

**An Archaeological Watching Brief on Geotechnical Window Samples at  
The Warren and Fulham Palace Park, London Borough of Hammersmith  
and Fulham**

**Site Code: FPS 04**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2424 7624**

**TQ 2409 7614**

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**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, November 2004**

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## CONTENTS

Abstract	1
Introduction	2
Planning Background	6
Geological and Topographic Background	8
Archaeological and Historical Background	9
Methodology	15
Archaeological Results	16
Conclusion	24
Bibliography	25
Acknowledgments	26

## APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Context Index	27
Appendix 2	Pottery spot dates	33
Appendix 3	Window sample data	34
Appendix	OASIS Form	38

## ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Site Location	4
Figure 2	Window sample locations	5
Figure 3	Window sample sections	21
Figure 4	Window sample sections	22
Figure 5	Site Profile	23

## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on seventeen geotechnical window samples across The Warren (allotment gardens) and Fulham Palace Moat Garden, Fulham.
- 1.2 Within the Moat Garden the window samples identified; century made ground, some of which is probably associated with the in-filling of the moat in the 1920's; earlier post-medieval activity towards the Fulham Palace Road; a sequence of natural silting and peat deposits, associated with either the moat or earlier natural streams and the natural sands and gravels.
- 1.3 Across The Warren the window samples identified possible archaeological deposits of sandy silts, sandy clays and clayey sands overlying the natural sands and gravels.

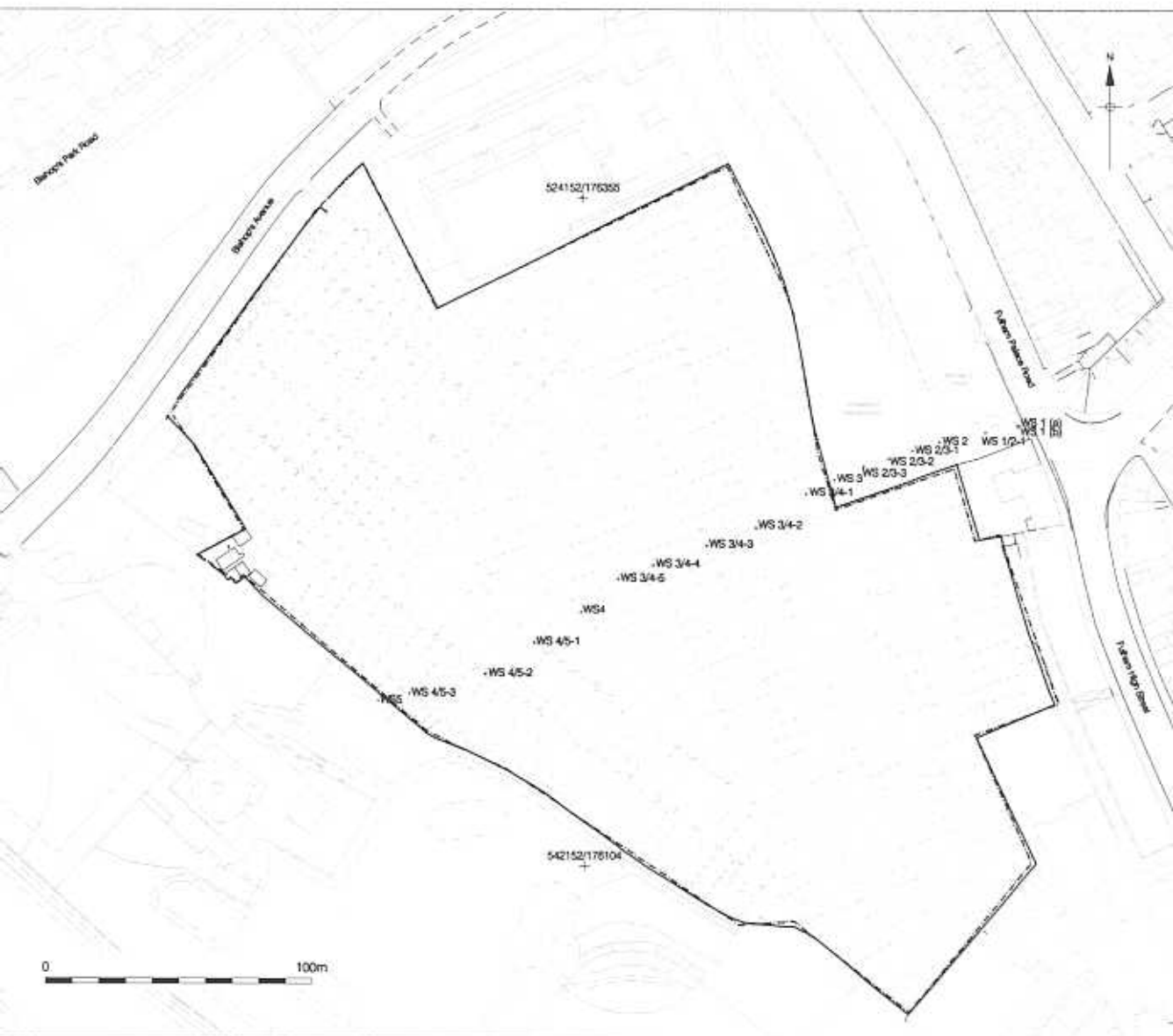
## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on geotechnical window samples in the allotment gardens, known as The Warren, and Fulham Palace Moat Gardens, Fulham. The works were in advance refurbishment of the current drainage from Fulham Palace.
- 2.2 The watching brief was conducted between the October and the 1st November 2004 and was commissioned by Phil Emery of Gifford and Partners.
- 2.3 The site lies within the Scheduled Ancient Monument (No. 134) Fulham Palace (Fig 1). One window sample was positioned within the Palace grounds on its western boundary with The Warren. Nine were located running south-west / north-east across the allotment gardens, The Warren, and into the south west corner of Fulham Palace Park, where seven continued on the same line to the boundary of the park with Fulham Palace Road (Fig 2).
- 2.4 The objective of the watching brief was to assess the depth and nature of the surviving sub-surface archaeological deposits in order to inform mitigation of the impact of the proposed drainage works.
- 2.5 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 2424 7624 to TQ 2409 7614.
- 2.6 The site was given the code FPS 04.
- 2.7 The watching brief was undertaken by Kathelen Sayer and project managed by Jon Butler of PCA and Phil Emery of Gifford and Partners.



