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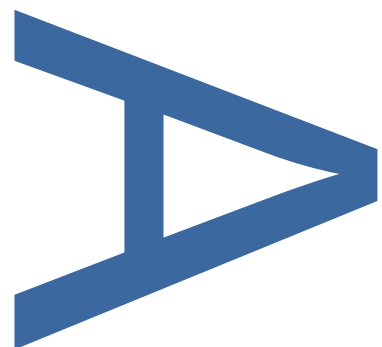
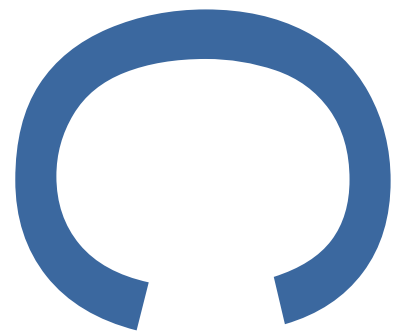
**BUILT HERITAGE RECORDING AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF OF TWO GATEWAYS WITHIN
THE GARDEN**

PCA REPORT NO: R12493

**SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT
REF: S00130385**

SITE CODE: FUP14

JUNE 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY




DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

FULHAM PALACE, BISHOPS AVENUE, FULHAM,
LONDON SW6 6EA

BUILT HERITAGE RECORDING AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF OF TWO
GATEWAYS WITHIN THE GARDEN

Quality Control

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Report Number	R12493

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Amended Plate 1 and Fig 1 as per comments from FPT			

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**Built Heritage Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief of Two Gateways
within the Garden**

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Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham
National Grid Reference: TQ 24226 75993
Scheduled Monument Consent: S00130385

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June 2016

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Fulham Palace Trust to carry out built heritage recording of two gateways at Fulham Palace in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. One of the gateways lay within the south wall of the walled garden at Fulham Palace while the other was situated in the boundary between the grounds of Fulham Palace and the churchyard of All Saints Church. In addition to this an archaeological watching brief was conducted to monitor the excavation of foundation exploration pits adjacent to the two gateways. The work was undertaken in order to observe and record anything of archaeological significance.
- 1.2 Fulham Palace moated site is a Scheduled Monument. Both gateways that were recorded lie within the Scheduled Monument. Fulham Palace is a Grade I Listed Building. The present buildings now survive as a Tudor manor house with Georgian additions and a Victorian chapel. Grade II Listed Buildings at Fulham Palace include the Walls of Old Garden. The Listing description for the Walls of the Old Garden reads: 'Garden Walls. Mid/late C15, altered early C16 and rebuilt c.1765. Wall to front (West) of mid/late C15 English bond red brick with blocked bee boles; upper courses of C18 brick; entrance to centre has hood mould over 4-centred triple-chamfered arch with label mould over worn stone panel set in crow-stepped gable. Other walls rebuilt c.1765 in Flemish bond brick. Encloses area of approx. 110 x 100m. The C16/17 Bishops of Fulham Palace were noted for their botanical imports (from throughout the world) into this garden'. The blocked doorway that was recorded lies roughly centrally in the south wall of the Grade II Listed Walled Garden. The grounds of Fulham Palace are Grade II* Listed on the Parks and Gardens Register.
- 1.3 The recording of the two gateways and the watching brief was carried out as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent for the repair and re-building of a gate between Fulham Palace and All Saints Church and the opening up of a blocked gateway in the south wall of the walled garden. The recording was carried out in accordance with an English Heritage (now Historic England) Level 2 record.
- 1.4 The work has revealed some interesting detail regarding their structural development. Documentary evidence suggests that the walled garden was constructed, reusing part of an existing wall and opening to a Tudor walled orchard, during the tenure of Bishop Terrick (1764-77), based on accounts of bricklayers working on the Walled Garden in 1765 (Rodwell, 1988). An analysis of the brick fabrics in the lower portion of the garden wall dividing the vinery and bothy in the north corner of the walled garden and the brickwork in the vicinity of the blocked door opening support a mid-late 18th century date for its construction.
- 1.5 Whilst these lower courses represent 18th century brickwork, the southern wall to the walled garden had clearly been altered and repaired, showing evidence of a later re-building to the uppermost courses of the wall and the addition of buttresses during the late 19th century. Possibly the most relevant to this project is that the blocked door opening into the garden from

the south was not an original feature but a later insertion. This was suggested by the absence of queen closers to the opening and irregular 'untidy' brickwork and pointing to both the jambs, with further evidence suggested by the absence of a foundation threshold to the gate. It is quite likely that this opening, which does not align with the main cross-walks, was inserted between 1860 and 1869, because it appears on the County Series Ordnance Survey map of 1869 and not on the preceding maps of 1831 or c.1860. The difference between the internal (to garden) and external width would suggest that the door was housed within a recess on the garden side. Its later blocking, given the presence of late 19th century and Fletton bricks was relatively recent and likely dates to the mid or second half of the 20th century.

