said, there were a small number of sherds and contexts which dated to the earlier Roman period (see Table 2), suggesting a Roman presence from the later 1st century AD.

A range of fabrics were identified (see Table 1). Unsourced sandy greywares were the most commonly occurring (CSGW), totalling 52 sherds weighing 445g. Sourced Romano-Bri tish wares included nine AHFA sherds, ten OXFRS sherds and two Nene Valley colour -coated sherds. Imported wares totalled 11 sherds weighing 107g and included two AMPH sherds, two EPON sherds and two EIFL sherds, as well as single examples of CGBK, CGOF and KOLN. No samian sherds were recovered, which supports the view that this assemblage is predominately late Roman in date.

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
AHFA	9	270
AMPH	2	51
BB1	1	10
BBS	5	59
BLKSL	1	7
CC	2	10
CGBLK	1	2

CGOF	1	3
CSGW	52	445
CSMGW	8	119
EIFL	2	29
EPON	2	8
FMIC	1	11
FSGW	2	29
FSMBLK	1	25
FSMGW	1	12
HOO	1	5
IMITBB	1	20
KOLN	1	4
LOMI	1	12
NARS??	1	1
NVCC	2	104
OXFRS	10	83
OXID	14	97
PORD	1	10
RS	2	3
SAND	12	152
SHELL	1	10
WW	4	89

Table1:AllRomanpotterybyfabric

Themajorityofsherdswerenon-diagnosticbodysherds(69%),wherevesselformcouldnot beassigned.Thatsaid,therewere19jarsherdsrecorded,alongwith13bowlsherds,two mortaria, two amphora, two beaker sherds and five dishes. The assemblage therefore represents a domestic repertoire with a range of vessels for the storage, preparation and servingoffoodstuffs.

ContextualAnalysis

Romanpotterywasrecoveredfrom57differentcontextsinvaryingquantities,althoughallof the contexts contained s mall assemblages of fewer than 30 sherds, with all but one containingninesherdsorless.Atotalofninecontextsareseeminglyromanindate(Table 2), while the remaining 48 were residual. However, there was little difference in either quantityorconditionofthepotteryfromRomancontextscomparedtotheresidualcontexts.

Context [98] contained the largest single assemblage totalling 20 sherds, weighing 364g, dating to the late Roman period (AD 240-400). This included one almost complete Nene Valley colour -coated lid (94g), with a pre- firing steam hole in the handle and rouletted decoration (Plate 1) . This vessel had also been modified, with two sides of the rounded

handle,chiselledoff.Thereasonforthismodificationisunclear,asitwould appeartohave beentomakeabettergriponthelid,butitdoesseemsomewhatunnecessary.

Plate1:NeneValleycolour -coatedlid

Discussion

OveralltheRomanpotteryassemblagesuggeststhatthereweresapeakinactivityinthelate Roman period (AD 240/250-400), with limited evidence prior to this period. The pottery is indicativeofa domestic settlement with a range of coarseware and fineware vessels. The material derived from both the local and the non-local market, implying that the site had accesstowidertradenetworks.

Recommendations

Allofthepotteryhasbeenrecorded;thereforenofurtheranalysisisrequired.Thatsaidthere aretwoasyetunsourcedamphorasherds,whichshouldbeidentified.Thispotteryshouldbe consideredalongsidethepotteryfromthepreviousexcavationsatFulhamPalace,aswellas initswiderregionalcontext,toseehowitcomparestolocal,contemporarysites.

Context	ContextSpotdate	Residual	No.	Wt(g)
10	AD250-400	Y	3	49
15	AD250-400	Y	2	32
17	AD150-250	Y	1	2
20	AD240-400	Y	1	5
21	AD100-400	Y	1	1
23	AD200-400	Y	1	1
38	AD50-400	Y	1	13
43	AD240-400	Y	6	44
47	AD120-400	Y	6	79
48	AD100-40	Y	1	17
62	AD100-400	Y	1	3
66	AD50-300	Y	1	14
83	AD240-400	Y	3	12
84	AD150-300	Y	1	25
85	AD100-400	Y	2	21
86	AD240-400	Y	4	28
87	AD50-120	Y	2	16
91	AD70-200	Y	4	84
92	AD200-400	Y	9	85
93	AD100-400	Y	1	9
97	AD70-120	Y	1	12
98	AD240-400	N	19	270
101	AD300-400	Y	8	85
102	AD100-140	Y	5	38
107	AD70-400	y	1	15
112	AD240-400	N	4	29
120	AD100-400	N	5	49
121	AD200-400	Y	2	55
122	AD200-400	Y	1	3
127	AD100-400	Y	1	4
133	AD100-400	Y	2	4
137	AD100-400	Y	2	28
140	AD70-400	Y	1	17
142	AD100-400	Y	1	13
145	AD100-400	Y	3	15
151	AD50-400	Y	1	2
178	AD50-300	Y	2	51
181	AD120-300	Y	1	10
182	AD100-400	y	1	2
185	AD100-400	y	1	3
206	AD100-400	Y	1	6
213	AD100-400	Y	1	12
216	AD240-400	y	2	8

220	AD200-400	Y	1	10
225	AD100-400	Y	1	4
229	AD150-400	Y	2	35
234	AD120-300	y	3	26
242	AD200-400	y	1	3
252	AD200-400	y	1	14
253	AD200-400	N	4	32
258	AD200-400	Y	2	35
264	AD200-300	N	3	70
269	AD70-400	Y	1	8
273	AD100-400	N	1	12
277	AD240-400	N	2	14
280	AD200-400	N	1	36
282	AD50-400	N	1	16

Table2:Romanpotterybycontextwithspotdate

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APPENDIX3 :POST -ROMANPOTTERYASSESS MENT

ChrisJarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (six boxes). The pottery datesfromtheearly Saxon, medieval and post -medievalperiods. The pottery was in a very fragmentary state, consisting of mostly small sherds and was often abraded or laminated, indicating that it was deposited mostly under tertiary conditions and subjected to frequent disturbance. The pottery was quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight. Pottery was recovered from 137 contexts and individual deposits produced mostly small (fewer than 30 sherds) and four medium (less than 100 sherds) groups of pottery.

Only the stratified pottery was quantified, while the unstratified material was scanned for unusual items. The stratified pottery (1, 075 sherds, 966 ENV, 8.811kg) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS database, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology. The pottery is discussed by types and its distribution.

ThePotteryTypes

Thequantificationofthepotter yaccordingtoitsdifferentchronologicalperiodsisasfollows:

EarlySaxon:twosherds,2ENV,23g

Medieval:38sherds,38E NV,232g

Post-medieval:1 ,035sherds,926ENV,8.556kg

EarlySaxon

Theearly Saxonpottery (see Table 1 for the pottery types) was in a very fragmentary state and it was not possible to determine what forms it occurred in. The sherd of ESANA was found in Phase 1, layer [231] as the only pottery present, while the sherd of ESANB was residualinPhase5. Layer[91]andfoundwith19t h-centurypotterytypes.

Potterytype	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Sand-tempered, abundant	ESANA	400-600	1	1	22

Potterytype	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
fine-medium quartz sand andsparseveryfineflint					
Sand-tempered brickearth with sparse moderate-medium quartz sand and sparseveryfin eflint	ESANB	400-600	1	1	1

Table1: FUP13:EarlySaxonpotterytypesquantifiedbysherdcount(SC),estimatednumber ofvessels(ENV)andweight.

Medieval

The medieval pottery types recorded are shown in Table 2 and demonstrate a fairly wide range of types dating from the early through to late medieval periods. The forms are found typicallyforthisperiodascookingpots/jarsorjugsareshownforeachbasictypeinTable3.

Potterytype	Code	Daterange	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Brill/Boarstallware	BRIM	1250-1500	1	1	6
Cheamwhiteware	CHEA	1350-1500	3	3	7
Coarse London- type ware	LCOAR	1080-1200	2	2	20
Coarse Surrey - Hampshire border ware	CBW	1270-1500	6	6	19
Coarse Surrey - Hampshire border warecookingpotwith flat-toppedrim	CBW FT	1340-1500	2	2	39
Coarse Surrey- Hampshire border ware large rounded jug	CBW LGR	1340-1500	1	1	47
Earlymedieval chalk - temperedware	EMCH	1050-1150	1	1	3
Early medieval gritty ware	EMGY	1080-1200	1	1	3
Earlymedieval sandy ware	EMS	970-1100	1	1	4
Early medieval Surrey iron -rich sandyware	EMIS	1050-1150	1	1	5
Early south Hertfordshire-type	ESHER	1050-1200	1	1	3

Potterytype	Code	Daterange	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
coarseware					
EarlySurreyware	ESUR	1050-1150	2	2	12
Kingston-typeware	KING	1240-1400	3	3	12
Kingston-typewarein the highly decorated style	KING HD	1240-1300	1	1	4
London-typeware	LOND	1080-1350	6	6	17
MillGreenware	MG	1270-1350	1	1	5
Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medievalpottery	MISC	900-1500	2	2	2
Rhenish Tiel- type greyware	RHGR	900-1100	2	2	4
South Hertfordshire-typecoarsegreyware	SHER COAR	1170-1350	1	1	20

Table2: FUP13:Medievalpotterytypesquantifiedbysherdcount(SC),estimatednumberof vessels(ENV)andweight.

Code	Cooking pot	Jar	Jug	Unidentified
BRIM			1	
CBW	2		1	6
CHEA				3
EMCH				1
EMGY				1
EMIS				1
EMS				1
ESHER				1
ESUR				2
KING			2	2
LCOAR			1	1
LOND			1	5
MG				1
MISC			1	1
RHGR				2
SHER		1		

Table3: FUP13:medievalpotterytypesandtheformstheyoccurinquantifiedbyestimated numberofvessels(ENV)

Post-medieval

The post -medieval potter y component of the assemblage (see Table 4) c ontains a small amountof16th- century types,withlargequantitiesof17thand18th-century warespresent, although the bulk of the pottery consists of those types mostly associated with the 19th century or lat er. The wide range offormsrecordedinthebasic pottery typesare shownin Table5.

Potterytype	Fabric code	Daterange	SC	Weight (g)
Agateware	AGAT	1730-1780	2	2
Blackbasaltware	BBAS	1770-1900	3	8
Glazedblackbasalt ware	BBASG	1770-1880	2	21
Bonechina	BONE	1794-1900	10	41
Bonechinawithlustre decoration	BONE LUST	1794-1900	1	3
Bonechinawithunder - glazebluetransfer - printeddecoration	BONE TR	1807-1900	1	1
Surrey-Hampshire borderwhitewarewith greenglaze	BORDG	1550-1700	8	51
Surrey-Hampshire borderwhitewarewith clear(yellow)glaze	BORDY	1550-1700	7	64
Chineseporcelain	CHPO	1580-1900	3	6
Chineseblueandwhite porcelain	CHPO BW	1590-1900	18	44
Chineseporcelainwith famillerosedecoration	CHPO ROSE	1720-1800	3	5
Creamware	CREA	1740-1830	147	519
Creamwarewith developedpaleglaze	CREA DEV	1760-1830	7	42
Cistercianware	CSTN	1480-1600	1	1
Derbyshirestoneware	DERBS	1700-1900	4	17

Potterytype	Fabric code	Daterange	SC	Weight (g)
Englishbrownsalt - glazedstoneware	ENGS	1700-1900	14	135
Englishstonewarewith Bristolglaze	ENGS BRST	1830-1900	3	147
Englishporcelain	ENPO	1745-1900	1	10
Englishporcelainwith under-glazeblue-painteddecoration	ENPO BW	1745-1830	1	2
Englishporcelainwith over- orunder -glaze polychrome-painted decoration	ENPO PNTD	1745-1900	1	5
Frechenstoneware	FREC	1550-1700	30	723
Londonstoneware	LONS	1670-1926	43	788
Metropolitanslipware	METS	1630-1700	1	3
Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medievalpottery	MISC	900-1500	3	12
Miscellaneouspost - medievalredwares	MISC PMRED	1480-1900	7	82
Miscellaneous unsourcedpost - medievalslipware	MISC SLIP	1480-1900	2	26
Midlandsorangeware	MORAN	1400-1820	1	44
Midlandspurpleware	MPUR	1400-1750	5	41
NorthDevongravel - temperedware	NDGT	1600-1800	1	5
Nottinghamstoneware	NOTS	1700-1800	1	2
Pearlware	PEAR	1770-1840	13	46
Pearlwarewithunder - glazeblue-painted decoration	PEAR BW	1770-1820	10	17
Pearlwarewithslip decoration	PEAR SLIP	1775-1840	4	16
Pearlwarewith transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770-1840	36	112
Pearlwarewithunder - glazebluetransfer -	PEAR TR2	1807-1840	1	4