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	Project	Fulham Palace Phase 1: Refurbishment	scale	1:20,000		
	Title	Site Location	status	des.	inc.	
			Figure 1			



<b>CONSULTING ENGINEERS</b>  <b>Gifford</b>  Pentagon House 52 - 54 Southwark Street London SE1 1UN  www.gifford-consulting.co.uk mail.london@gifford-consulting.co.uk  Tel : 020 7940 2800 Fax : 020 7940 2801	Client	The London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham			date	drawn	checked	approved
	Project	Fulham Palace Phase 1: Refurbishment			scale 1:2500			
	Title	Borehole Location			status	drawn	checked	approved

Figure 2

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM**

3.1.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Borough's local plan adopted in 1999 contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.1.2 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policy, and has an archaeological planning condition placed on the planning permission:

#### **Archaeology**

**Policy ARCH1** THERE WILL BE A PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF THE PRESERVATION OF SCHEDULED AND NATIONALLY IMPORTANT MONUMENTS AND THEIR SETTINGS. PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR ANY DEVELOPMENT LIKELY TO AFFECT THE PRESERVATION OF SUCH MONUMNETS AND THEIR SETTINGS.

**Policy ARCH2** PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR PROPOSALS ADVERSELY AFFECTING SITES IN BERKSHIRE'S SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD WHERE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES MERIT IN SITU PRESERVATION UNLESS IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT:

- 1) THE PROPOSALS WILL NOT HARM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE SITE AND ITS SETTING;
- 2) APPROPRIATE AND ACCEPTABLE PROVISION IS MADE FOR THE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN SITU PRIOR TO AND/OR DURING DEVELOPMENT.

**Policy ARCH3** PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR PROPOSALS WHICH APPEAR LIKELY TO ADVERSELY AFFECT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMNETS OF UNKNOWN IMPORTANCE AND AREAS OF HIGH POTENTIAL UNLESS ADEQUATE EVALUATION ENABLING THE FULL IMPLICATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON MATTERS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST IS CARRIED OUT BY THE DEVELOPER PRIOR TO THE DETERMINATION OF THE APPLICATION.

**Policy ARCH4** WHERE EVALUATION OF A SITE DEMONSTRATES THE PRESENCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS WHICH DO NOT MERIT PERMANENT IN SITU PRESERVATION PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR ANY DEVELOPMENT UNLESS PROVISION IS MADE FOR AN APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION, EXCAVATION, RECORDING AND OFF SITE PRESERVATION / PUBLICATION / DISPLAY OF SUCH REMAINS PRIOR TO DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION OR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT.