- 1.6 The gateway to the churchyard was built using London stock bricks with a late 19th to early 20th century date range, and had clearly been altered in recent years with the addition of a new brick arch, new copings, localised rebuilding and re-pointing. Despite these repairs the gateway had subsided and the adjoining walls showed evidence of collapse, in spite of its stepped footing.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (hereafter PCA) was commissioned by Fulham Palace Trust to carry out built heritage recording of two gateways at Fulham Palace, Bishop's Avenue, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (Figures 1 and 2), and an archaeological watching brief during small excavations necessary to investigate the foundations of each (Figure 6). One of the gateways had been blocked in the past and lies in the south wall of the walled garden, while the other gateway lies in the eastern site boundary between the grounds of Fulham Palace and the churchyard of All Saints Church to the south-east.
- 2.2 Fulham Palace moated site is scheduled as an Ancient Monument (No. 134) under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Area Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983. The moated site forms a rough square and is bounded by Bishop's Avenue in the north-west; by Fulham Palace Road and the rear gardens of houses on the south side of Fulham High Street in the north-east, by the boundary of the churchyard of All Saints Church in the south-east and by the boundary of Bishops Park (Recreation Ground) in the south-west. Both gateways that were recorded lie within the Scheduled Monument.
- 2.3 Fulham Palace is a Grade I Listed Building and is now a mixture of styles and periods. The present buildings date from the 15th to 20th century and now survive as a Tudor manor house with Georgian additions and a Victorian chapel. Grade II Listed Buildings at Fulham Palace include:
- Late 18th century stable buildings (now garages) to south-east of Lodge
 - Early 19th century Lodge on the north-east side of the entrance drive and Moat Bridge
 - Mid/late 15th century Walls of Old Garden
 - Chapel built 1866 by William Butterfield
 - 15th century moat bridge and attached 19th century gate piers at entrance to Fulham Palace
- 2.4 The Listing description for the Walls of the Old Garden at Fulham Palace reads: 'Garden Walls. Mid/late C15, altered early C16 and rebuilt c.1765. Wall to front (West) of mid/late C15 English bond red brick with blocked bee boles; upper courses of C18 brick; entrance to centre has hood mould over 4-centred triple-chamfered arch with label mould over worn stone panel set in crow-stepped gable. Other walls rebuilt c.1765 in Flemish bond brick. Encloses area of approx. 110 x 100m. The C16/17 Bishops of Fulham Palace were noted for their botanical imports (from throughout the world) into this garden'. The blocked doorway that was recorded lies roughly centrally in the south wall of the Grade II Listed Walled Garden.
- 2.5 The grounds of Fulham Palace are Grade II* Listed on the Parks and Gardens Register. The Grade II* grounds roughly cover the same area as the Scheduled Monument.
- 2.6 Scheduled Monument Consent for the repair and re-building of a gate between Fulham
-

Palace and All Saints Church and the opening up of a gateway in the south wall of the walled garden and associated works has been granted under DCMS SMC reference S00130385. Several archaeological conditions were attached to the Scheduled Monument Consent:

(c) A Level 2 historic survey/record will be undertaken of the gateway between the palace grounds and the churchyard and the bricked up gateway within the walled garden, prior to the commencement of works.

(m) Any excavation of the ground required for these works shall be monitored by a suitable archaeological contractor.

(p) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to the Greater London Historic Environment Record and to Iain Bright at Historic England within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).

(q) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

- 2.7 The built heritage recording and archaeological watching brief of the two gateways was carried out as a condition (c) of Scheduled Monument Consent (ref: S00130385). They were undertaken prior to the repair and re-building of the gateway to the churchyard and the opening up of the blocked gateway in the south wall of the walled garden. The recording was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews, 2016) approved in advance of the work by Iain Bright, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England. It was also carried out in accordance with a Level 2 record as set out in English Heritage (now Historic England) (2006) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of historic buildings and structures within planning regulations is defined by the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local planning authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and policies for the historic environment are included in relevant regional and local plans.

3.2 Legislation and Planning Guidance

- 3.2.1 Statutory protection for historically important buildings and structures is derived from the Planning (Listed and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Guidance on the approach of the planning authorities to development and historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other elements of the historic environment is provided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was adopted on 27 March 2012.
- 3.2.2 The requirement for archaeological work is in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 141. The purpose of the work was to complete an appropriate level of built heritage recording of the gateways prior to repair and alteration. An archive and report was to be created as a result of the survey.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Aims and Objectives

4.1.1 The aim of the historic building recording was to produce a permanent record of the historic fabric of the two gateways proposed for repair and alteration, in their present condition and prior to the commencement of the proposed works. The purpose of the project was to detail the fabric and clarify the structural development of the two gateways. The survey works, were broadly in accordance with that defined by an English Heritage Level 2 survey, which principally entails the production of high resolution images and descriptive analysis. The results of this work aimed to provide a better understanding of the two gateways and the walled garden and will form part of an ordered archive and report that will mitigate, through 'preservation by record' the impacts of the repairs and alterations upon the historic fabric.

4.1.2 The watching brief monitored the excavation by hand of a pit directly adjacent to the bricked up gateway in the external garden wall and also a pit dug adjacent to the brick archway leading from the Palace grounds into the churchyard of All Saints Church (Figure 6). The purpose of the excavations was to determine the foundation levels of both structures and to record anything of archaeological significance.

4.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with standards set out in:

- ClfA (2014b) Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures
- English Heritage (2005) The Presentation of Historic Building Survey in CAD
- English Heritage (now Historic England) (2006) Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice.
- Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service 2015. Standards for Archaeological Work. Historic England

4.2 Built Heritage Recording

4.2.1 The built heritage recording was carried out on the 25th April 2016 and the Archaeological watching brief on the 4th May 2016. Both were conducted before the commencement of the repairs and alterations.

4.2.2 A photographic record of the two gateways comprising high quality digital images was undertaken. A selection of these photographs have been included in this report (Plates 1 to 4) and Figure 2 shows the location and direction of the plates.

4.3 Watching Brief

4.3.1 The watching brief excavations were undertaken by gardeners working for Fulham Palace Trust using hand-held tools, continuously monitored by the attendant archaeologist on 4th May 2016. All deposits and features were investigated.

4.3.2 The pit located by the former gate into the Walled Garden was designated Trench 400. It

measured 1.30m NW-SE by 0.84m NE-SW and was excavated on the external side of the Walled Garden in the corner between the wall and a later supporting buttress. The pit was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.35m to determine the depth of the foundation to the wall.

- 4.3.3 The pit located by the brick archway which leads between the grounds of Fulham Palace and the churchyard of All Saints Church was designated Trench 401. This excavation against the northern pier of the gate was to determine the foundation level of the pier prior to works to restore the gateway. The intervention measured 0.40m by 0.40m and was dug to a depth of 0.70m beneath the current ground surface.
- 4.3.4 Following all excavations the relevant faces of each intervention were cleaned using appropriate hand tools and were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20.
- 4.3.5 All deposits were recorded on proforma context sheets. Trench plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10 respectively. A digital photographic record was maintained of all of the site works and remains found. Figure 2 shows the trench locations as excavated.
- 4.3.6 The heights of all layers and features within the recorded pits were measured from fixed points along the boundary wall to the Walled Garden. The OD heights of these points have not been established but will be done as part of the next survey undertaken at the site by PCA.
- 4.3.7 Site records were compiled in accordance with the guidance set out in PCA's *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor, 2009).