Potterytype	Fabric code	Daterange	SC	Weight (g)
printedstippleandline decoration				
Pearlwarewithunder -glazetransfer -printed andover -glazepainted decoration	PEAR TR6	1810-1840	1	2
Essex-typepost - medievalblack -glazed redware	PMBL	1580-1700	2	44
Essex-typepost - medievalfineredware	PMFR	1580-1700	5	56
Essex-typepost - medievalfineredware withbrownglaze	PMFRB	1580-1700	1	15
London-areapost - medievalredware	PMR	1580-1900	279	3585
London-areaearly post-medievalredware	PMRE	1480-1600	4	37
London-areapost - medievalslip-decoratedredware	PMSL	1480-1600	1	3
London-areapost - medievalslipped redwarewithclear (yellow)glaze	PMSRY	1480-1650	1	8
Raerenstonew are	RAER	1480-1610	1	10
Surrey-Hampshire borderredware	RBOR	1550-1900	45	516
Surrey-Hampshire borderredwarewith brownglaze	RBORB	1580-1800	3	9
Surrey-Hampshire borderredwarewith greenglaze	RBORG	1580-1800	2	5
Refinedwhite earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	95	291
Refinedwhite earthenwarewith under-glaze polychrome-painted decorationin'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830-1900	5	14
Refinedwhite earthenwarewithcut - outspongeddecoration	REFW SPON1	1830-1900	1	1

Potterytype	Fabric code	Daterange	SC	Weight (g)
Redstoneware	REST	1730-1780	1	9
Rockinghamwarewith mottledbrownglaze	ROCK	1800-1900	2	10
Staffordshire-typered-slippedblack -glazed ware	STRSB	1750-1800	1	16
Staffordshire-type combedslipware	STSL	1660-1870	8	39
Sunderland-type coarseware	SUND	1800-1900	1	2
Sunderland-type coarsewarewith mottledglaze	SUND MOT	1775-1850	1	5
Whitesalt -glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720-1780	23	96
Whitesalt -glazed stonewarewithcobalt decoration	SWSG COB	1740-1780	2	17
Englishtin-glazedware	TGW	1570-1846	12	51
Londontin- glazedware withplainpaleblue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630-1846	32	144
Londontin- glazedware withplainwhiteglaze (OrtonstyleC)	TGWC	1630-1846	14	98
Londontin- glazedware withblue- or polychrome-painted decorationandexternal leadglaze(Ortonstyle D)	TGWD	1630-1680	4	15
Londontin- glazedware withpalblueglaze anddarkblue decoration(Ortonand PearcestyleH)	TGWH	1680-1800	14	33
Londontin- glazedware withsponged decoration	TGW SPNG	1700-1760	1	1
Refinedwhitewarewith under-glazetransfer - printeddecoration	TPW	1780-1900	41	116
Refinedwhitewarewith under-glazetransfer - printed'flowblue'	TPW FLOW	1830-1900	2	2

Potterytype	Fabric code	Daterange	SC	Weight (g)
decoration				
Refinedwhitewarewith under-glazebrownor blacktransfer -printed decoration	TPW3	1810-1900	1	4
Refinedwhitewarewith under-glazecolour transfer-printed decoration(green, mulberry,greyetc)	TPW4	1825-1900	4	7
Refinedwhitewarewith under-glazetransfer - printedandover -glaze painteddecoration	TPW6	1810-1900	4	14
Westerwaldstone ware	WEST	1590-1900	4	60
Westerwaldstoneware withpurpleandblue decoration	WEST PURP	1665-1750	1	20
Whitestoneware	WHIST	1790-1900	2	45
Yellowware	YELL	1820-1900	12	88
Yellowwarewithslip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820-1900	7	23

Table 4: FUP13: post -medieval pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated numberofvessels(ENV)andweight.

Code	Albarello	Bottle	Bowl	Butterpot	Charger	Chimneypot	Chamberpot	Teacup	Dish	Drinkingjug	Figurine	Flowerpot	Horticulturalform	Jar	Jug	Lid	Mug	Ointmentpot	Pipkin	Plate	Posset	Saggar	Saucer	Sugarmould	Tankard	Teabowl	Tripodpipkin	Teapot	Unidentified
AGAT																													2
BBAS																												2	2
BONE			2					4															1						5
BORD			1						1																		2		11
CHPO									1										6				1		5				11
CREA			6						2					2	1				33										82
CSTN																													1
DERBS		1																											3
ENGS		11												1															4
ENPO			1								1												1						
FREC															21														7
LONS		3													1						1			2					34
METS																													1
MISC																			2										1

Code	Albarello	Bottle	Bowl	Butterpot	Charger	Chimneypot	Chamberpot	Teacup	Dish	Drinkingjug	Figurine	Flowerpot	Horticulturalform	Jar	Jug	Lid	Mug	Ointmentpot	Pipkin	Plate	Posset	Saggar	Saucer	Sugarmould	Tankard	Teabowl	Tripodpipkin	Teapot	Unidentified
MISCPMRED												4	1																1
MISCSLIP			1																										1
MORAN				1																									
MPUR				2																									3
NDGT																													1
NOTS																													1
PEAR			2											1	1		1			15			4		2	1			33
PMBL																	1												1
PMFR																													6
PMR			5			1						179		3		1								2					41
PMRE			1									2																	
PMSL																													1
PMSR																													1
RAER										1																			
RBOR			1				5		1					3					1										36
REFW			4					1				1		1	1					10								1	74
REST																												1	
ROCK																												1	1
STRSB																													1
STSL									3																				5
SUND																													2
SWSG			2				4													2					2	1			14
TGW	8		3		1									1	1			2		8	1								46
TPW			1											1			2			10			3						34
WEST		1					2								1														1
WHIST															1														
YELL			1						1						1														14

Table 5: FUP13: post -medieval pottery types and the forms they occur in quantified by estimatednumberofvessels(ENV)

Distribution

ThePost -RomanpotteryoccursinPhases1and3-7anditsdistributionisshowninTable6 .

Context	Trench	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight(g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
1	2	7	S	9	9	108	1830	1900	Late19th century
2	10	6	S	12	12	82	1825	1900	1825-1900
3	7	6	M	30	26	238	1770	1840	1770-1840
4	4	7	S	20	18	77	1830	1900	1830-1900
5	5	6	S	17	15	75	1805	1900	1805-1830
7	1	7	S	12	12	52	1820	1900	1820-1900
8	8	6	M	40	34	230	1805	1900	1805-1900
8	8	6	S	24	22	182	1830	1900	1830-1900
10	14	6	S	28	23	340	1830	1900	1830-1900
12	10	5	S	1	1	1	1805	1900	1805-1830

Context	Trench	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight(g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
14	1	1	S	5	5	72	1580	1900	18th-19th century
15	1	3	S	1	1	93	1550	1700	1550-1700
17	15	6	S	21	20	127	1820	1900	1820-1900
18	18	6	S	19	15	245	1830	1900	1830-1900
19	4	7	S	3	3	19	1770	1840	1770-1840
20	16	6	S	9	9	68	1830	1900	1830-1900
21	7	5	S	5	5	68	1805	1900	1805-1830
23	6	5	S	27	25	153	1805	1900	Mid19 th century
28	4	1	S	3	3	42	1700	1900	Early19 th century
29	7	4	S	2	2	9	1670	1900	1670-1900
29	7	4	S	3	2	8	1810	1900	1670-1900
32	3	5	S	26	26	76	1810	1900	Late19th century
33	10	5	S	16	11	79	1805	1900	Mid - late19th century
37			S	13	13	69	1810	1900	Late19th century
38	8	4	S	2	2	15	1580	1900	1580-1700
39	2	5	S	1	1	10	1580	1900	18th-19th century
43	19	6	S	27	27	153	1805	1900	Early19th century
44	11	5	S	1	1	47	1550	1900	1550-1900
47	18	1	S	1	1	16	1580	1900	18th-19th century
48	3	1	S	2	2	12	1720	1800	1720-1800
49	3	3	S	2	2	4	1670	1900	1670-1900
50	3	3	S	1	1	19	1550	1700	1550-1700
58	9	6	S	12	12	153	1830	1900	1830-1900
60	11	4	S	1	1	1	1590	1900	1590-1900
62	11	4	S	1	1	2	1700	1800	1700-1800
66			S	3	2	2	1580	1900	1580-1900
70	10	5	S	2	2	2	1805	1900	1805-1900
71	10	5	S	5	5	7	1805	1900	1805-1900
72	16	5	S	28	26	291	1825	1900	1825-1900
73	6	4	S	1	1	4	1630	1680	1630-1680
75			S	17	17	24	1830	1900	1830-1900
78	15	5	S	15	8	81	1805	1900	1805-1830
79/80			S	3	3	43	1750	1800	18thcentury
81	21	6	M	32	25	406	1780	1900	Mid - late19th century
83	20	6	M	34	22	186	1770	1840	1770-1840
84	14	1	S	1	1	10	1580	1900	1580-1900
85	17	6	M	39	37	390	1820	1900	1820-1840
89	22	6	S	16	13	67	1820	1900	1820-1840
91	21	5	S	15	11	38	1820	1900	1820-1840
92	17	5	S	2	2	14	1580	1900	1650-1900
93	20	5	S	2	2	11	1580	1900	1580-1700
94	9	5	S	3	3	22	1630	1846	18thcentury
97	10	4	S	5	5	21	1580	1900	1580-1700
100	26	4	S	7	5	126	1680	1900	Mid18th century
102	21	1	S	2	2	4	1805	1900	1805-1900
103	24	6	S	10	10	112	1770	1840	1770-1840

Context	Trench	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight(g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
104	27	6	S	9	8	42	1800	1900	1800-1830
107	22	5	S	5	5	12	1740	1830	1760-1830
109	24	1	S	1	1	6	1580	1900	18th-19th century
114	15	4	S	1	1	14	1580	1900	18th-19th century
116	28	6	S	2	2	5	1780	1900	19thcentury
117	27	4	S	1	1	3	1630	1846	18thcentury
119	29	6	S	17	17	209	1820	1900	1820-1900
121	19	1	S	1	1	12	1480	1750	1580-1750
122	27	1	S	1	1	12	1770	1840	1770-1840
123	31	6	S	10	10	52	1810	1900	1810-1900
124	30	6	S	15	8	50	1780	1900	Mid19th century
129	10	4	S	3	1	5	1570	1846	18thcentury
133	29	4	S	2	2	3	1805	1900	1805-1900
134	30	5	S	15	13	115	1805	1900	1805-1900
137	15	4	S	1	1	1	1550	1900	1550-1900
138	25	6	S	15	14	102	1805	1900	1805-1830
139	25	4	S	2	2	11	1580	1900	1580-1900
140	26	4	S	4	4	334	1550	1700	1550-1700
142	9	1	S	2	2	12	1580	1700	1580-1700
143	28	5	S	9	7	89	1805	1900	1805-1830
145	39	6	S	14	14	110	1820	1900	1820-1900
148	36	6	S	19	16	127	1820	1900	Mid19th century
150	29	4	S	3	3	22	1660	1870	1660-1870
151	47	6	S	7	7	60	1770	1840	1770-1840
152	40	6	M	30	30	159	1825	1900	1830-1900
156	33	6	S	28	28	188	1825	1900	1825-1900
157	29	1	S	2	2	4	1770	1840	1770-1840
158	39	4	S	1	1	3	1670	1926	1670-1926
161	31	5	S	17	17	119	1805	1900	Mid19th century
163	44	6	S	24	21	204	1810	1900	Mid19th century
165	47	4	S	1	1	10	1580	1900	18th - 19th century
167	47	4	S	4	2	57	1580	1900	1580-1900
168	33	5	S	1	1	20	1170	1350	1170-1350
172	31	4	S	9	9	64	1805	1900	Mid19th century
175	30	3	S	4	4	25	1630	1846	1630-1700
178	46	6	S	8	8	70	1720	1780	1720-1780
181	40	4	S	5	5	102	1720	1780	1720-1780
183	28	4	S	4	4	35	1740	1830	1760-1830
184	28	4	S	2	2	22	1630	1846	18thcentury
186	33	3	S	1	1	7	1480	1750	1480-1750
187	39	4	S	2	2	6	1720	1780	1720-1780
201	28	4	S	5	4	15	1720	1780	1720-1780
202	33	3	S	1	1	86	1580	1900	1660-1900
204	34	6	S	12	10	158	1820	1900	Mid19th century
205	12	6	S	2	2	50	1805	1900	1805-1830
206	37	6	S	20	17	209	1740	1780	1740-1780
207	31	4	S	4	2	27	1720	1780	1720-1780
214	44	2	S	3	3	5			1550-1600

Context	Trench	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight(g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
216	44	4	S	5	5	9	1805	1900	1805-1830
222	45	6	S	1	1	189	1670	1923	18th - 19th century
223	41	4	S	4	4	21	1630	1846	18thcentu ry
225	41	4	S	18	13	71	1780	1900	1780-1900
237	12	1	S	1	1	22	400	650	400-650
238	43	6	S	10	10	152	1740	1830	1740-1830
245	37	4	S	1	3		1580	1900	18th-19th century
250			S	16	16	127	1780	1900	Mid19th century
252	43	5	S	2	2	21	1580	1900	18th-19th century
253	42	4	S	1	1	6	1580	1900	18th-19th century
256	34	3	S	2	2	9	1550	1900	1550-1900
259	38	6	S	6	6	116	1740	1830	1740-1780
263	32	6	S	5	4	68	1740	1830	1740-1780
268	34	3	S	1	1	11	1580	1900	1580-1900
273	32	5	S	3	3	20	1630	1846	18thcentury
275	32	5	S	2	2	16	1580	1900	18th-19th century
278	35	6	S	5	5	57	1740	1830	1740-1780
279	35	4	S	4	4	37	1590	1700	1590-1700

Table6: FUP14:distributionofthepotteryshowingforeachcontextitstrenchlocation,phase, assemblagesize,thenumberofsherds(SC:sherdcount)andENV,aswellasthedaterange ofthelatestpotterytype(ContextED;LD)andasuggesteddepositiondate.