3.1.3 The whole of the development site is part of Scheduled Ancient Monument 134.



## **4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPORAPHIC BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The Ordnance Survey geological map shows the site to lie on the First Terrace Gravels of the Thames floodplain. These comprise stratified layers of sand and gravel.
- 4.2 The overall topography along the line of window samples rises from 3.97m OD in the Palace grounds to 5.37m OD at the boundary of the park and Fulham Palace Road. At the boundary between The Warren and the Fulham Palace Moat Gardens the ground rises from 3.70m OD in the allotments to 4.24m OD within the Moat Gardens
- 4.3 Towards the eastern edge of the Moat Gardens there is a linear hollow c.10 m wide which runs north-west/south-east which possibly represents the line of the palace moat.

## **5 ARCAHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

5.1 The archaeological and historical background of the area has already been documented in a series of works, including the Management Plan produced in three parts<sup>1</sup>, Volume 3 of a series of studies by C. J. Fèrers<sup>2</sup> and evaluation report by K. Hulker<sup>3</sup>. The summary of this information is taken from K.

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 Residual artefacts have been recovered from excavations<sup>4</sup> across the moat dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Age. Excavations to the north of the palace have also produced residual material dating to the Neolithic and Iron Age. It is considered likely that the origins of the enclosure now delimited by the moat, lie in the later prehistoric or Roman period.

5.2.2 In addition, it is known that the terrace gravels of the Thames flood plain were widely exploited in the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Age periods. Transitory hunting and fishing in the area gave way to early farming settlements but the location of these settlements in the vicinity of the study area is not known. However Fulham and Putney are situated on one of the few places along the Thames where the stable terrace gravels are not overlain by alluvial deposits and this, combined with their location at the extreme south of a large meander in the Thames are thought to make this area of strategic importance throughout the prehistoric period.

5.2.3 The origins of occupation appear to be centred on a prehistoric ford across the river, a little up-river of the present Putney Bridge. This lay at the southern end of the 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 series of high quality finds dating from the Neolithic to the early Roman period.

### **5.3 Roman**

5.3.1 Until 1972, the evidence for Roman activity in Fulham was limited to the discovery of the century A.D. 'Fulham Sword' recovered from the Middlesex bank of the river in

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<sup>1</sup> Fulham Palace Management Plan - 1988

<sup>2</sup> Fulham Old and New - 1895

<sup>3</sup> An Archaeological Evaluation (phase 1) at Fulham Palace Moated Site 2003

<sup>4</sup> Report on Excavations at Fulham Palace Moat – Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group (FARG) 1978

1887. In 1976 excavations across the moat produced evidence of fourth century Roman occupation of the palace site. This took the form of a bank and gravel surfaces. This was preceded by a destruction/ demolition phase which in turn was preceded by a possible construction phase.

5.3.2 Excavations in the grounds immediately to the north of the palace produced evidence for century occupation with a boundary ditch and demolition debris deriving from a Roman building<sup>5</sup>.

5.3.3 In addition a number of finds of Roman / Romano-British pottery have been recorded from the within the moat. The SMR records a find of Romano-British pottery from the throw of a tree to the south of the walled garden.

#### **5.4 Saxon and Medieval Periods**

5.4.1 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', a double ditched rectangular enclosure in the southwest of the main moated site.

5.4.2 In addition a number of finds of artefacts from this period. Most particularly in the extreme north of the moat where an assemblage of Saxon pottery was recovered.

5.4.3 The house was rebuilt during the 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.

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

5.4.5 The SMR also contains an entry for the medieval bridge and gate piers although those visible today are clearly Victorian.

#### **5.5 Post Medieval**

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<sup>5</sup> SMR Number 051004

- 5.5.1 The early post medieval period saw substantial alteration and enlargement during this period. The three storey porch at the western end of the screens passage was added in c.1500 when the western courtyard was developed.
- 5.5.2 Between 1506 and 1522 the bishop in residence was Fitzjames who built a new service range along the south side of the west court 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.
- 5.5.3 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. This is thought to be the maximum size of the palace as during the 18th and 19th century the palace was massively rebuilt and contracted in size as a result.
- 5.5.4 Excavations carried out immediately to the north of the palace produced evidence for the 16th century gardens along with the remnants of a contemporary wall.