4.4 Project Archive

- 4.4.1 A full and ordered archive including any written, drawn, survey, photographic records and archaeological finds has been prepared in accordance with guidelines defined in ClfA (2014a); Taylor and Brown (2009) and UKIC and ADS guidelines for the preparation of archaeological archives for long term storage. The archive will be provisionally stored in Pre-Construct Archaeology's London Office in Brockley before being transferred to the appropriate depository (Fulham Palace Museum).

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The origin of the moated site at Fulham Palace is unknown although theories suggesting an Iron Age or Danish provenance have been postulated. The palace was founded during the medieval period but not on the site of the present building, whose earlier phases date to the early post-medieval, Tudor period.
- 5.2 During the Saxon and medieval periods the manor of the Bishops of London was established on the site, almost certainly to the west of its current position within what is known as the 'homestead moat'.
- 5.3 The house was rebuilt during the 13th century to the east of the homestead enclosure when a less restricted site was needed for a larger residence. It was sited around the eastern courtyard and was thought to be associated with the formal delineation of the great moated enclosure, giving rise to the claim that this was the largest medieval moated enclosure in England. The earliest documentary reference to the moat was a mention of the 'magna fossa' (Great Ditch) in 1392.
- 5.4 During the 14th century the loose arrangement of buildings forming the manor house were restyled into one coherent structure set around the eastern courtyard, while developments in the later 15th century saw the erection of the Great Hall and service rooms.
- 5.5 Between 1506 and 1522 the resident Bishop Fitzjames built a new service range on the south side of the west court and enclosed the walled garden to the east of the house (of which a gateway and part of the wall still survives within the present walled garden). During the 16th and early 17th centuries, a state wing was added to the north side of the east court and an adjoining long gallery, supported on a stone-built garden gallery, to the east. The housekeeper's wing was also added onto the north-west corner of the main building and a granary, the pre-cursor to the later stable buildings were established.
- 5.6 In 1715 the state wing on the north side of the east court was demolished to make way for a new north range. Bishop Sherlock undertook a radical remodelling of the Great Hall and in 1750 demolished the early parlour and solar at the north end and replaced them with a grand new dining room.
- 5.7 The eastern part of the house was completely remodelled with the demolition of the medieval chapel and restructuring of the east court which was embellished with the trappings of the new and fashionable 'Strawberry Hill Gothic' style. The various walled gardens and many of the trees, greenhouses and exotic plants, were swept away in favour of long walks around a great lawn, along the banks of the moat and through the warren (now the site of the allotments). The Tudor walled orchard was partially demolished, with a section of its wall being retained to form the western part of the present Walled Garden.
- 5.8 It is thought that the Walled Garden was created during the tenure of Bishop Terrick (1764-77) as documentary evidence dated to 1765 refers to bricklayers working on the Walled

Garden (Rodwell 1988). An analysis of the brick fabric in the lower part of the garden wall that divides the vinery and bothy in the north-west corner of the walled garden (**Figure 2**) support a mid-18th century date for the construction of the walled garden. An archaeological evaluation carried out within the walled garden confirmed soil horizons and garden features that dated from the 18th-19th centuries (Payne and Fairman 2009).

- 5.9 The Walled Garden is depicted in a series of 19th century maps dating to 1831, c.1860 and 1869 (**Figures 3 to 5**). They depict the walled garden with a traditional layout, built with a perimeter path and cross walks converging at the centre of the garden, planting beds and trees. The Estate Map of 1831 (**Figure 3**) shows the walled garden (4) laid out to the same footprint as at present, incorporating the glasshouse range (built by 1828), bothy and sheds on each side of the curving north-west corner and a canted return to the south-west. It is divided by a cruciform path into four main compartments. It is noticeable that the cross path to the south wall does not align with the blocked opening in the south wall, nor does an external path from the south approach it. The gateway to the churchyard and a path, approaching it from the west and crossing the moat, is however shown on the estate map, although clearly the churchyard had latterly been enlarged to the north side. James Wyld's map of Fulham c.1860 (**Figure 4**) shows little change to the internal layout of the garden apart from the formal layout of a parterre next to the glasshouses. The compartments are bordered with trees (fruit) while openings are shown in the north, east and west walls but not the south. The walled garden lies within a naturalistic landscaped parkland.
- 5.10 An inventory of Fulham Palace dated 1869 referring to the contents of the kitchen garden, provides a brief insight into what was being grown. Under the heading 'in garden', there were 75 pots of chrysanthemums, 30 vines in pots, six propagating pans, a very large number of pots in various sizes, pea sticks, 21 dahlia sticks, hollyhock stakes, 25 kale pots (for blanching seakale) and iron stakes for training roses. It also mentions an 11 light brick pit, many frames, a melon pit, a heated pineapple pit and a heated Paxton forcing house.
- 5.11 The County Series Ordnance Survey map of 1869 (**Figure 5**) again shows little change within the layout of the walled garden. The cross walks remain unaltered, those to the north and east aligning with openings in the corresponding walls. The reused western Tudor entrance remains in use and notably the door opening within the south wall is first shown, accessed from a spur off the main perimeter walk and east of the cross path. A path is also shown immediately to the south of the wall, running east to west.