Significance,potentialandrecommendationsforfurtherwork

The pottery has very little significance at a local level as it wa s mostly derived from horticultural deposits , was extremely fragmentary and this was resultant from gardening activity. The pottery may have been incorporated into the garden soils from domestic refuse or dug over earlier features which predated the garden. The occurrence of early Saxon pottery on the site is of interest and further indicates activity of this period recorded from previous excavations on the study area (FLB03: Jarrett 2014), while early medieval to 19th-century pottery are also well represented and reflect s activity associated w ith Fulham Palace (Jarrett 2003; 2009a; 2009b ; 2014). Unsurprising for the location of the excavation with the walled garden, the main form represented in the assemblage are flowerpots (229sher ds/186 ENV/3.049kg), while 18th- and 19th-century plates are the second most frequent form present and are roughly half the quantity of the flower pots by sherd count. One other vessel is of intrinsic note and this is the base of a post -medieval black glazed ware (PMBL) puzzlem ug found in context [85], Trench 17, Phase 6. The pottery has little potential beyond dating the deposits it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the

assemblage except that the PMBL jug should be drawn. If a publication report should be requiredthentheinformationcan betakenfromthisreport.

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APPENDIX4 :CLAYTOBACCOPIPE ASSESSMENT

ChrisJarrett

Introduction

Asmallsizedassemblageofclaytobaccopipeswasrecoveredfromthesite(two boxes).The majority of the material is in a fragmentary condition and had mostly been deposited under tertiary conditions . The assemblage is derived from 139 contexts, producing only s mall groupsofpipes(fewerthan30fragments).

Alltheclaytobaccopipes(447fragments,ofwhich48wereunstratified)wererecordedinan ACCESS database and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO), although the 18th-century examples are by Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed OS. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count and bowls are counted as minimum numbers. The degree of milling on 17th -century examples has been noted and recorded in quarters, besides their quality of finish. The clay tobacco pipe bowl types date to 1640-1910. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

TheClayTobaccoPipesa ndOtherRelatedTobaccoPipeSmokingItems

Theassemblagecanbequantifiedas56 bowls, thirteen nibs(mouthparts) and 336 stems:

1640-1660

AO9: two spurred, rounded profile bowls with chipped rims indicating that the bowls were milled and the bowls were of an average and poor quality of finish. Unstratified, Trench 13 andcontext[33].

1660-1680

AO13:oneheeledbowlwitharoundedprofile,fullmillingoftherimandofanaveragequality offinish.Unstratified,Trench13.

AO15: one spurred bowl with a rounded profile, the rim is damaged and shows evidence of milling,whilethebowlisofanaveragequalityoffinish.Context[143].

1680-1710

AO22: two heeled bowls with a straight -sided profile, one bowl survives only as a heel (unstratified) the other has a quarter milling of the rim and it is of a good quality of finish (context[143]).

1700-1740

OS10:twothickstemmedheeled,uprightbowlswitharoundedfrontandastraightback.One bowl survives only has a heel (context [37]), while another bowl is initialled WP on the heel (context[182]).

1730-1780

OS12:twothinstem medheeled,uprightbowlswitharoundedfrontandastraightback.One bowl survives only has a heel (context [72]), while the two other bowls have the front of the bowl missing (context[143]) and another is initialled TH on the heel (context[39]).

1770-1845

AO27: one square heeled, upright bowl with a rounded front and a straight back. The bowl survivesonlyasaheelanditisinitialledA?.Unstratified,Trench3.

1820-1860

AO28: one spurred upright bowl with a rounded front and a straight back. The bowl survives mostly as a spur and it is initialled CM, while evidence also survives of leaf borders on the bowl (Context[23]).

1840-1910

AO30: one rounded bowl without a heel or spur and in this case a sloping rim. On the underside of the bowl base is a quatrefoil leaf moulding. Unstratified.

Otherbowlfragments

There are 41 other bowl fragments that cannot be assigned to a type although a few have decorationthatbroadlydatesthem:

Nineteenth-centuryleafborders:Unstratified,contexts[23],[156]and[178]

Early19th-centuryfluting:contexts[32]and[123]

Nineteenth-centuryMasonicdesign:context[78]

Nineteenth-centuryfragmentwitha?broadfanofleaves :U nstratified,Trench3

Nineteenth-century bowl fragment surviving as a heel wi th the initials R G, and relief decorationonthestemsandtheword?'MAGNAM...' :Context[48]

Stems

The stems were broadly dated according to their thickness and the size of the bore. Two stemsaredecorated:

Nineteenth-century mouldedleafybranchwi th?flowers :Unstratified,Trench29

Late19th-centurypossiblebirdclawdesign:Unstratified,Trench2914

Distribution

TheclaytobaccopipeswererecoveredfromPhases1and3-7.Theirdistributionisshownin Table1.

Context	Trench	Phase	Assemblage size	Fragmentcount	ContextED	ContextLD	Contextconsidered date
1	2	7	S	2	1580	1910	1730-1910
2	10	6	S	1	1580	1910	1730-1910
3	7	6	S	4	1580	1910	1730-1910
5	5	6	S	3	1580	1910	1730-1910
8	8	6	S	12	1580	1910	1730-1910
9	11	6	S	14	1580	1910	1730-1910
10	14	6	S	3	1580	1910	18th century
14	1	1	S	2	1580	1910	1730-1910
17	15	6	S	2	1580	1910	1730-1910
18	18	6	S	2	1580	1910	1730-1910
20	16	6	S	3	1580	1910	1730-1910
21	7	5	S	3	1580	1910	1730-1910
23	6	5	S	2	1820	1860	1820-1860
28	4	1	S	1	1580	1910	1580-1740
29	7	4	S	3	1580	1910	1730-1910
31	7	4	S	1	1580	1910	1580-1740
32	3	5	S	7	1580	1910	19th century
33	10	5	S	7	1580	1910	1730-1910
38	8	4	S	1	1580	1910	18th century
39	2	5	S	3	1580	1910	1730-1780
43	19	6	S	5	1580	1910	1730-1910
47	18	1	S	1	1580	1910	1730-1910
48	3	1	S	1	1580	1910	19th century
56	6	4	S	1	1580	1910	1730-1910
58	9	6	S	6	1580	1910	1730-1910
67	14	3	S	1	1580	1910	Late 17th - early 18th century

Context	Trench	Phase	Assemblage size	Fragmentcount	ContextED	ContextLD	Contextconsidered date
70	10	5	S	1	1580	1910	1730-1910
71	10	5	S	3	1580	1910	1730-1910
72	16	5	S	9	1730	1780	1730-1780
73	6	4	S	3	1580	1910	1730-1910
75			S	2	1580	1910	1580-1740
78	15	5	S	6	1580	1910	19th century
81	21	6	S	4	1580	1910	1730-1910
83	20	6	S	6	1580	1910	1730-1910
84	14	1	S	1	1580	1910	1580-1740
86	23	6	S	4	1580	1910	1730-1910
89	22	6	S	7	1580	1910	1730-1910
91	21	5	S	2	1580	1910	1730-1910
93	20	5	S	1	1580	1910	Late 17th - early 18th century
97	10	4	S	1	1580	1910	1730-1910
100	26	4	S	6	1580	1910	1730-1910
101	23	5	S	3	1580	1910	1730-1910
103	24	6	S	2	1580	1910	1730-1910
104	27	6	S	2	1580	1910	1730-1910
109	24	1	S	2	1580	1910	1730-1910
119	29	6	S	3	1580	1910	1730-1910
120	22	1	S	2	1580	1910	1730-1910
123	31	6	S	6	1580	1910	Early-mid 19th century
124	30	6	S	5	1580	1910	1730-1910
126	24	7	S	1	1580	1910	1730-1910
133	29	4	S	6	1580	1910	1730-1910
134	30	5	S	3	1580	1910	1730-1910
138	25	6	S	3	1580	1910	1730-1910
140	26	4	S	2	1580	1910	1730-1910
142	9	1	S	4	1580	1910	1580-1740
143	28	5	S	6	1580	1910	1730-1780
145	39	6	S	12	1580	1910	1730-1910
148	36	6	S	3	1580	1910	1730-1910
150	29	4	S	1	1580	1910	1730-1910
151	47	6	S	4	1580	1910	1730-1910
152	40	6	S	11	1580	1910	1730-1910
156	33	6	S	14	1580	1910	19th century
161	31	5	S	2	1580	1910	1730-1910
163	44	6	S	3	1580	1910	1660-1710
170	39	5	S	1	1580	1910	1730-1910
172	31	4	S	2	1580	1910	1580-1740
175	30	3	S	5	1580	1910	1580-1740
176	36	4	S	1	1580	1910	1580-1740
178	46	6	S	5	1580	1910	19th century
181	40	4	S	2	1580	1910	1730-1910
182	41	6	S	5	1700	1740	1700-1740
201	28	4	S	1	1580	1910	1580-1740
206	37	6	S	5	1580	1910	1730-1910
207	31	4	S	1	1580	1910	1730-1910
216	44	4	S	2	1580	1910	1730-1910
229	46	1	S	1	1580	1910	1730-1910
232	36	5	S	1	1580	1910	1580-1910
234	42	6	S	4	1580	1910	1730-1910
238	43	6	S	2	1580	1910	1580-1740
242	30	3	S	1	1580	1910	1580-1740
253	42	4	S	1	1580	1910	18th century

Context	Trench	Phase	Assemblage size	Fragmentcount	ContextED	ContextLD	Contextconsidered date
263	32	6	S	2	1580	1910	1580-1740
269	30	1	S	1	1580	1910	18th century
273	32	5	S	3	1580	1910	1730-1910

Table1: FUP14: distribution of the clay tobacco pipes showing the trench location, phase, numberoffragments,sizeofthe group,earliestandlatestdate(ContextED;LD)forthemost recent bowl type or part and a context considered date for each context the clay tobacco pipesoccurin.

Significance PotentialandRecommendationsf orFurtherWork

Although the assemblage of clay tobacco pipes are in a fragmentary state, there are a number of items which are of interest and complement the pipes recovered from previous excavationsatF ulham Palace(e.g.Jarrett2003;2009a;2009b; 2013;2014).Likethepottery andglass recovered from this excavation, the clay tobacco pipes may represent domestic rubbish that has found its way into the soils of the Walled Garden; however, some of the pipesmayhavebeenthepossessionsofgardenerssmokinginthislocationandthrownaway after breakage. The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the deposits they were recoveredfrom,whilesomebowlsmeritillustrationandaddtothecorpusofdesignsmadein LondonandanunderstandingofthepoorlypublishedHammersmithandFulham clay tobacco pipe industry. The material from this excavation should be published with other pipes excavatedatFulhamPalaceandfiveitemsshouldbeillustratedtosupplementthetext.

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APPENDIX5 :GLASSASSESSMENT

ChrisJarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (one box). The glass dates only from the post -medieval period. All of the glass is fragmentary, often small sized and was mostly deposited under tertiary circumstances. The glass was quantified by the number of fragments. Unstratified material was not quantified although it was scanned in order to identify unusual items. The assemblage consists of solely p ost-medieval dated material and was recovered from 71 contexts and individual deposits produced small (fewer than 30 shards) groups of glass .

All of the glass (440 fragments) was recorded in an ACCESS database, by type, colour and form. The assemblage is discussed by period and vessel shapes, *etc* .and its distribution.

The vessels forms

A breakdown of the glass forms are shown in T able 1:

Form	No. of fragments
Bottle (generic fragments)	38
Bottle, cylindrical	7
Bottle, flat oct agonal section	4
Bottle, octagonal section	2
Bottle, shouldered	1
Bottle, square section	5
Bottle or phial	1
Bowl	1
Bowl, rounded	2
'Cullet'	2
English wine bottle	60
English wine bottle , cylindrical	12
English wine bottle , cylindrical, late	3
Jar, medium rounded	4

Form	No. of fragments
Tumbler	2
Vesselglass	82
Window pane	214

Table1: FUP14:Post -medievalglassformsquantifiedbynumberoffragments

Distribution

TheglasswasrecoveredfromPhases1and3-7anditsdistributionisshowninTable2.

Context	Trench	Phase	No.frags	Forms	Contextconsidered dated
2	10	6	7	Bottle,shouldered, bottleorphial, windowpane	19th-20thcentury
3	7	6	18	Vesselglass,window pane	19th-20thcentury
4	4	7	15	Bottle,vesselglass	19th-20thcentury
5	5	6	6	Vesselglass,window pane	19th-20th century
7	1	7	2	Vesselglass,window pane	19th-20thcentury
8	8	6	8	Bottle,square section,windowpane	19th-20thcentury
9	11	6	29	Bottle,Englishwine bottle,cylindrical	19th-20thcentury
10	14	6	1	Windowpane	19th-20thcentury
14	1	1	3	Bottle,win dowpane	19th-20thcentury
17	15	6	9	Bottle	19th-20thcentury
18	18	6	5	Bottle,octagonal section,bowl, rounded,English winebottle, cylindrical,late, vessel	Late19th -20th century
20	16	6	2	Vesselglass,window pane	19th-20thcentury
22	6	6	18	Vesselglass,window pane	19th-20thcentury
23	6	5	7	Vesselglass,window pane	19th-20thcentury
25	10	5	1	Windowpane	Post-medieval
29	7	4	1	Windowpane	19th-20thcentury
32	3	5	19	Englishwinebottle, Englishwinebottle, cylindrical,late, vesselglass ,window pane	Late19th -20th century
33	10	5	7	Windowpane	19th-20thcentury
37			3	Englishwinebottle, windowpane	Mid19th -20thcentury
38	8	4	3	Windowpane	19th-20thcentury
43	19	6	17	Bottle,cylindrical, Englishwinebottle, jar,mediumrounded, windowpane	19th-20thcentury
48	3	1	2	Windowpane	Post-medieval
53	5	5	1	Bowl,rounded	17th-18thcentury
58	9	6	11	Englishwinebottle,	17th-18thcentury

Context	Trench	Phase	No.frags	Forms	Contextconsidered dated
				windowpane	
67	14	3	2	Englishwinebottle, windowpane	18th-19thcentury
70	10	5	2	Windowpane	Post-medieval
71	10	5	2	Vesselglass,window pane	Post-medieval
72	16	5	2	Englishwinebottle	18th-19thcentury
78	15	5	9	Bottle,octagonal section,Englishwine bottle,vessel, windowpane	19th-20thcentury
81	21	6	4	Windowpane	18th-20thcentury
83	20	6	13	Bottle,Englishwine bottle,windowpane	19thcentury
85	17	6	16	Bottle,flatoctagonal section,Englishwine bottle,windowpane	19thcentury
86	23	6	13	Bottle,cylindrical, windowpane	19thcentury
89	22	6	7	Englishwinebottle, windowpane	18th-19thcentury
92	17	5	3	Windowpane	18th-20thcentury
94	9	5	1	Englishwinebottle, cylindrical,late	Mid19th -20thcentury
97	10	4	3	Windowpane	18th-20thcentury
100	26	4	4	Vesselglass,window pane	18th-20thcentury
104	27	6	2	Windowpane	18th-20thcentury
106	9	4	4	Englishwinebottle	Mid17th -19thcentury
107	22	5	1	Vesselglass	Post-medieval
116	28	6	2	Windowpane	18th-20thcentury
119	29	6	2	Englishwinebottle, windowpane	Mid17th -19thcentury
120	22	1	1	Vesselglass	Mid17th -19thcentur y
123	31	6	10	Bottle,windowpane	19th-20thcentury
124	30	6	2	Englishwinebottle, vessel	19th-20thcentury
127	22	4	2	Englishwinebottle, windowpane	Mid17th -19thcentury
134	30	5	4	Englishwinebottle, windowpane	Mid17th -19thcentury
138	25	6	9	Vesselglass,window pane	Mid18th -20thcentury
143	28	5	5	Englishwinebottle, windowpane	18th-20thcentury
145	39	6	16	Bottle,Englishwine bottle,vessel, windowpane	19thcentury
148	36	6	5	Bowl,Englishwine bottle,vessel	19th-20thcentury
151	47	6	4	Windowpane	19thcentury
152	40	6	11	Vesselglass,window pane	20thcentury
156	33	6	6	Bottle,Englishwine bottle	20thcentury
158	39	4	6	Vesselglass,window pane	19th-20thcentury
161	31	5	4	Englishwinebottle, windowpane	18th-19thcentury
163	44	6	6	Tumbler,window pane	19th-20thcentury
167	47	4	1	Englishwinebottle	Mid17th -18thcentury
172	31	4	1	Windowpane	Post-medieval
175	30	3	3	Vesselglass,window pane	Post-medieval
176	36	4	4	Englishwinebottle, windowpane	Mid17th -18thcentury

Context	Trench	Phase	No.frags	Forms	Contextconsidered dated
178	46	6	3	Englishwinebottle, vessel	Mid18th -19thcentury
182	41	6	3	Windowpane	Post-medieval
206	37	6	2	Englishwinebottle, windowpane	Mid17th -18thcentury
213	44	4	2	Englishwinebottle, windowpane	Mid17th -18thcentury
216	44	4	1	Windowpane	Post-medieval
220	31	1	1	Windowpane	Post-medieval
234	42	6	8	Englishwinebottle, windowpane	Mid17th -18thcentury
238	43	6	1	Vesselglass	Post-medieval
249	40	1	1	Windowpane	Post-medieval
264	45	1	2	Windowpane	Post-medieval
273	32	5	1	Englishwinebottle	Mid17th -18thcentury

Table2:FUP14.Distributionoftheglassshowingforeachcontextglassoccursinthetrench location,phasing,numberoffragments,formspresentandaconsidereddepositiondate.

Significance,Potential andRecommendationsf orFurtherWork

Theglassassemblagehasnosignificance,itconsistingoflargelyfragmentarypiecesderived from horticultural soils. The glass types and forms are typical for those found in the London area. The only potential of the glass is to broadly date the contexts it was recovered from. Therearenorecommendationsforfurtherwork.

APPENDIX6:BUILDINGMATERIALSASSESSMENT

KevinHayward

Amoderatesizedassemblage(1,403examples- 61kg)recoveredfromaseriesofTrialPits from theOrchardProjectFulhamPalaceWalledGardenwasdominatedbymanyfragments of18th to20th-century brick, pegtileand mortarattesting toextensive later post -medieval activityintheWalledGarden,afeatureseeninanearlierexcavationsfromthegardenareaof FulhamPalace(Hayward2013).Asexpectedalltheunstratifiedcontextshaveanappreciable amount of Victorian stone (York, Bath, Portland) brick (post Great Fire) and hard Roman cement,inusebetween1800and1950. However,intermixedwit hthepost -medievalmaterial areexamplesofbrokenupRomantileandbrick,medievalpegtileanddaubalsoinkeeping withthelongevityofoccupationatFulham(Arthur &Whitehouse1978;Hayward2014).

Therearenotableconcentrationsof Romantileand brickfragmentsfrom[79]/[80]Trench13 and[98]Trench19,mostlyinthe earlysandyfabric *2815* (AD50 -160). Anexceptionto the ruleisalargepartofarareHampshireGrogFabric*3054* (AD70-140)[79]/[80]Trench13.

Daub,whichisindicativeoftimberframedwattleanddaubstructuresofprehistoric,Romanor medievaloccupat ioniscommon,e.g.[234][258].

Therearelatemedievalbrickfragments*3031nr3042* [+]Trench22andTrench39andaworn possiblyWestminsterorLocalmedievalfloortilefr agment[223]butplentyofbrokenupand abraded sometimes glazed medieval peg tile [72] Trench 16 and [84]. Rare 12th to 13th-century fabrics 2*273* (1135-1220) [110] and organic rich *2274* (1070-1350) [67] Trench 14 were present . These probably derive from the Homestead Manor the earliest phase of FulhamPalace.

Tudor material is rather limited to the occasional glazed Flemish floor tile fragment [155] Trench23andalargegroupofTudorsizedbrickalsofrom[155]Trench23.Oneexampleis especiallylargehavingawidth of 130mminkeepingwithbricksmanufacturedbetween1450 and1500.

ThereisonewornGreek/Turkishmarbleinlay/paving[+]Trench39thatcouldberelictRoman ormorelikelyapost -medievalwallorfloorcovering.HonestonesmadeofMillstoneGritfrom [+]Trench13,whichmaybeRomangiventhatthismaterialhadbeenidentifiedelsewherein

Fulham Palace in a quern (Hayward 2014) and greensand [156] Trench 33 represent the sum total of the portable stone artefacts.

Distribution

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
+ No Trench	2276; 3120; 3105; 3101	Post-medieval peg tile; Bargate stone fragment; Kentish Ragstone Fragment; Roman Victorian Cement	5	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800	1800-1950
+ Trench 2	2276; 2279; 3101	Post-medieval peg tile and pan tile; Roman cement	9	1480	1900	1480	1900	1800-1900	1800-1950
+ Trench 3	2271; 2276	Medieval peg tile and post-medieval peg tile	5	1180	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 4	3115PM; 2271; 2276; 1977; 3100	North Wales Roofing Slate; late medieval and post-medieval peg tile and unglazed Flemish floor tile; Wall Plaster	6	1180	1950	1180	1950	1800-1950	No mortar
+ Trench 5	3032; 3032R; 2276; 3100	Post-medieval peg tile post great fire brick fragments	10	1480	1900	1664	1900	1750-1900	No Mortar
+ Trench 6	2276 3046; 3115	Post-medieval peg tile Early post-medieval brick fragments; North Wales Slate	7	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 7	3115PM	North Wales Roofing Slate	1	1050	1900	1050	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 8	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 9	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 10	2276; 3032	Post-medieval peg tile and post great fire brick	3	1480	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 11	2276; 3065	Post-medieval peg tile and later post-medieval brick	4	1450	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 13	2276; 3032; 3035; 2815; 3046; ; 2271; 2587; 3130	Flecks of Roman tile and abraded medieval peg tile mainly post-medieval peg tile and late post-medieval brick; Millstone Grit Hone	20	55	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 15	3036; 3101; 2276; 3115	Hard Gravel mortar; post-medieval peg tile and Dutch paving	10	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	1850-1900+