6 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

6.1 Blocked Door Opening within South Wall

- 6.1.1 The blocked opening was located roughly centrally along the south wall of the walled garden and biased towards the east, some 38.8m to the west of the south-eastern corner (**Figure 2**). It was situated immediately to the east of a brick buttress, a later addition which respected its location and which formed one of five similar buttresses built within the eastern half of the southern wall (**Figure 2; Plate 1**).
- 6.1.2 The blocked opening measured (south side) 0.94m wide and 1.66m in height from the present ground level. It was built with a segmental brick arch of stock brick with alternating cross-cuts. There is no evidence for the use of queen closers to the opening and the brickwork around both jambs is messy and irregular, suggesting the opening is a later insertion.
- 6.1.3 The brickwork in this area showed four main phases of construction (A-D). The earliest brickwork (A) comprising the lower 25 courses of the wall built using post-Great Fire London stock brick laid in Flemish Bond. The bricks, coloured yellow, pink and red with distinct pockets of clinker material, typically measured 220x60-65x95-100mm, consistent with a mid to late 18th century date and conforming to the sizes required by the brick regulation tax introduced around 1770. This brickwork was laid in a beige/cream coloured lime mortar, which showed some evidence of penny struck pointing. Two squared and faced blocks of Portland stone flanked the opening along its eastern and western jambs. The larger, eastern masonry block was situated at the springing point of the arch, while the western masonry block was situated mid-height and was partly overbuilt by the adjacent buttress. Although their function is unclear, remains of small iron fixings (like nails) were present on the south face.
- 6.1.4 The opening was blocked by brickwork (B). This was formed using a mixture of bricks comprising re-used clinker rich yellow stocks, smooth faced red bricks, Suffolk white type bricks and bricks with distinct kiss mark reminiscent of Fletton bricks. They were laid in Flemish bond and within a very firm mortar tempered with common small inclusions.
- 6.1.5 A brick-built tabled and battered buttress was located to the west of the blocked doorway. Measuring 0.48m wide (two stretcher lengths) and c.2.04m in height, it was constructed using larger yellow stock bricks (230x60x100mm) of a late 19th or early 20th century date (brickwork C). It was built in Flemish Bond laid in a firm cement mortar and incorporates queen closers. It overbuilt both a Portland stone in the jamb of the blocked door and a later rebuilding of the upper wall brickwork (D)
- 6.1.6 The uppermost 6 courses of brickwork represented a rebuilding of the top of the wall present along the entire length of the south wall. Very similar brickwork, and a much more considerable reconstruction/repair, was also present in the east garden wall. This brickwork, built in Flemish bond with a simple brick on-edge coping, comprised a mixture of re-used stock bricks and hard red brick (210x60x100mm). They were laid in an off-white very hard mortar using wide mortar joints.
-

- 6.1.7 The same blocked opening on the north (garden) side of the south wall was slightly different in both its dimension and form. It was slightly wider at 1.04m wide and had a simpler arch of two brick on-edge courses (**Plate 2**). The same Portland masonry blocks appeared in its jambs with that to the west set slightly below the springing for the arch. The blocking brickwork (B) appeared to be the same as that on the other side. The upper 6 courses of brickwork at the top of the wall (D) had been rebuilt and have a brick on-edge coping as on the other side.
- 6.1.8 Trench 400 was excavated at the base of the doorway on the external side of the wall. The base of the bricked up doorway [401] was seen at 0.35m beneath the ground surface. This had been built without any foundation lintel, whereas the rest of the garden wall had been constructed on rectangular foundation bricks. There was no evidence of any construction cut for the wall.
- 6.1.9 At the base of the trench was the brick foundation [402] of a buttress [403] which supported the outside of the garden wall (Plate 5). This consisted of frogged red bricks which measured 106mm in width by 60mm in height and were bonded by a light brown mortar. Both this foundation and the buttress were clearly later additions to the garden wall.
- 6.1.10 The trench was sealed by topsoil [400] which consisted of a dark brown sand – loam which contained fragments of ceramic building material and was 0.20m in depth. This was overlying subsoil [404] of sand / silt. This was at least 0.15m in depth. No dating evidence was found in either layer.

6.2 Gateway from Fulham Palace to Churchyard

- 6.2.1 The gateway was formed using a pair of tall brick piers, flanked on each side by short stubs of perimeter wall. It was bridged above the door frame by a brick segmental arch (**Plates 3 and 4**). The door frame held a modern 'wrought iron' gate. The gateway appeared to be out of true and distorted on the north side.
- 6.2.2 The two brick piers and most of the adjoining stub walls used the same brickwork (E) comprising large clinker rich London Stock bricks (220-230x65-70x100-105mm). The bricks had creased faces and horizontal pressure marks and were set in a hard lime mortar, later re-pointed using a sand cement mortar. Queen closers were used, more extensively in the south pier and stub wall, possibly suggesting they were not built at the same time. The piers were capped by a pair of simple concrete coping slabs, the northern of which was set onto a single course of later brickwork (F).
- 6.2.3 The same brickwork (F) was also used for the construction of the brick segmental arch, which was built of three on-edge courses. The arch was not structurally built into the brickwork of the two piers and was clearly a later addition butting up to the inside of the piers. It was built using a hard beige coloured sandy cement mortar and crudely built with wide joints. A brickwork repair using similar brickwork was also present along the top of the stub wall to the north.

- 6.2.4 Trench 401 was excavated adjacent to the northern pier to the brick archway. The base of the brick pier [407] was seen at 0.70m beneath the ground surface. This was the stepped-out foundation course for the archway and was constructed using the same brick type used in the rest of the arch.
- 6.2.5 A deposit of silt – sand [406], which also contained brick fragments and was at least 0.40m in thickness, was the construction backfill around the archway foundation.
- 6.2.6 The trench was sealed by a disturbed topsoil of dark brown loam-sand [405] which contained large amounts of broken brick fragments and was 0.30m thick.



Plate 1 Blocked door opening in Southern Garden Wall (south side)



Plate 2 Blocked door opening in Southern Garden Wall (north side)