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		brick; North Wales Slate							
+ Trench 17	2276; 3032; 3115	Post-medieval peg tile and post great fire brick; North Wales Slate	10	1480	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 18	2276; 3101; 3065	Post-medieval peg tile; hard lime quartz mortar and post-medieval brick	5	1450	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	1800-1900+
+ Trench 19	3102; 2587; 2276; 2279; 3035; 3046	Daub fragments, later post-medieval brick, and post-medieval peg tile abraded medieval peg tile	13	1500 bc	1940	1780	1940	1800-1940	No mortar
+ Trench 20	3101; 3115PM	Hard gravelly mortar; North Wales Slate	2	1060	1900	160	1900	1600-1900	1800-1950
+ Trench 21	3115	North Wales Roofing Slate	1	1050	1950	1050	1950	1600-1900	No Mortar
+ Trench 22	3101; 2276; 3032; 3031nr3042; 3102; 3238; 2587	Roman cement post great fire brick and post-medieval peg tile late medieval brick fragment and medieval peg tile, Roman silty tile fabric	13	1500 bc	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	1800-1950
+ Trench 23	3102; 3032; 2271; 2587	Large chunk of daub; medieval peg tile and post great fire brick	6	1500 bc	1900	1664	1900	1664-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 24	2276; 3065	Post-medieval peg tile and brick	2	1450	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 25	2276	Early post-medieval peg tile	5	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800	No mortar
+ Trench 26	2276	Early post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 28	3032; 2276; 2271; 2587; 3115PM	Medieval peg tile, post-medieval peg tile and post great fire brick; North Wales Slate	11	1060	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 29	3032; 2271; 3238; 3115	Roman tile silty; medieval peg tile and post great fire brick; North Wales Slate	10	71	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 31	2276; 3046; 3013	Late Calc Roman fabric, early post-medieval brick and peg tile	6	180	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 32	2587; 2276; 3032; 3065	Medieval peg tile; post-medieval peg tile and brick, post great fire brick	5	1240	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 34	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	4	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
+	3046	Post-medieval brick	2	1450	1800	1450	1800	1600-1800+	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
Trench 35									
+ Trench 37	2815; 2271; 2276; 3116	Roman tile fragment, medieval and post-medieval peg tile; chalk	9	50	1900	1480	1900	1500-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 39	2587; 2276; 3031nr3042; 3065; 3114PM	Unusual medieval brick as Trench 22 [+]; post-medieval brick and peg tile, medieval peg tile; Thassos Marble fragment post-medieval	7	50	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 41	3046; 3032nr3035; 2276; 3101; 3109	Post-medieval peg tile; post-medieval and later post-medieval brick; Roman cement and Bath stone fragment	10	50	1900	1780	1900	1780-1900	1800-1950
+ Trench 42	2276; 3032; 3046; 3115PM	Post great fire brick and post-medieval peg tile and brick; North Wales Roofing Slate	6	1060	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 43	2276; 2586; 3032	Post-medieval peg tile and post great fire brick; late medieval peg tile	7	1180	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 44	3115PM	North Wales Slate	1	1060	1950	1060	1950	1600-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 45	3102; 2587; 2276; 3032; 3065	Large quantities of Daub, medieval peg tile; post-medieval peg tile and post great fire brick	19	1500 bc	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 46	2271; 2276; 3046; 3018	Silty abraded Hartfield Roman tile, post-medieval peg tile and medieval peg tile and post-medieval brick	9	100	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
+ Trench 47	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
1 Trench 38	2276; 3032	Post-medieval peg tile; post great fire brick and hard mortar	6	1480	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	1800-1950
2 Trench 7	2276; 1977	Unglazed Flemish floor and peg tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
3 Trench 7	2276; 2586	Post-medieval peg tile	7	1180	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
4 Trench 4	3117	Flint sponge or possible worked fragment	1	1500 BC	1600	1500BC	1600	1500BC-1600	No mortar
4 Trench 7	2276; 2586	Post-medieval peg tile	3	1180	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
5 Trench 5	2276; 3032	Post-medieval peg tile and brick fragment	2	1480	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
5 No Trench	3032; 2276; 2586; 2587; 3046	Medieval peg tile mainly post-medieval peg tile and brick	9	1180	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
7 Trench 1	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
8 No Trench	2271; 2276; 3032; 3046; 3035; 3108; 3032R	One medieval peg tile; rest post-medieval peg tile and later post-medieval brick and York stone	21	1180	1940	1780	1940	1800-1940	No mortar
9 Trench 11	2271; 2276; 3046; 3032R; 3115PM	One medieval peg tile rest post-medieval peg tile, chimney, post great fire and post-medieval brick; North Wales Slate	17	1060	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
10 Trench 14	2276; 3205; 3063; 3032; 3102; 2452; 2271; 2586; 3120; 3115PM; 3101	Fragment of daub, Roman tile medieval peg tile rest post great fire brick, peg tile, and floor tile; coal; North Wales Roofing Slate; Hard Roman Cement	35	1500 bc	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	1800-1950
12 Trench 11	2586; 3046	Early post-medieval peg tile and brick	3	1180	1700	1450	1700	1600-1800	No mortar
14 Trench 1	2271; 2274; 2586; 2587	Medieval splash glazed peg tile and curved tile	9	1080	1800	1180	1800	1240-1600	No mortar
14 No Trench	3102; 2276	Chunk Daub post-medieval peg tile	3	1500 bc	1900	1480	1900	1500-1800	No mortar
15 Trench 1	2459b; 2587; 3046; 2276; 3101	Abraded Late Roman Brick , medieval peg tile and early post-medieval peg tile and brick; Lime mortar	5	120	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	1500-1700
17 Trench 1	2271; 2276; 3046	Late medieval to early post-medieval peg tile early post-medieval brick; white lime mortar	6	1180	1900	1480	1900	1500-1800	1500-1750
17 Trench 15	3115PM	North Wales Roofing Slate	1	1050	1900	1050	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
18 Trench 18	3102; 2459a; 2586; 2271; 2276; 3115PM	Daub and Roman tile fragment worn medieval peg tile rest early post-medieval peg tile; North Wales Roofing Slate	20	1500 bc	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
20 Trench 16	3046nr3032 2271; 2587; 2276	Fragment of medieval peg tile worn with post-medieval peg tile and late post-medieval brick	11	1180	1900	1664	1900	1664-1850	No mortar
21 Trench 7	2271; 2276; 3032;	Abraded medieval peg tile , early post-	7	1060	1900	1664	1900	1664-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
	3115PM	medieval peg tile and post great fire brick; North Wales Slate							
21 Trench 9	3065nr3032; 3032; 3046; 2276; 2271; 2587	Worn medieval peg tile; early post-med and post great fire brick, post-medieval peg tile	11	1180	1900	1664	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
22 Trench 6	3046; 3032; 2587; 2276	Worn medieval peg tile; early post-medieval peg tile and post great fire brick	32	1240	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
23 Trench 6	2271; 2587; 2276; 3032	Odd worn medieval peg tile mainly post-medieval peg tile and post great fire brick fragment	13	1180	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
23 No Trench	3032	Post great fire brick	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1664-1900	No mortar
28 No trench	2271; 2586	Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
29 Trench 27	3105	Kentish ragstone rubble	1	50	1600	50	1600	50-1600+	No mortar
31 Trench 7	2271	Late med to early post-med peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
32 Trench 3	3115PM	North Wales Slate	1	1060	1900	1060	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
33 No Trench	3116	Chalk	1	50	1600	50	1600	50-1600	No mortar
33 Trench 10	3036	Dutch paving brick fragment	1	1600	1800	1600	1800	1600-1800+	No mortar
37 No Trench	3110PM; 3115; 3120	Portland Whit Bed Post-medieval fragment; North Wales Roofing Slate and Coal	4	1050	1950	1630	1950	1700-1950	No mortar
37 Trench 10	2276; 3032; 3032nr3065	Large later post-medieval brick fragment and post great fire brick, post-medieval peg tile	10	1480	1900	1664	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
38 Trench 8	2271; 2587	Abraded medieval peg tile	9	1180	1800	1180	1800	1240-1700	No mortar
39 Trench 13	2452; 2815; 3023b; 2274; 2271nr2276	Early and late Roman tile and medieval peg tile; early organic and transitional forms	11	50	1800	1180	1800	1300-1700	No mortar
39 Trench 2	3106	Hassock sandstone block	1	50	1600	50	1600	50-1600	No mortar
39 No Trench	2587; 3100	Abraded medieval peg tile; plain wall plaster	2	1240	1800	1500	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
43 Trench 19	2452; 2459a; 3054; 2271; 2586; 2276;	Fragments of early Roman tile and tegula; Medieval peg tile	21	50	1900	1480	1900	1664-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
	3032nr3065; 3115PM; 3126	some post-medieval peg tile and brick; North Wales Roofing Slate; Purbeck limestone							
43 Trench 49	2452; 2459a; 2587; 2276; 3046	Some Roman tile and brick; medieval peg tile large early post-medieval peg tile and brick	12	50	1900	1480	1900	1500-1900	No mortar
43 No Trench	3023	Roman tile fleck	1	50	120	50	120	50-120+	No mortar
44 Trench 11	2271; 2276; 3032nr3065	Late medieval to early post-medieval peg tile late post-medieval brick	10	1180	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
47 Trench 18	2276; 2452	Roman tile and brick and early post-medieval peg tile	5	55	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
48 Trench 3	2587	Worn medieval peg tile	3	1240	1450	1240	1450	1240-1450++	No mortar
50 No Trench	3046 3101	Early post-medieval brick lime mortar attached	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1600-1800	1500-1700
53 No Trench	2587; 3032; 2276	Medieval post-medieval peg tile and post great fire brick	4	1180	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
56 No Trench	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
58 No Trench	2276; 3046	Post-medieval peg tile and brick	4	1450	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
58 Trench 9	Encaustic Wall Tile; 2276	Encaustic wall tile, post-medieval peg tile	3	1480	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
62 No trench	2587; 3032	Very worn medieval peg tile, post great fire brick	2	1240	1900	1664	1900	1664-1900	No mortar
67 Trench 14	2274	Very worn medieval organic peg tile	1	1080	1350	1080	1350	1080-1350	No mortar
71 Trench 10	3102; 2452; 1977; 3100	Unglazed Flemish post-medieval floor tile; daub and Roman tile; White Plaster	5	1500 bc	1800	1600	1800	1600-1800	No mortar
72 No Trench	2276; 3032; 3032nr3065; 1977; 2274; 2452; 3115; 3110PM	Post-medieval peg tile post great fire brick Flemish floor tile and Early Organic peg tile Roman tile and North Wales Slate; Portland Whit Bed	16	55	1900	1664	1900	1664-1900	No mortar
72 Trench 16	2452; 3102; 2271; 2587; 3032; 2276; 3120; 3115PM	Roman tile and daub, mainly medieval peg tile 1 post-medieval peg tile and post great fire brick; coal; post-	12	1500 bc	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		medieval roofing slate							
78 No Trench	2271; 2276; 3032	Some medieval peg tile intermixed with post-medieval peg tile and post great fire brick	21	1180	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
79/80 No Trench	2271nr2276; 3032nr3065; 2459a; 2452; 3006	Early sandy combed box flue tile, Roman tile fragments of post-medieval peg tile and brick	8	50	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
79/80 Trench 13	3054	Large section off Grog rich Roman brick possibly Lydion size	1	70	140	70	140	70-140	No mortar
81 Trench 21	2276; 3032; 3046; 3036; 2279; 3102	Post-medieval peg tile and pan tile, Dutch paving brick, early post-medieval brick, Daub; modern peg tile	9	1500 bc	1950	1664	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
82 Trench 21	2587	Abraded medieval peg tile	1	1240	1450	1240	1450	1240-1450+	No mortar
83 Trench 2	3032; 3046; 2452; 2587; 2276	Nearly all post-medieval peg tile, brick and post great fire brick, 1 abraded medieval peg tile and Roman tile	21	55	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
84 No Trench	2271; 2276; 3046	Medieval peg tile lots of splash glaze; post-medieval peg tile and brick	6	1180	1900	1480	1900	1500-1750	No mortar
85 Trench 17	2279; 2276; 3101	Post-medieval peg tile and pan tile; Roman (Victorian-modern) cement	7	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1850	1800-1950
86 No Trench	2586; 3102	Post-medieval peg tile and daub	2	1500 bc	1800	1180	1800	1300-1700+	No mortar
86 Trench 23	2452; 2587; 2276; 3046; 3032; 3101	Roman tile and one abraded medieval peg tile, post-medieval peg tile, post-medieval brick; lime mortar	33	55	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	1500-1800
88 No Trench	3035; 3032nr3065	Later post-medieval brick fragments	5	1664	1940	1780	1940	1800-1940	No mortar
89 No Trench	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	20	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
90 Trench 16	2452	Roman Tile	1	55	160	55	160	55-160+	No mortar
91 No trench	2271; 2276; 3115PM	Early post-medieval peg tile; North Wales Slate post-medieval	4	1060	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
91 Trench 21	3032; 3035; 3102; 3023b; 2276; 3117	Later post-medieval brick, daub and later Roman radlett small flanged tegula early	8	1500 bc	1940	1780	1940	1800-1940	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		post-medieval peg tile; burnt flint							
92 No trench	2271; 2276; 3013	Early post-medieval peg tile and medieval peg tile; Late Roman Calcareous tile	9	180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
92 Trench 17	2276; 3046; 3032;	Post great fire brick and early post-medieval brick and post-medieval peg tile	9	1450	1900	1450	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
93 Trench 20	3032; 3046; 3101; 2276; 3101	Post great fire brick and early post-medieval brick, gravel mortar and early post-medieval peg tile; some lime mortar earlier	7	1450	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	1850-1950+ Earlier mortar is 1500-1800
94 Trench 9	2586; 2276	Post-medieval peg tile	4	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800	No mortar
97 Trench 10	2276; 3046; 3117	Post-medieval peg tile; and post-medieval brick; chalk	6	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800+	No mortar
98 Trench 19	2452; 3060; 3006; 2815	Roman tile, thick brick, imbrex and sheared tegula	10	50	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
100 Trench 26	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700+	No mortar
101 Trench 23	3032 3046 3101	Chunks of post great fire brick, early post-medieval brick and lime mortar	21	1450	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	1600-1900
102 No trench	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
103 Trench 24	3115PM	North Wales Roofing Slate	1	1060	1900	1060	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
103 No trench	2276; 3032; 3046; 2586	Post-medieval peg tile, brick and post great fire brick	7	1180	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
104 No trench	2276; 2271; 3046	Medieval glazed peg tile post-medieval peg tile and brick	8	1180	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
106 No trench	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800	No mortar
107 No trench	2276; 2271; 3032	Post great fire brick, medieval and post-medieval peg tile	5	1180	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
108 Trench 9	2452; 3102	Daub and Roman tile	2	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	55-400+	No mortar
109 No Trench	2276; 3046	Post-medieval peg tile and brick	2	1450	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
110 No Trench	2273	Rare early medieval bat tile	1	1135	1220	1135	1220	1135-1220	No mortar
112 No Trench	2452; 3102; 2276; 3063	Post-medieval peg tile and Flemish floor tile	5	1500 bc	1900	1480	1900	1500-1800	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		daub and Roman tile							
114 No Trench	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
114 Trench 15	3105; 3046; 2276; 3102; 2587	Kentish Ragstone; Daub; medieval peg tile post-medieval peg tile and brick	7	1500 bc	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
116 No trench	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
116 Trench 28	2452 3032	Roman tile post great fire brick	4	55	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
119 No trench	2271 3046	Medieval peg tile and early post-medieval brick	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
119 Trench 5	3116	Chalk lump	1	50	1600	50	1600	50-1600	No mortar
119 Trench 29	2276 3032; 3115PM	Post-medieval peg tile and post great fire brick; North Wales Slate	4	1480	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
120 Trench 22	1977; 2276; 3032nr3065	Flemish floor tile unglazed, post great fire brick and post-medieval peg tile	4	1480	1900	1664	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
121 No trench	2452	Roman tile	1	55	160	55	160	55-160+	No context
122 Trench 27	2276; 3102	Post-medieval peg tile and daub	5	1500 bc	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No context
123 Trench 15	3032; 3032nr3065; 2276	Post great fire brick and peg tile	15	1480	1900	1664	1900	1750-1900	No context
124 Trench 20	1977; 3102; 2271	Daub, medieval peg tile and post-medieval Flemish floor tile	3	1500 bc	1800	1600	1800	1600-1900	No mortar
124 Trench 30	3101	Hard Roman gravelly mortar Victorian recipe	1						1800-1950
127 Trench 22	2276; 3032	Post-medieval peg tile and post great fire brick	2	1480	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
133 Trench 29	3102	Daub	1	1500 bc	1664	1500bc	1664	50-400+	No mortar
134 No trench	2815	Imbrex	1	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
134 Trench 30	3046; 3032; 2276	Post-medieval and post great fire brick chunks; post-medieval peg tile	13	1450	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
137 No Trench No	3102; 2276	Post-medieval peg tile and daub	5	1500 bc	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
138 Trench 5	3046; 2276; 3120	Post-medieval brick and peg tile; Kimmeridge shale fuel	5	1450	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
140	3046; 2276;	Post-medieval peg tile	3	1450	1900	1480	190	1600-1900	1500-1800

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
Trench 26	3101	and brick; lime mortar							
142 Trench 9	3046	Brick sunken margin	1	1450	1800	1450	1800	1600-1800	No mortar
143 Trench 23	3046; 3032; 2271; 2276	Medieval peg tile no glaze, post-medieval peg tile and brick, post great fire brick	7	1180	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
143 Trench 28	3120; 3126	Burnt Kimmeridge Shale fuel; Purbeck Limestone rubble	2	1500	1900	1500-	1900	1500-1900	No mortar
145 No Trench	3032; 3046; 2276; 3102; 2271	Daub; medieval peg tile fragment, post-medieval peg tile and brick, post great fire brick	22	1500 bc	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
148 No Trench	2271; 2276; 3032	Large group of late medieval and post-medieval peg tile and post great fire brick	40	1180	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
150 Trench 29	2276; 3102	Large group of post-medieval peg tile and daub	13	1500 bc	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
151 No Trench	3115PM	Post-medieval Roofing Slate North Wales	1	1050	1900	1050	1900	1700-1950	No mortar
151 Trench 47	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No Mortar
152 No Trench	3032; 3046nr3032; 3046; 3101	Post great fire brick, post-medieval brick and hard Victorian Roman cement	8	1450	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	1800-1950
152 Trench 40	2271; 2276	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile	7	1180	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
155 Trench 23	3046; 3033; 3032; 3101; 1977; 2276; 3101	Very large group of whole near whole brick most Tudor one brick 140mm wide associated with Fulham, Glazed floor tile Flemish, post-medieval peg tile and white brown mortar from Tudor brick	44	1450	1900	1664	1900	1664-1800 Vast majority Elizabethan	1500-1700
156 No Trench	2271; 2276; 3032; 3101; 3115PM	Post-medieval peg tile and post great fire brick, white brown mortar; North Wales Slate	13	1050	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	1500-1700
156 Trench 33	3108	Fine Greensand Whetstone	1	100 BC	1600	100BC	1600	100BC-1400	No mortar
157 No Trench	3119	Caen stone rubble	1	1060	1900	1060	1900	1200-1700	No mortar
157 Trench 29	2452; 2271; 2276; 2587	Roman tile, medieval and early post-medieval peg tile	4	55	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
163	2276; 1977;	Post-medieval peg	15	1480	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
Trench 31	3032	tile, post great fire brick and Flemish floor tile							
165 Trench 47	3046; 3101	Post-medieval brick and white mortar	2	1450	1800	1450	1800	1600-1800	1500-1800
170 No Trench	3046; 2271; 2587; 2276	Post-medieval peg tile and brick some medieval peg tile	8	1180	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800	No mortar
172 No Trench	3032; 2271; 2276; 3046	Medieval peg tile mostly post-medieval peg tile and brick	7	1180	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
172 Trench 31	3046; 3032; 2276	Post-medieval peg tile and brick, post great fire brick	5	1450	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
175 No Trench	3120; 3047; 2271; 2276	Kimmeridge Oil Shale, post-medieval paving brick and peg tile one medieval peg tile	6	1180	1900	1690	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
175 Trench 30	3032	Post great fire brick	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
176 No Trench	3032; 3046; 2276	Post-medieval peg tile, and brick, post great fire brick	5	1450	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
178 Trench 46	3032; 3046; 1977	Post Great Fire and Post-medieval brick, Unglazed Flemish Floor Tile	13	1450	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
180 No Trench	1977; 2276	Glazed Flemish floor tile and peg tile	9	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800	No mortar
181 No Trench	2815; 1977; 3046; 3032; 2276	Roman brick; glazed Flemish floor tile; post-medieval peg tile, post great fire and post-medieval brick	11	50	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
181 Trench 40	2271	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
182 No Trench	3114PM; 3046; 3032; 2276	Saccarhoidal Marble; post-medieval peg tille; brick,	11	50	1900	50	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
184 Trench 23	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
187 No Trench	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	4	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
194 No Trench	2271; 2276; 3032R	Post great fire, post-medieval and medieval peg tile	4	1180	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
200 No Trench	3032	Post great fire brick	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
201 No Trench	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
204 Trench 34	2850; 3032; 3046; 2587	Unglazed floor tile, post great fire and post-medieval brick, medieval peg tile	10	1240	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
205 No Trench	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
206 No Trench	2452; 2276; 3032	Deep frogged post great fire brick, post-medieval peg tile and Roman tile	5	55	1900	1664	1900	1850-1900	No mortar
207 Trench 31	3032; 2850	Post great fire brick; glazed Flemish floor tile	2	1450	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
216 No Trench	3032; 3046	Post-medieval and post great fire brick	2	1450	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
216 Trench 44	2279; 2276; 3036; 3046	Pan tile; Dutch paving brick, early post-medieval brick and peg tile	9	1450	1900	1480	1900	1630-1850	No mortar
218 No Trench	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
220 No Trench	2276; 2452	Roman tile and post-medieval peg tile	3	55	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
221 Trench 36	2271	Late medieval peg tile	12	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	No mortar
223 No Trench	2894; 2276	Westminster floor tile degraded, post-medieval peg tile	6	1225	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
225 No Trench	3114PM; 3006; 3032; 2276	Sacchroidal White Marble rubble; post great fire brick, post-medieval peg tile and Roman tile	5	50	1900	1664	1900	1664-1900	No mortar
232 Trench 36	3046	Post-medieval peg tile and brick	1	1450	1800	1450	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
232 No Trench	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
233 No Trench	2279	Pan Tile	1	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850	No mortar
234 No Trench	3101; 3126; 3105; 2276; 3102; 3032	Hard Roman moulded mortar; Purbeck Limestone rubble; Kentish Ragstone rubble; peg tile; post great fire brick and daub lots of	20	1500 bc	1900	1500	1900	1700-1900	1800-1950
238 Trench 43	3102; 2271; 2587; 2276	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile and daub	12	1500 bc	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
242 Trench 43	2276;	Post-medieval peg tile	5	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
244 No Trench	2276; 3102	Daub and post-medieval peg tile;	3	1500 bc	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
245 No Trench	2452	Roman tile	1	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
247 No Trench	3102	Daub	3	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
249 Trench 40	3034	Post great fire brick	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1664-1900	No mortar
250 Trench 44	3120; 3102; 2276	Post-medieval peg tile, daub and Kimmeridge shale	5	1500 bc	1900	1480	1900	1500-1900	No mortar
252 No Trench	3036; 2452;; 3065	Dutch paving brick; post-medieval brick and Roman tile	3	55	1850	1600	1850	1600-1850	No mortar
253 No Trench	3106; 3102; 1977	Hassock stone; daub; Flemish floor tile	9	1500 bc	1800	1450	1800	1450-1800	No mortar
256 Trench 34	2276; 3102	Daub, post-medieval peg tile	4	1500 bc	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
258 No Trench	3102; 2587	Very large group of daub and medieval peg tile	24	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1240-1450+	No mortar
259 No Trench	2459a; 2276; 3063	Roman tile; Flemish floor tile; post-medieval peg tile	3	50	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
263 No Trench	2271; 2276; 3032	Frogged post great fire brick, post and medieval peg tile	5	1180	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
264 Trench 45	3102; 2455; 2452	Eccles Roman brick fragment and daub one burnt; Roman sandy brick	4	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	55-160+	No mortar
268 Trench 34	3023	Radlett Roman tile	1	50	120	50	120	50-120+	No mortar
269 Trench 30	2271; 2276	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
273 No Trench	3101; 3105; 2271; 2276; 3102; 3065	Gravel mortar; Kentish Ragstone rubble, medieval and post-med peg tie, post-medieval brick and daub	8	1500 bc	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	1800-1950
275 No Trench	2587	Medieval peg tile	4	1240	1450	1240	1450	1240-1450+	No mortar
279 No Trench	3034 2587	Post great fire brick and medieval peg tile	2	1240	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
280 No Trench	3102	Daub	4	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar

Recommendations

Due to the intermixed and essentially Victorian and Modern character of most of the assemblage from the Orchard very little can be gauged other than the fact that they represent common components of the Victorian Garden Wall and dumped material.

There are however small but nevertheless important quantities of daub, Roman tile, hone, medieval peg tile and brick that are frequently dispersed throughout the site attesting to the

longevity of occupation along this stretch of the Thames in accordance with earlier excavations(Arthur &Whitehouse 1978; Hayward 2013; 2014). Thisinformationshouldbe incorporatedinanyfuturepublicationonFulhamPalaceasawholeincludingtheillustration ofhoneobjects

Tudoractivityisrestrictedtoasmallbutneverthelessinterestinggroupfrom[155]Trench23.

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APPENDIX 7: THEMETALANDSMALLFINDS ASSESSMENT

MäritGaimster

Around240individualmetalandsmallfindswereretrievedfromtheexcavations,withthevast majority comprising iron nails(Table1). Among the remainder, particularly interesting fi nds includeaRoman copper-alloy coin ofArcadius,AD388 -402,a silvershillingofEdwardVIand apossiblemedievalfishingweightornetsinker.Thefindswillbediscussedbelowbyphase.

Phase1(workedsoilhorizon)

Sixteenfinds wereretrievedfrom theworkedsoilhorizon;theyincludeasmallRomancoin of ofArcadius,AD388-402 (sf16).

Phase 2(1550-1630)

Theonlyfindfrom Phase2isaprovidedbynear -completeshillingof EdwardVI(1547-53), whichwasresidualinaPhase4context.

Phase3 (1630-1720)

Phase3contextsproducedsixobjects,possiblyallironnails.

Phase 4(1720-1805)

The twelve finds from this phase included a piece of lead melting waste and a heavily corrodedsolidtubulariron object.Anunphasedblazerorliverybutton ofcopper -alloyisalso likelytobelongtoPhase4;ithasawireloopsetinaraisedcone,characteristicofbuttonsin the18thcentury(cf.NoëlHume1969,fig.23no.8). Afragmentofleadwindowcamefroma Phase6context,associatedwithpotterydatingfrom1740-1780,mayalsoberesidual.

Phase5(1805-1830)

Phase 5 producedaround40 objects,includingsome dressitems in theformofacopper - alloypin(sf15,asmalllead-alloysuspender button(sf38)andpartofapossibleheeliron. There werealsofragmentsofawoodenbrushplate(sf2)andanincompleteS -shapediron fittingthatmaybeachainlink(sf37).Leadobjectsincludeashot(sf7)andastripoflead waste (sf 9); a tightly rolled lead sheet from Trench 21 may be the remnants of a fishing weightornetsinker(sf17).AsimilarobjectwasretrievedfromearlierworkatFulhamPalace

(Gaimster2014,423).Netsinkersofrolledleadsheetareknowntohavebeeninusefrom theIronAgeandthroughoutthemedievalperiod(cf.SteaneandForeman1991,97),sothe object may be residual here. This is certainly the case for a fragment of struck flint from Trench42(sf31).

Phase 6 (subsoil 1830–1900)

The majority of stratified finds came from this phase (around 100 items); most of the 62 unphased finds are also likely to date from the 19th century or later. They include seven buttons, apart from nails the largest single finds category represented on site. The buttons reflectthenumerousitemsrecordedinearlierexcavationsonsite (cf. Gaimster2013;2014), comprising here simple and small suspender buttons of bone and copper alloy along with metal blazer or livery types (sf4, 6, 13, 19, 25 and 34). Structural fittings are represented by alargeironstaple(sf36),whiledailyl ifeisalsoreflectedinabonecutleryhandle(sf21)and thefragmentofapairofironscissors(sf40).Acopper -alloyholereinforcementhasaparallel inpreviousfindsfromtheWalledGarden;itmayoriginatefromsacksortarpaulin(Gaimster 2013, 89).Ofparticularinterestisasmallcircularcopper -alloymount,embossedwithafacing lion'shead(sf22);themounthasnoholesforfixing,andmayhavebeensetinasmallboxor casket.Aleadshot(sf30)islikelyresidual;itwasassociatedwit h 18th-centurypotterybutas afindscategorycanonlybegivenageneraldatebetween*c.* 1500and1800.

Recommendations

Themetalandsmallfinds formasignificantpartofthematerial recovered fromthesite and should, where relevant, be included in any further publication of the site. Finds of particular interestincludetheRomancoin of Arcadius AD388-402 andtheEdwardVIshilling,butalso aselectionofthelaterpost -medievalfindsarerelevantandshouldbeviewedagainstearlier assemblages recovered from the site. This is relevant for the group of buttons and other objects that can be related to people and activities at Fulham Palace; the mid-19th-century embossed copper -alloy mount (sf 22) would require some further identification. For the purpose of publication, a small group of abou t 15 metal objects will require x -raying. These recommendations are set out in Table 1. The majority of iron nails and undiagnostic fragmentshavebeendiscarded;furthermetalobjectsmaybediscardedfollowing x-raying.