Plate 3 Gateway from Fulham Palace to the churchyard looking east



Plate 4 Gateway to churchyard looking west



Plate 5: Footing [402] to later buttress [403] external to the Walled Garden

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The outcome of built heritage recording and cartographic research carried out prior to the repair and re-building of an existing gateway to the churchyard of All Saints and the re-opening of a blocked former gateway in the south wall of the walled garden has revealed some interesting detail regarding their structural development.
- 7.2 Documentary evidence suggests that the walled garden was constructed reusing part of an existing wall and opening to a Tudor walled orchard, during the tenure of Bishop Terrick (1764-77), based on accounts of bricklayers working on the Walled Garden in 1765 (Rodwell, 1988). An analysis of the brick fabrics in the lower portion of the garden wall dividing the vinery and bothy in the north corner of the walled garden and the brickwork in the vicinity of the blocked door opening support a mid-late 18th century date for its construction.
- 7.3 Whilst these lower courses represent the original 18th century brickwork, the southern wall to the walled garden had clearly been altered and repaired, showing evidence of a later re-building to the uppermost courses of the wall and addition of buttresses during the late 19th century. Possibly the most relevant to this project is that the blocked door opening into the garden from the south was not an original feature but a later insertion. This was suggested by the absence of queen closers to the opening and irregular 'untidy' brickwork and pointing to both the jambs. This conclusion was supported by the absence of a foundation lintel within the lower level of the wall as seen in Trench 400.
- 7.4 It is quite likely that this opening, which does not align with the main cross-walks, was inserted between 1860 and 1869, because it appears on the County Series Ordnance Survey map of 1869 and not the preceding maps of 1831 or c.1860. The difference between the internal (to garden) and external width would suggest that the door was housed within a recess on the garden side. Its later blocking, given the presence of late 19th century and Fletton bricks was relatively recent and likely dates to the mid or second half of the 20th century.
- 7.5 The gateway to the churchyard was built using London stock bricks with a late 19th to early 20th century date range, and had clearly been altered in recent years with the addition of a new brick arch, new copings, localised rebuilding and re-pointing. Despite these repairs the gateway had subsided and the adjoining walls showed evidence of collapse. The stepped foundation course to the norther pier of the arch was recorded at 0.70m below ground level

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Fulham Palace Trust for commissioning the project, Sian Harrington and Arlene Fraser and the gardeners at Fulham Palace for their help. Iain Bright of Historic England is thanked for monitoring the project.
- 8.2 The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Charlotte Matthews and Chris Mayo. The built heritage recording was completed by Adam Garwood. The archaeological watching brief was conducted by Mike Tunnicliffe. The illustrations were prepared by Hayley Baxter.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site code	Context	Trench	Type	Comment
FUP14	400	Trench 400	Layer	Topsoil accumulated against external face of Walled Garden
FUP14	401	Trench 400	Masonry	Brick in-fill to former gateway in Walled Garden
FUP14	402	Trench 400	Masonry	Footing to buttress [403]
FUP14	403	Trench 400	Masonry	Later buttress to external face of Walled Garden
FUP14	404	Trench 400	Layer	Subsoil accumulated against external face of Walled Garden
FUP14	405	Trench 401	Layer	Topsoil accumulated against piers to gateway to All Saints Church
FUP14	406	Trench 401	Layer	Construction backfill (?) against piers to gateway to All Saints Church
FUP14	407	Trench 401	Masonry	Northern pier to gate leading to All Saints Church, incorporates stepped footing course

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-252551

Project details

Project name	Two Gateways within the Garden of Fulham Palace: Built Heritage Recording and Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Fulham Palace Trust to carry out built heritage recording of two gateways at Fulham Palace plus a watching brief during the excavation of two foundation exploration pits . The recording was carried out as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent for the repair and rebuilding of a gate between Fulham Palace and All Saints Church and the opening up of a blocked gateway in the south wall of the walled garden. The recording confirmed a mid-late 18th century date for the construction of the south wall of the walled garden. It also showed that the doorway was inserted in the 1860s. The upper courses of the south wall had been rebuilt and a number of buttresses had been added in the late 19th century. The doorway appears to have been blocked in the mid or second half of the 20th century. The brick piers of the gateway to the churchyard appears to have been built in the late 19th or early 20th century. It had been altered in recent years with the addition of a new brick arch, new copings, localised rebuilding and re-pointing.
Project dates	Start: 25-04-2016 End: 04-05-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	FUP14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 6 - Land boundary
Monument type	GATE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Field observation", "Recorded Observation", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM FULHAM Gates, Fulham Palace, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham
Postcode	SW6 3LE
Study area	5 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 24162 75972 51.468576602741 -0.212242332346 51 28 06 N 000 12 44 W Point
Site coordinates	TQ 24272 75992 51.468732171452 -0.210652282977 51 28 07 N 000 12 38 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Iain Bright Historic England
Project design originator	Charlotte Matthews

Project director/manager Charlotte Matthews
 Project director/manager Chris Mayo
 Project supervisor Adam Garwood
 Project supervisor Mike Tunnicliffe
 Type of sponsor/funding body Fulham Palace Trust
 Name of sponsor/funding body Fulham Palace Trust