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PHASE	TRENCH	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	POT DATE	OBJECT DATE	RECOMMEND-ATION
PHASE1	TR1	14		ironnails;four incomplete	18th-19thc		discard
PHASE1	TR18	47		ironplate;numerousthin fragments	18th-19thc		discard
PHASE1	TR18	47		iron?objects;two substantialcurvedpieces; L65and95mm	18th-19thc		x-ray
PHASE1	TR20	96	16	copper-alloycoin; Roman;diam.12mm . ObvDNARCAD -IVSPF AVG;RevSALVSREI - PVBLICAE,Victorywith club,draggingcaptiveto l.Christo -gramtoL. Arcadius,AD 388-402, mintunclearprobably RomeorAquileiaor possibly Arles (Idby JamesGerrard .	n/a	AD 388-402	
PHASE1	TR22	120		iron?nails;three incomplete	Roman		x-ray
PHASE1	TR24	109		ironnail;incomplete	18th-19thc		discard
PHASE1	TR30	269		iron?nail;incomplete	Roman		x-ray
PHASE1	Tr4	28		ironnail s;three incomplete	early19thc		discard
PHASE1	TR45	264		slag;onelumponly	Roman		
PHASE1	TR8	28		ironnail;incomplete	early19thc		discard

PHASE3	TR1	15		ironnails;three incomplete	1550-1700		discard
PHASE3	TR30	175		ironnail;in complete	1630-1700		discard
PHASE3	TR30	242		iron?nails;two incomplete	Roman		x-ray
PHASE4	TR10	97		ironnail;incomplete	1805-1900		discard
PHASE4	TR11	60	10	silvercoin;near -complete shillingofEdwardVI; diam.31mm	1590-1900	1547-53	furtherident
PHASE4	TR12	235		leadmeltingwaste;thick curvedpiece;20x30mm	n/a		
PHASE4	TR15	114		ironnails;twoincomplete	18th-19thc		discard
PHASE4	TR15	114		fuel-ashslag;fragment only	18th-19thc		discard
PHASE4	TR15	137		ironnai l;incomplete	1550-1900		discard
PHASE4	TR25	38		iron?object;solidtubular shape;L80mm+;diam. 30mm	1580-1700		x-ray
PHASE4	TR29	133		ironnail;incomplete	1805-1900		discard
PHASE4	TR47	165		ironstrap;heavily corroded;W15mm;L 85mm	18th-19thc		x-ray
PHASE4	TR6	73		ironnail;incomplete	1630-1680		discard
PHASE5	TR10	33	7	leadshot;diam.14mm	1825-1900		
PHASE5	TR10	33	9	leadwaste;foldedstrip; W10mm;L80mm	1825-1900		
PHASE5	TR10	33		ironnail;incomplete	1825-1900		discard
PHASE5	TR10	70		ironnail;incomplete	1805-1900		discard
PHASE5	TR10	71		base-metalcoin;George Vpenny,1921	1805-1900	1921	
PHASE5	TR10	71		ironnails;twoincomplete	1805-1900		discard
PHASE5	TR11	44		ironnail;incomplete	1550-1900		discard
PHASE5	TR15	78		?heeliron;incomplete;L 65mm+	1805-1830		x-ray

PHASE5	TR15	78		ironnails;twoincomplete	1805-1830		discard
PHASE5	TR16	72	38	?lead-alloydished suspenderbuttonwith foureyes;diam.15mm	1825-1900		
PHASE5	TR16	72		ironnails;twoincomplete	1825-1900		discard
PHASE5	TR17	92	15	copper-alloypin;Caple TypeC;incomplete	1650-1900		
PHASE5	TR18	34		ironplate;numerousthin fragments	n/a		discard
PHASE5	TR19	98		ironnails;fiveincomplete	Roman		
PHASE5	TR19	98		slag;onelumponly	Roman		
PHASE5	TR21	91	17	?fishingweightofrolled leadsheet;L40mm+	1820-1840		furtherident
PHASE5	TR21	91		ironnail;incomplete	1820-1840		discard
PHASE5	TR22	107		ironnail;incomplete	1760-1830		discard
PHASE5	TR22	112		ironnail;incomplete	Roman		discard
PHASE5	TR23	110		ironnails;twoincomplete	n/a		discard
PHASE5	TR30	134		ironnails;three incomplete	1805-1900		discard
PHASE5	TR31	161		ironnails;twoincomplete	mid-19thc		discard
PHASE5	TR32	273		ironnail;incomplete	18thc		discard
PHASE5	TR39	170		slag;onepieceonly	n/a		discard
PHASE5	TR42	247	31	struckflint;burnt fragmentonly;L25mm	n/a		furtherident
PHASE5	TR43	252		slag;onepieceonl y	18th-19thc		discard
PHASE5	TR6	23	2	decayedfragmentsof woodenbrushplate	mid-19thc		discard
PHASE5	TR6	23		ironplate;fragmentonly	mid-19thc		discard
PHASE5	TR7	21		ironnail;incomplete	1805-1830		discard
PHASE5	TR9	94	37	ironfi tting;incompleteS - shaped;W30mm;L 60mm+;?chainlink	18thc		furtherident

PHASE6	TR10	2		ironnail;incomplete	1825-1900		discard
PHASE6	TR11	9		slag;threesmallpieces	n/a		discard
PHASE6	TR11	9		ironnails;seven incomplete	n/a		discard
PHASE6	TR13	13	1	curvedironstrap/fitting; incompleteandwidened towardsbrokenend;W 8mm;L195mm+			
PHASE6	TR14	10	8	leadwaste;L25mm	1830-1900		
PHASE6	TR14	10		ironnails;twoincomplete	1830-1900		discard
PHASE6	TR14	10		ironplate;fourfragments	1830-1900		discard
PHASE6	TR15	17		ironnails;three incomplete	1820-1900		discard
PHASE6	TR15	17		fuel-ashslag;fourpieces	1820-1900		discard
PHASE6	TR16	20		ironnails;twoincomplete	1830-1900		discard
PHASE6	TR 17	85		ironstrapwithrounded extendedfinial;W15mm; L65mm+;?hasp/box fitting	1820-1840		x-ray
PHASE6	TR17	85		ironnails;fiveincomplete	1820-1840		discard
PHASE6	TR19	43		ironnails;twoincomplete	early19thc		discard
PHASE6	TR20	83		ironnail;incomplete	1770-1840		discard
PHASE6	TR22	89		heavy-castironplate; fragmentonly;?from machinery	1820-1840		
PHASE6	TR22	89		ironnails;four incomplete	1820-1840		discard
PHASE6	TR23	86	12	fragmentofburntslate withinclusion softiny fossils	Roman		discard
PHASE6	TR23	86		iron?nails;four incomplete	Roman		x-ray
PHASE6	TR23	86		ironplate;twofragments	Roman		x-ray
PHASE6	TR24	103		slag;onelump	1770-1840		discard

PHASE6	TR27	104	20	copper-alloystrapfitti ng; incomplete;rectangular withcircularperforated finial;snappedatlarge perforationonstrap;W 13mm;L35mm+	1800-1830		
PHASE6	TR27	104		ironnail;incomplete	1800-1830		discard
PHASE6	TR29	119	21	bonecutleryhandlefor tang-haftedimple ment; roundedrectangular sectionandstraightend; L80mm	1820-1900		
PHASE6	TR29	263	33	leadwindowcame; reeded;twistedfragment only;L35mm	1740-1780		
PHASE6	TR31	123		ironnails;twoincomplete	1810-1900		discard
PHASE6	TR33	156		lead strap;W7mm;L 35mm+	1825-1900		
PHASE6	TR33	156		ironnails;four incomplete	1825-1900		discard
PHASE6	TR33	156		slag;threelumps	1825-1900		discard
PHASE6	TR38	259		leadsheetwaste;partly folded;15x30mm	1740-1780		
PHASE6	TR39	145		ironnail;incomplete	1820-1900		discard
PHASE6	TR40	152	40	ironscissors;fragmentof armwithlooponly;L 50mm+	1830-1900		
PHASE6	TR40	152		ironnail;incomplete	1830-1900		discard
PHASE6	TR40	152		slag;onepieceonly	1830-1900		discard
PHASE6	TR41	163	22	thincircularcopper -alloy mount;embossedwith facinglionwithindished collar;diam.27mm	mid-19thc		furtherident
PHASE6	TR41	182		slag;onepieceonly	n/a		discard
PHASE6	TR42	234		ironnail;incomplete	Roman		discard
PHASE6	TR43	238		ironnail;incomplete	1740-1830		discard
PHASE6	TR44	163		ironnail;incomplete	mid-19thc		discard

PHASE6	TR46	178	29	ceramic?alley;degraded andirregularshape; diam.13mm	1720-1780		furtherident
PHASE6	TR46	178	30	leadshot;diam.12mm	1720-1780		
PHASE6	TR46	178		ironnails;nine incomplete	1720-1780		discard
PHASE6	TR47	151		ironnails;twoincomplete	1770-1840		discard
PHASE6	TR5	5		ironnails;twoincomplete	1805-1830		discard
PHASE6	TR6	22	36	ironstaple;rectangular; W55mm;L85mm	n/a		
PHASE6	TR6	22		ironnails;twoincomplete	n/a		discard
PHASE6	TR7	3		ironnail;L30mm	1770-1840		discard
PHASE6	TR9	58	11	castironfitting;dish - shapedandbrokenacross centralperforation; corroded?fixingsat eitherend;diam.*c.* 70mm;frommachinery	1830-1900		
PHASE6	TR9	58		ironnails;seven incomplete	1830-1900		discard
PHASE7	TR2	1		ironnails;twoincomplete	late19thc		discard
PHASE7	Tr4	4		ironnail;incomplete	1830-1900		discard
VOID	TR10	66		ironnail;incomplete	1580-1900		discard
VOID	TR20	75		leadmount;straight terminalwithonehole forfixing;W18mm;L 65mm+	1830-1900		
UNPHASED	TR0	0	3	copper-alloyplain blazer/liverybutton;wire loopsetinraisedcone ; diam.18mm		18th century	
UNPHASED	TR0	0	6	copper-alloyplain blazer/liverybuttonwith integratedwireloop; diam.15mm			
UNPHASED	TR0	0	34	bonedishedsuspender buttonwithfoureyesand bevellededge;diam. 76mm			

UNPHASED	TR1	0	4	copper-alloydished suspenderbuttonwith foureyesandbevelled edge;diam.16mm		19th century	
UNPHASED	TR12	0	32	castcopper -alloy strap/fitting,snappedat rectangularopening;W 25mm;L35mm+			
UNPHASED	TR13	0		ironnails;seven incomplete			discard
UNPHASED	TR14	0		silvercoin;ElizabethII fivepence,1990		1990	
UNPHASED	TR14	0		leadsheetwaste;30x 35mm			
UNPHASED	TR15	0	18	leadstripwaste;W5mm; L50mm			
UNPHASED	TR15	0	19	copper-alloyplain blazer/liverybuttonwith integratedwireloop; diam.15mm			
UNPHASED	TR18	0	24	copper-alloyrivetwith integralshank;diam. 8mm			
UNPHASED	TR18	0		ironnails;three incomplete			discard
UNPHASED	TR22	0	13	copper-alloydished suspenderbuttonwith foureyes;diam .17mm		19th century	
UNPHASED	TR22	0	14	leadmeltingwaste;15 x25mm			
UNPHASED	TR22	0		ironnails;twoincomplete			discard
UNPHASED	TR23	0		ironnail;L150mm			discard
UNPHASED	TR25	0		ironnails;twoincomplete			discard
UNPHASED	TR26	0		base-metalcoin; ElizabethIItwopence, 1971		1971	
UNPHASED	TR27	0		ironnail;incomplete			discard
UNPHASED	TR28	0	25	copper-alloyplain blazer/liverybuttonwith integratedwireloop; diam.15mm			
UNPHASED	TR28	0	26	copper-alloy hole reinforcementwithtwo integralopposingrivets			

				forfixing;diam.17mm			
UNPHASED	TR30	0		ironnails;twoincomplete			discard
UNPHASED	TR31	0		ironnail;incomplete			discard
UNPHASED	TR32	0		ironnail;incomplete			discard
UNPHASED	TR34	0		leadsheetwaste;30x 60mm			
UNPHASED	TR35	0		ironnail;incomplete			discard
UNPHASED	TR36	0	39	lead?token;thinand delicatedisc;diam. 15mm			cleanforident
UNPHASED	TR36	0		leadsheetwaste;35 x80mm			
UNPHASED	TR37	0		iron?objects;twosolid pieces;L60and100mm			x-ray
UNPHASED	TR37	0		ironnail;incomplete			discard
UNPHASED	TR42	0	41	copper-alloyring;fine circularsection;diam. 38mm			
UNPHASED	TR42	0		ironnail;incomplete			discard
UNPHASED	TR43	0		ironnail;incomplete			discard
UNPHASED	TR44	0		ironnail;incomplete			discard
UNPHASED	TR45	0	42	copper-alloy?pin;small discwithcentraldome andtransversestrapat back	pmed		furtherident
UNPHASED	TR45	0		ironnails;three incomplete			discard
UNPHASED	TR46	0		ironnails;three incomplete			discard
UNPHASED	TR5	0	5	leadshot;diam.14mm	pmed		
UNPHASED	TR5	0	35	copper-alloy?disc/coin; corrodedandbent;diam. *c.* 20mm			x-ray
UNPHASED	TR8	0		ironnail;incomplete			discard
UNPHASED	TR8	0		ironfitting;fragmentof strapwithcurved			

				wideningplate			

APPENDIX8:LITHICASSESSMENT

BarryBishop

Introduction

The most recent phase of the archaeological investigations conducted at the above site resultedint herecoveryof52 struckflintsandaquantityofunworkedburntstonefragments (Table 1).Thisreport quantifiesandprovidesabriefdescriptionof thematerial,assesses its significanceintermsofitspotentialtocontributetothestatedresearchaimsandobjectives, and identifies anyfurtherworkneededinorderthatthematerialcanachieveitsfullresearch potential. It should be read in conjunction with the catalogue which list s each piece separately,allowingthematerialtobespatiallyplott ed and providing furtherdetailsincluded suggesteddateranges(Catalogue/ Table2) .

All of the material was recovered from a series of planting holes and therefore can be regardedasresiduallydeposited. Itcomplements asmallassemblageoflithicmateri al found duringanearlierphaseofwork atthesiteandwhichhasbeen reportedonseparately(Bishop 2013).