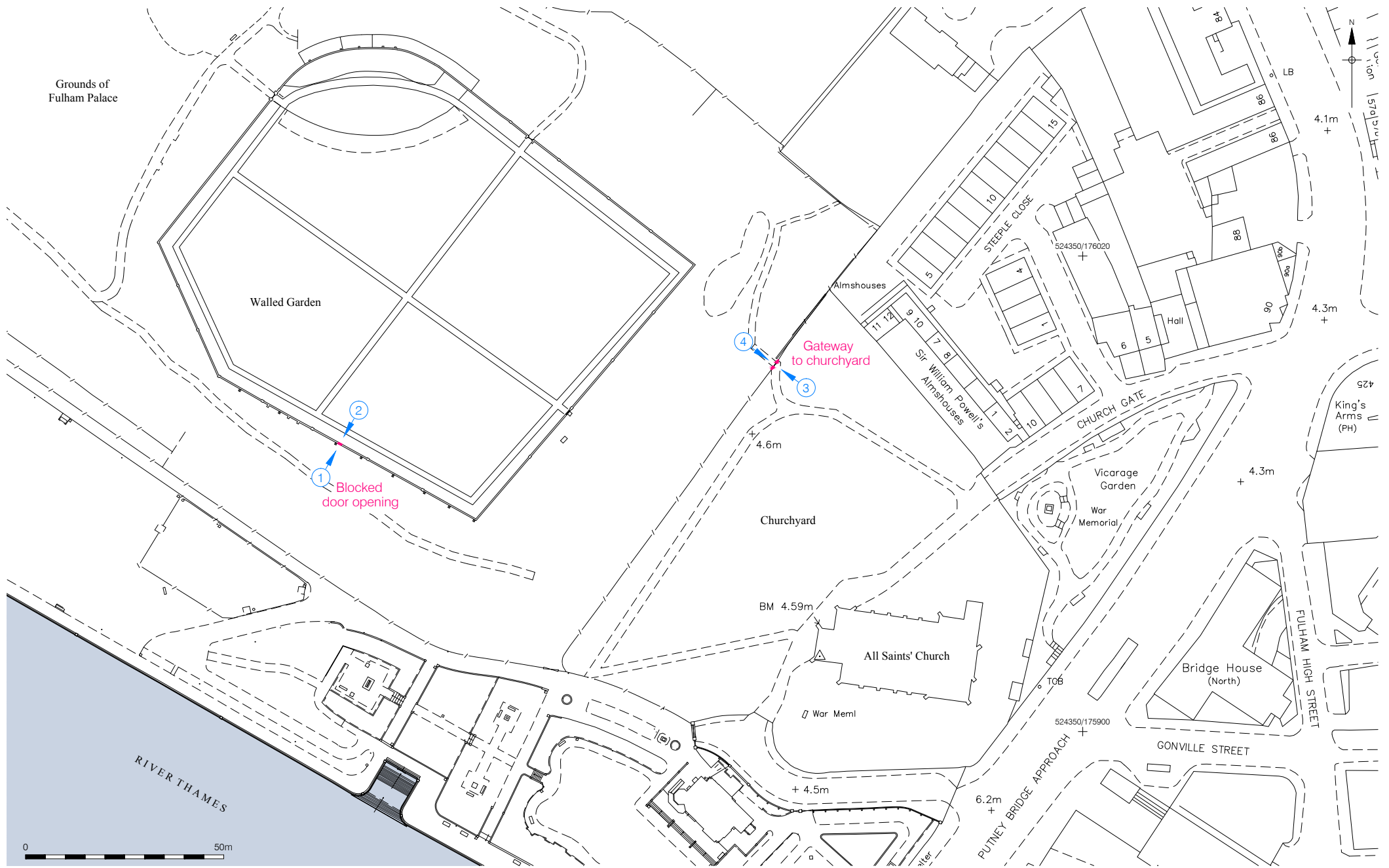
Project archives

Physical Archive No
 Exists?
 Digital Archive recipient Fulham Palace Museum
 Digital Archive ID FUP14
 Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Fulham Palace Museum
 Paper Archive ID FUP14
 Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Built Heritage Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief of Two Gateways within the Garden
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Garwood, A.
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Tunnicliffe, M.
 Other bibliographic details PCA R12493
 Date 2016
 Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
 Place of issue or publication London
 Description A4 report with PCA covers

Entered by Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
 Entered on 21-Jun-16

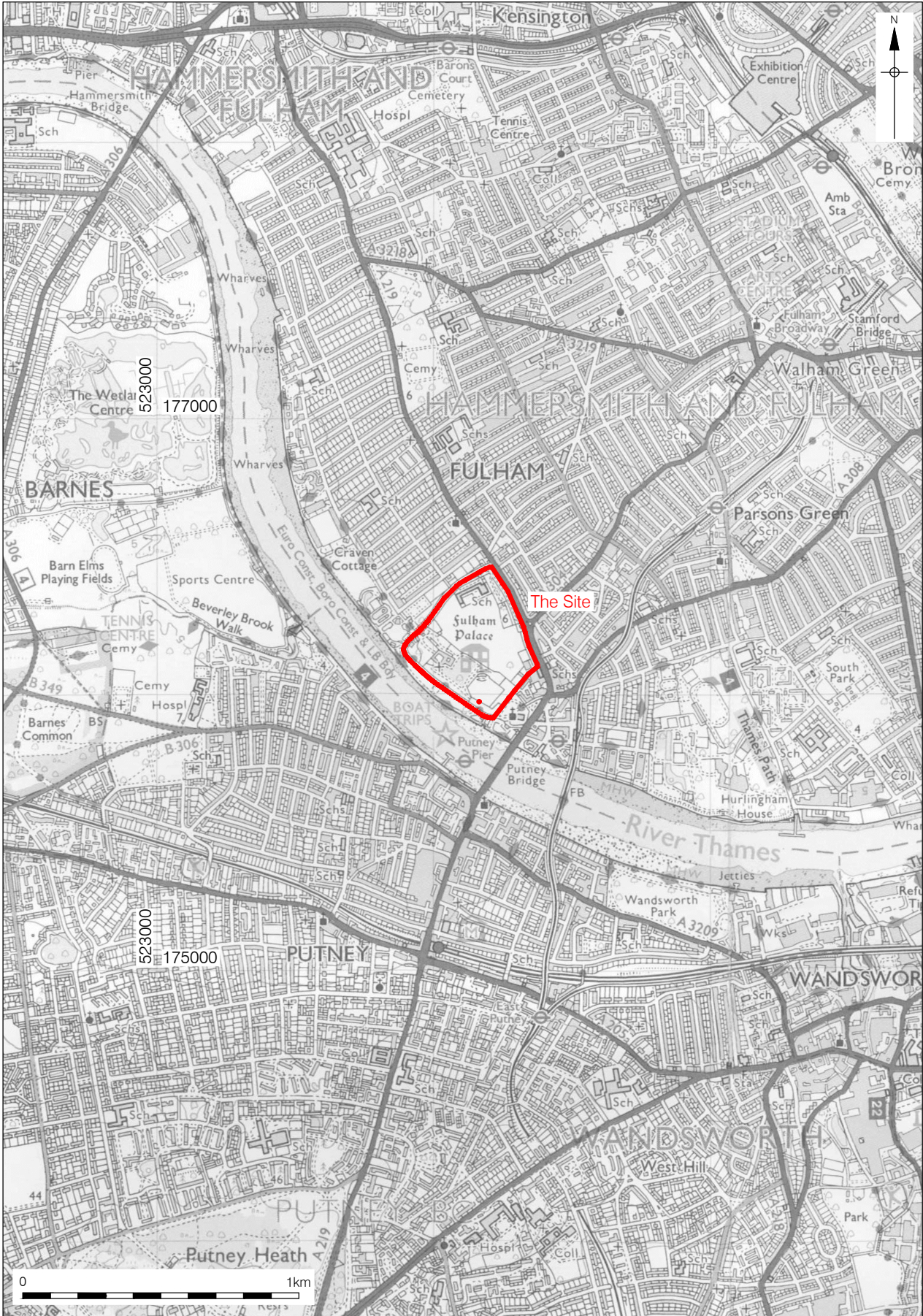


Map Data supplied by the client, based on the Bishops Park Survey dwg, May 2009

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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location and Plates
1:1,250 at A4



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

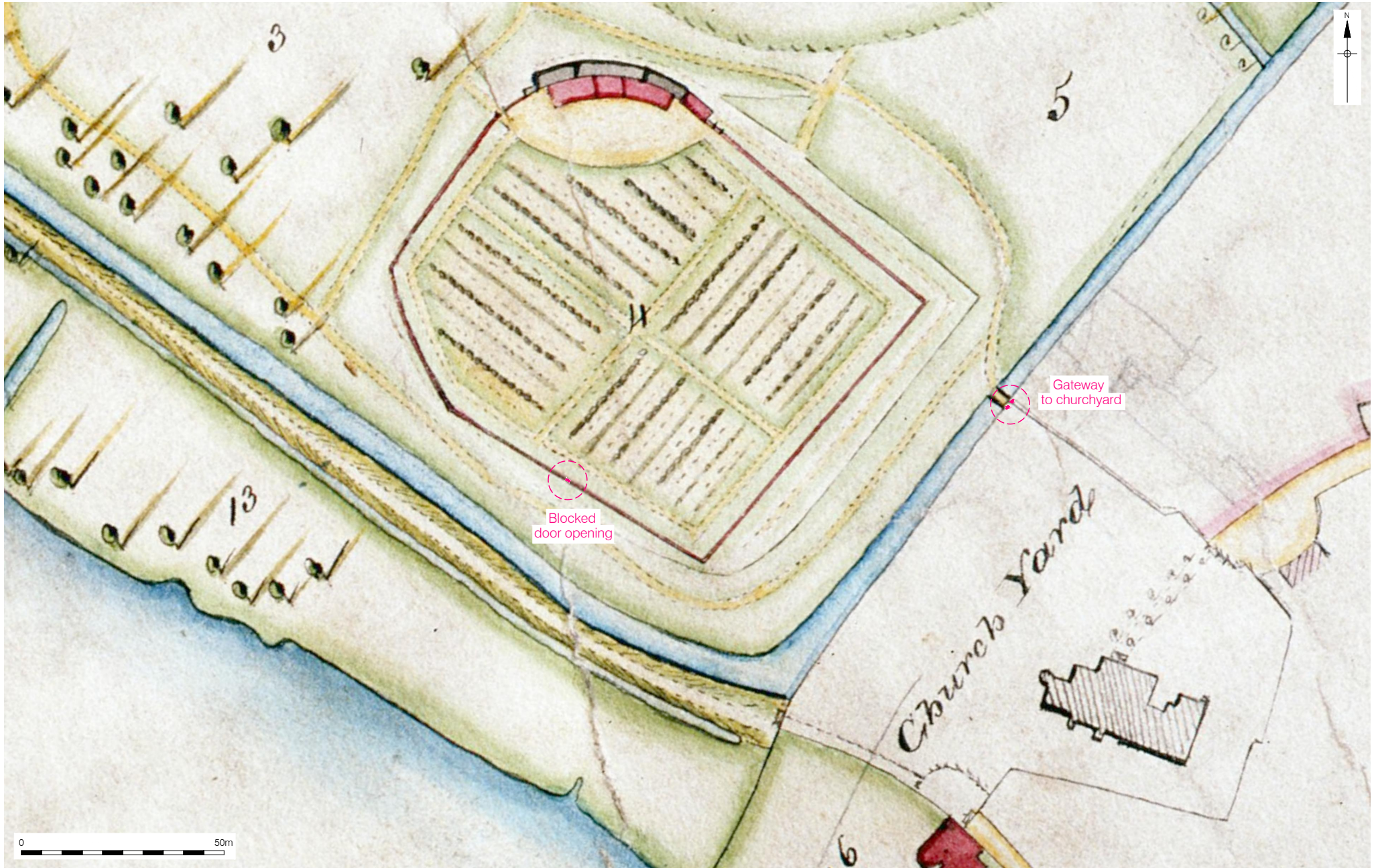
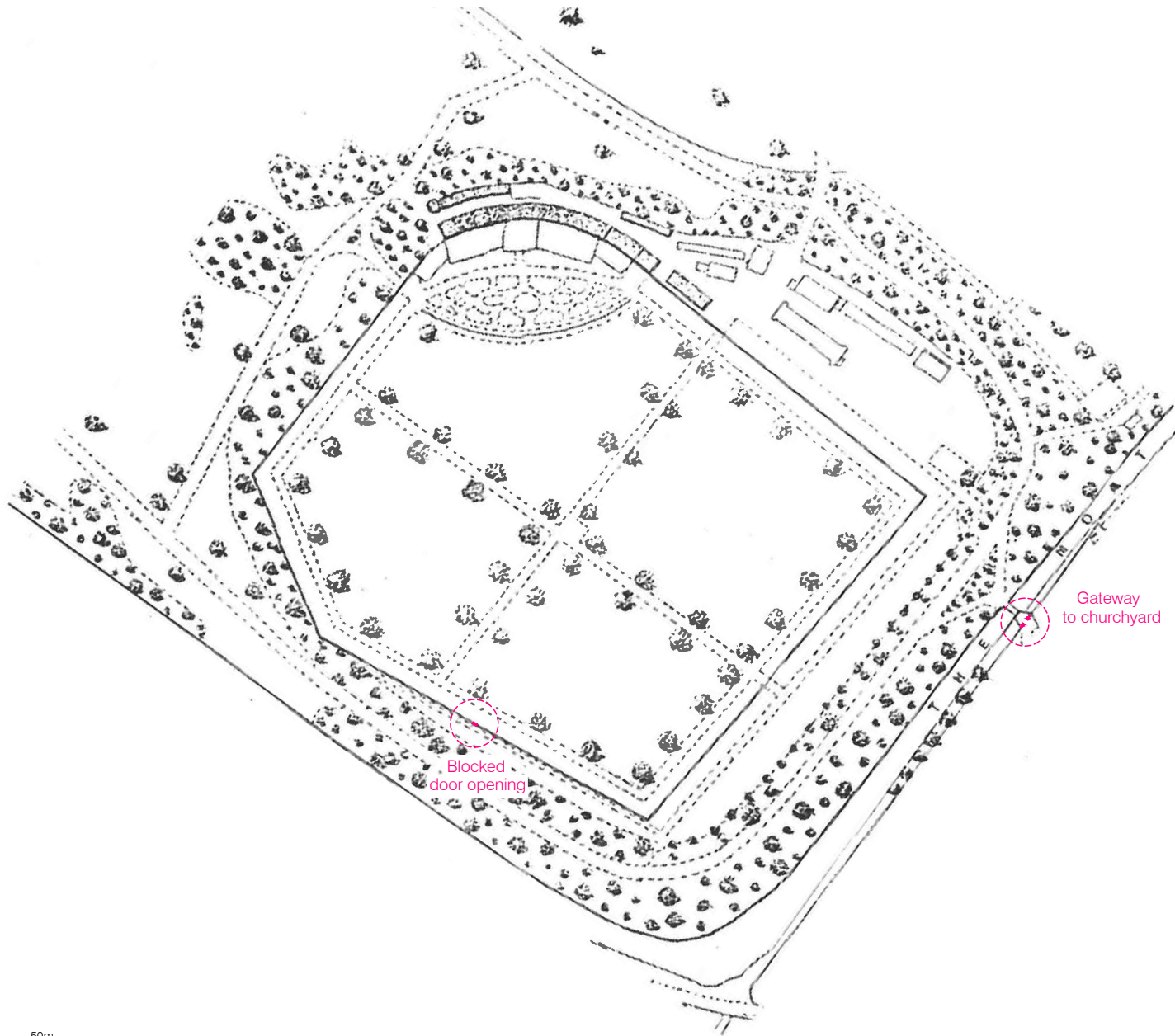