Quantification

Type	DecorticationFlake	Flake	Chip<15mm	Blade-likeflake	Non-prismaticblade	Prismaticblade	FlakeFragment	Conchoidalchunk	Retouched	BurntStone(no.)	BurntStone(wt:g)
No.	9	29	2	2	1	1	4	3	1	34	381

Table1:QuantificationofLithicMaterialfromFulhamPalaceWalledGarden

BurntStone

Thirty-fourfragmentsofburntstoneweighingatotalof381gwererecoveredfrom20separate contexts. All comprise flint that has been intensively burnt, causing it to change colour and become fire-crazed, as would be consistent with them having been in direct contact with a hearthorotherfire. Although indicating fairly intensive use of fir eat the site, the pieces were widelyscatteredand found only insmallquantities .Withnoevidencefor *in-situ* burning,they canprovideindicationsforonlytheapproximatelocationsofthefires.

StruckFlint

The 52 pieces of struck flint were recover ed from 41 separate contexts, mostly singly or in small quantities, with the greatest number from any single context amounting to four pieces

(Table 2). The assemblage was made from small rounded pebbles and alluvially abraded cobbles oftranslucentlight browntodarkgreyflint that aremostlikelytohavebeenobtained from the local gravel terraces. One flake from context [33] has been struck from a polished implementofopaquegreyflintwhichmayhaveoriginatedfromfurtherafield.Otherflakesofa similarmaterialcamefromcontexts[106],[122]butthesedonotretainanypolishedsurfaces andmaynotberelated.Asmaybeexpectedfromresiduallydepositedmaterial,mostpieces have experienced some degree of edge chipping or abrasion, although this is rarely severe andmostpiecesarelikelytohavebeenretrievefromclosetowhereoriginallydiscarded.

No truly diagnostic pieces are present but the assemblage's technical traits suggest that it hadbeen manufactured over a long period. A few piec es are clearly the product of a blade-based reduction strategy and can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period. It is perhapsmostlikelythattheflakestruckfromapolishedimplementdatestothisperiod,asa number of similar flakes have been recently recovered from Early Neolithic contexts at the Kew Bridge Road site further upstream of the Thames. Without further and more detailed analysis the bulk of the assemblage is less precisely dateable but it has mostly been competently, if not sy stematically, produced, and is also likely to belong to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods. This includes the only retouched implement, a 'splintered piece' or wedge-typetoolwhichhasafacettedstrikingplatformasismosteasilymatchedwithLaterNeolithic examples. A few flakes, however, are notably broad and thick with wide unmodified striking platforms. Whilst not unequivocally so, these are perhaps more reminiscent of later prehistoric flintwork, particularly that of the later second or first millennia BC.

DiscussionandSignificance

Theburntflintisundateableandalthoughpossiblyderivingfromtheprehistoricoccupationat the site, might equally have been created during garden activities such as from the use of bonfires. The struck flint indicates activity at the site throughout much of the prehistoric period, although no concentrations suggestive of knapping scatters or other evidence for *in-situ* flintworking was noted.

By itself the lithic assemblage is small and the lack of contextual as sociations limits its interpretational value. Nevertheless, it does add to the slowly increasing although similarly ephemeral evidence for prehistoric activity identified at a number of sites in the vicinity (e.g. Bishop 2009; 2013; 2014). It therefore has the potential to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of settlement and landscape use and could add to any future syntheses of the prehistory of this area. So far there is only limited evidence for prehistoric activity on this part of the nort h bank of the Thames and occupation here remains poorly understood. It can, however, complement the more substantial evidence that has been recorded from along the opposite bank, particularly in the vicinity of the confluence of the Wandle (e.g. Jarrett *et al.* 2012).

Recommendations

Duetoitssizeandlackofsecurecontextualassociations,thisreportisallthatisrequiredof thematerialforthepurposesofthearchive.Nevertheless,iftakeninconjunctionwithearlier finds made at Fulham Palace, the lithic assemblages have the potential to contribute to further understandings of settlement during the later prehistoric period. It is therefore recommended that all of the assemblages are re-examined and analysed together, and a report compiled which, al ongside suitable illustrations, should be included in any published accountofthefieldwork.

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Jarrett, C., Bishop, B.J., Branch, N., Allis on, E., Batchelor, R., Green, C. and Pickard, C. , 2010. 'FlintsandFry ingPans:excavationsat11-13P ointPleasantandtheMorganiteWorks, Wandsworth'. *SurreyArchaeologicalCollections* 95,139-167.

Context	DecorticationFlake	Flake	Chip<15mm	Blade-likeflake	Non-prismaticblade	Prismaticblade	FlakeFragment	Conchoidalchunk	Retouched	BurntStone(no.)	BurntStone(wt:g)	Date	Comments
1		1										Meso-ENeo	Burnt,possiblyblade -like
9		1										Meso - EBA	Rathersquat,couldbe later
10	1											Undated	Possiblyaccidentallysplit nodule?
15						1						Meso-ENeo	Distalmissing
29		3										Meso - EBA	Twosmalltrimmingflakes andalargerflake
33		1										Meso - EBA	Flakestruckfrompolished implement.Distalend missing
37		1										Meso - EBA	Smallplatformtrimming flake
42	1											Undated	
43								1				Meso-ENeo	Burntfragmentofablade - core?
56	1											Undated	Large,possibly accidentallysplitnodule? 91x49x29mm
66										1	2	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
83		1										Undated	Small
86										2	44	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
87	1											MBA-IA	Badlystruck
89		1										Undated	Proximalendmissing, possiblynotchedatdistal end
90		1										Undated	Largeflake,possiblyused asacore
92										1	2	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
97			1									Undated	Smalltrimmingflake
97			1									Undated	Smalltrimmingflake
98										1	4	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
98		1										MBA-IA	Squat
101										1	13	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
104		1										Meso - EBA	Narrowbutthick
106	1											Meso - EBA	Large
112		1										Meso - EBA	Narrow
122							1					Undated	Smalldistalfragmentof thinflake,possiblelight edgeretouch
122		1										BA-IA	Thick,fairly'squat'
122							1					Meso - EBA	Burntfragment,possibly blade-like
127										1	16	Undated	Heavilyburntflint

138		1										Meso - EBA	
143				1								Meso-ENeo	
151										1	7	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
156										4	29	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
163										5	49	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
163		1										Meso - EBA	
168									1			LNEBA	Narrowflakewitha facettedplatformand bifacialinvasivedamage alongdistal- cf'splintered piece',alsolightinverse edgetrimmingonleft margin.33x30x5mm
176		1										Meso - EBA	Small
178		1										Meso - EBA	Thickbutcompetently produced
178	1											Undated	
178							1					Meso - EBA	Smalldistalfragmentof thinflake,possibleblade
178				1								Meso-ENeo	PartofadditionalSPon distal, proximalend missing
181										1	4	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
182										1	8	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
182	1											Undated	Distalend
186										3	83	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
205		1										Undated	Verybadlyhit,consists mostlyof aHertziancone
214										2	17	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
214		1										Meso - EBA	Large
229										3	32	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
229								1				MBA-IA	Fragmentofasplitpebble withanumberofflakes removedcentripetallyfrom interior - probablya fragmentofacore
234								1				Undated	Thermallydisintegrated corefragment
238	1	2										Undated	Undiagnosticflakes
244	1											MBA-IA	Squat,multiplepointsof percussion
249										1	9	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
253										1	5	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
253		1										Meso - EBA	Thin,multi -directional dorsalscars
256										1	7	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
264										1	12	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
264		1										MBA-IA	Squat
270		1										Meso - EBA	
+ T20		1										Undated	

+ T42		1										Meso-ENeo	
+ T45										2	31	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
+ T45		1										Undated	small
23 T23										1	7	Undated	Heavilyburntflint
23 T23							1					Meso - EBA	Medialfragmentof possibleblade
23 T23					1							Meso - EBA	Someparallelscarsbut badlystruck
23 T6		1										Meso - EBA	

Table2.LithicCatalogue

APPENDIX9:ANIMALBONEASSESSMENT

KevinRielly

This site provided a total number of 538 bones, these taken from 108 contexts. A great proportion of these deposits provided rather small collections, as follows: - 1 to 5 fragments – 73 contexts; 6 to 10 – 22; 11 to 20 – 11; and 21 to 30 bones – just 2 contexts. This rather wide spread of low concentration is undoubtedly related to t he level of redeposition which would be expected from a site dominated by garden features. There is a diverse range of food and non food species amongst these collections (see Table 1), dominated by the major domesticates, with a clear slant towards sheep/ goat (noting also the better representation of sheep-size compared to cattle-size fragments) but also including poultry, with chicken, goose, duck and turkey (and probably dove) alongside a variety of small game, namely rabbit, pheasant and woodcock. The l atter two species as well as turkey represent the more expensive meats within this list. Notably, the major domesticates are largely represented by adult cattle and sheep, essentially prime beef and mutton, although there were also a number of calf bones, suggestive of veal joints.

Otherwise, there are a few bones representing dog, cat and rat, the former two possibly redeposited remains of buried pets. The rat bones are rather large and are most likely brown rather than black rat. The inclusion of some equid remains may signify some local usage of horse post -mortem products, perhaps intended for the Fulham Palace dogs.

An indication of the date of these deposits is shown by the presence of several sawn bones as well a notable proportion of bones from large cattle and sheep. It is well known that the saw was added to the butchers' repertoire of utensils no earlier than the late 18th century while the larger animals clearly correspond to the 'improved' domesticates, these made available t o the London meat markets from approximately the same period, perhaps into the early 19th century (Albarella 2003, 74; Rixson 2000, 215).

Bibliography

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Rixson, D. , 2000. *The History of Meat Trading,* Nottingham University Press .

Species	N
Cattle	47
Equid	2
Cattle-size	145
Sheep/Goat	78
Pig	17
Sheep-size	195
Dog	3
Cat	3
Rabbit	13
Rat	2
Small mammal	2
Chicken	13
Chicken-size	5
Goose	1
Goose-size	1
Mallard	3
Pheasant	1
Turkey	4
Dove	1
Woodcock	2
Total	**538**

Table1.Speciesrepresentationwithinthetotalsiteassemblagewhere Nreferstothe numberofbonefragments.

APPENDIX10:OASISFORM

OASISID:preconst1 -201836

Projectdetails

Projectname	FulhamPalaceWalledGarden- OrchardProject
Shortdescription oftheproject	Pre-Construct Archaeo logy Ltd led a community excavation within the Fulham Palace Walled Garden between the 6th and 28th of October 2014. These works involved the excavation of 47 tree planting beds measuring 1m by 1m in plan and 0.90m in depth. The excavations revealed a work ed horizon which may have originated in the Roman period. Struck flint dating to between the Mesolithic and early Neolithic and also the late 2nd to 1st millenn ia BC were recovered throughout the excavation. 142 sherds of Roman pottery were retrieved, most ly dating to the late Roman period and reflective of a domestic assemblage. The recovery of Roman brick and tile may hint at the former presence of a substantial Roman structure. The remaining features represented planting beds and horticultural layers dat ed to the periods 1550- 1630, 1630-1720, 1720- 1805 and 1805- 1830. Subsoil dated 1830- 1900 was also recorded. The trenches were sealed by modern topsoil
Projectdates	Start:06 -10-2014End:28 -10-2014
Previous/future work	Notknown/Notknown
Any associated projectreference codes	FUP14 - Sitecode
Typeofproject	Recordingproject
Sitestatus	ScheduledMonument(SM)
CurrentLand use	Other5 - Garden
Monumenttype	LAYERRoman
Monumenttype	LAYER Post-medieval
Monumenttype	PLANTBED Post-medieval
SignificantFinds	POTTERYRoman
SignificantFinds	POTTERYEarlyMedieval
SignificantFinds	POTTERY Post-medieval
SignificantFinds	GLASS Post-medieval
SignificantFinds	CBMRoman

SignificantF inds	CBMMedieval
SignificantFinds	CBM Post-medieval
SignificantFinds	CTP Post-medieval
SignificantFinds	ANIMALBONE Post-medieval
SignificantFinds	METAL Post-medieval
SignificantFinds	STRUCKFLINTNeolithic
Investigation type	"PartExcavation"
Prompt	ScheduledMonumentConsent

Projectlocation

Country	England
Sitelocation	GREATERLONDONHAMMERSMITHANDFULHAMFULHAMFulhamPalace
Postcode	SW66EA
Studyarea	47.00Squaremetres
Sitecoordi nates	TQ2419760051.4688221147 -0.211829541846512807N0001242WPoint

Project creators

Nameof Organisation	Pre-ConstructArchaeologyLtd.
Projectbrief originator	Pre-ConstructArchaeologyLtd
Projectdesign originator	ChrisMa yo
Project director/manager	ChrisMayo
Project supervisor	AlexisHaslam
Typeof sponsor/funding body	FulhamPalaceTrust

Project archives

PhysicalArchive recipient	FulhamPalace
Physical Contents	"AnimalBones","Ceramics" ,"Environmental","Glass","Metal","Workedstone/lithics"
DigitalArchive	FulhamPalace

recipient	
DigitalContents	"AnimalBones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Workedstone/lithics"
DigitalMedia available	"Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
PaperArchive recipient	FulhamPalace
PaperContents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
PaperMedia available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","UnpublishedText"
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Enteredon	28January2015

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