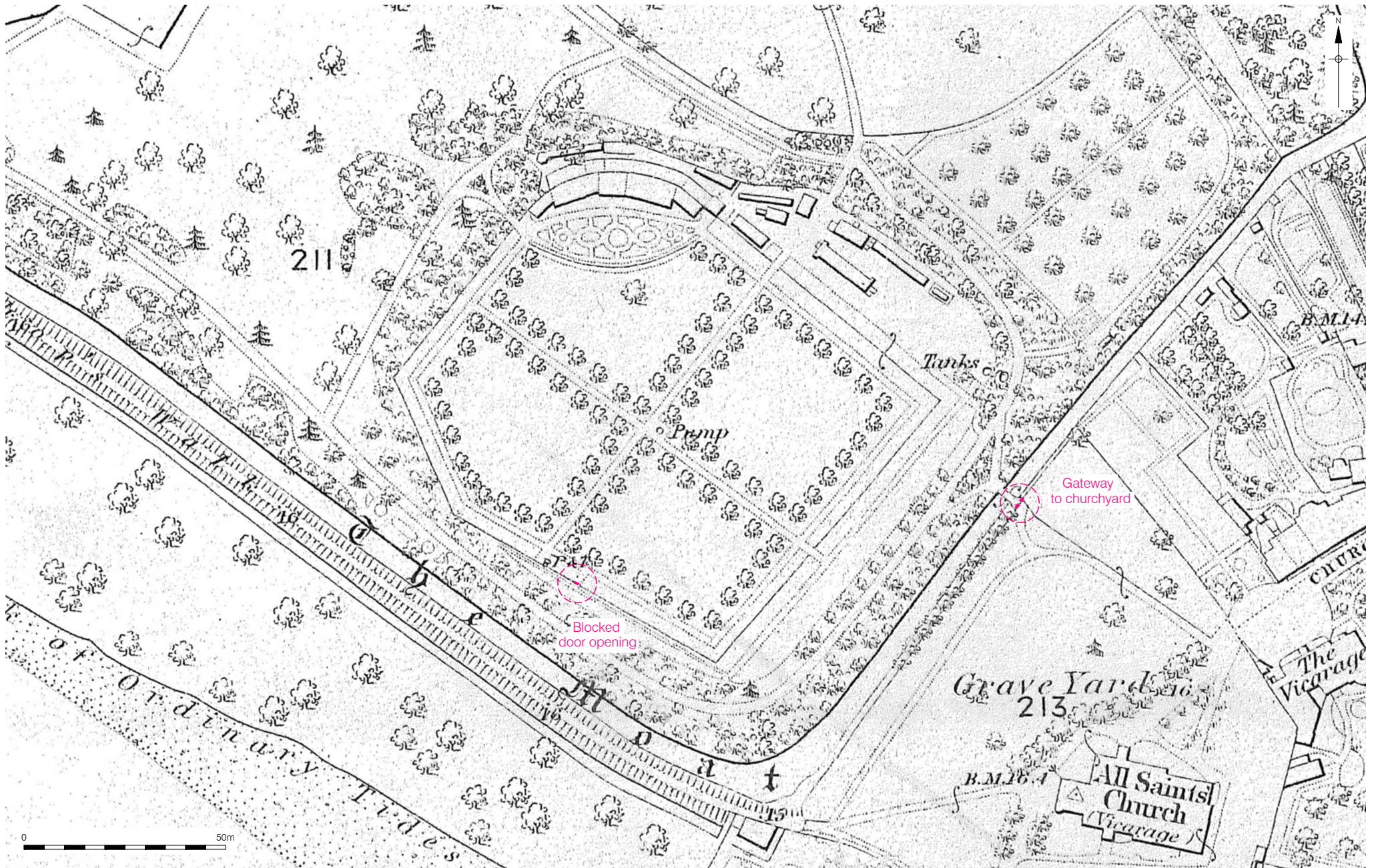
Figure 3
Estate Map of 1831
1:1,250 at A4



0 50m

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Figure 4
Extract from James Wyld's map of Fulham (c 1860)
1:1,250 at A4





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Figure 6
 Location of Watching Brief Trenches 400 & 401
 1:500 at A4

PCA

PCA SOUTH

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PCA CENTRAL

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