## **5.6 18th and 19th centuries**

- 5.6.1 In 1715 the state wing on the north side of the east court was demolished to make way for a new north range.
- 5.6.2 Bishop Sherlock was responsible for a radical remodelling of the great hall. In c. 1750 he demolished the early parlour and solar block at the north end and built a grand new dining room.
- 5.6.3 During the occupancy of Bishop Terrick the eastern part of the house was completely changed 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. This prompted the change of the layout of the grounds which changed from a formal style to an informal landscape garden.
- 5.6.4 During the early 19th century Bishop Howley largely undid the ornamentation carried out by Terrick. He also demolished the medieval kitchens and had an entirely new range on the north side of the west court.

- 5.6.5 In 1866 the last major development was undertaken on the house when a new chapel was constructed as a projecting limb from the junction of the courts.

## **5.7 Twentieth Century**

- 5.7.1 Between 1921 and 1924, The Bishop in Residence systematically infilled the moat, charging local builders and contractors a fee per load to dump demolition rubble and builders waste.

## 6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 Seventeen window samples were taken in sealed sleeves using a machine percussion auger with a nominal 100mm diameter probe.
- 6.2 Window samples 1 - 5 were located on proposed manhole positions, the remaining window samples were located between these. Within the Fulham Palace park the window samples were taken at approximately 10m intervals. In the allotment gardens however the presence of very narrow paths, the close proximity of allotment plots and unstable ground prevented easy access across this area therefore the window samples could only be positioned at approximately 20m intervals.
- 6.3 Once the cores had been recorded by the geotechnical engineer they were hand cleaned and the stratigraphic sequence recorded on pro-forma borehole sheets. The depth of any voids present was recorded and the depth of compressed deposits corrected using the formula  $\text{corrected depth} = L - [(L - \text{measured depth}) / (1 - V/L)]$ , where = measured depth, = corrected depth, V = void and L = length of corer (Canti and Meddens 1998)<sup>6</sup>.
- 6.4 The core was then sorted for artefactual evidence.

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Mechanical Coring as an aid to Archaeological Projects, Journal of Field Archaeology, 1998

## **7 Archaeological Results**

**7.1** All the depths below ground (mbg) and context thicknesses are given as adjusted measurements. Window sample 1a was started but had to be abandoned due to an obstruction. Window sample 1b was positioned immediately to the west of WS 1a.

### **7.2 WS 1b**

At 5.31m OD a 0.22m thick layer of topsoil, [5], overlay 3.46m of 19th century made ground. This consisted of 0.61m at 0.22 mbg, of mid yellowish brown sandy silt, [6], with frequent angular stones, coal fragments, occasional chalk fragments and a piece of 19th century cbm. Underlying this was 0.39 m of loose dark brown silt at 0.83 mbg, [7], with frequent roots, small angular stones and very occasional large fragments of coal. A sherd of a 19th century refined whiteware vase was recovered from this context. A mixed deposit of compact dark orangey brown sand and dark greyish brown silt, [8], 0.24m in thickness, with frequent small cbm fragments and mortar underlay [7]. A sherd of a 19th century transfer-printed ware tea cup was recovered from this context. Below this at 1.46 mbg was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent roots and charcoal, [9], 0.48m in thickness. Under this was a mixed deposit of dark brown silt, [10], with frequent brick fragments and mortar 0.28 m in thickness.

Context [11], a loose, waterlogged sandy silt, recorded below [10] at 2.23 mbg contained two sherds of pottery. A sherd of a blue and white Chinese porcelain plate dated c. 1725-40 and a sherd of post-medieval redware with a date range of 1580 - 1900. Underlying this deposit was a firm black fibrous material, [12], with what looked to be fine hairs within it. This was found at a depth of 3.48 mbg with a thickness of 0.33m. Deposit [13], recorded at 3.81 mbg, was a loose mid brown silty sand with occasional angular stones, 0.19m in thickness. This was overlying [14], a loose and very waterlogged mid brown gritty silt, 0.84 m in thickness. Two sherds of blue painted pearl ware tea cup dated 1770-1820 were recovered from this deposit. Context [15], a mixed dark grey to light brownish grey silty clay with a high content of organic material, was recorded at 4.84 mbg. A fragment of leather was recovered from this context. The above five contexts probably represent earlier post-medieval activity. The window sample stopped at 5 mbg.

### **7.3 WS 1/2/1**

A 0.18m layer of topsoil, [92], at 4.56 m OD, overlay 1.62m of 19th century made ground. This included; [93] a mixed dark greyish brown silt and gravel deposit with frequent cbm fragments and a thickness of 0.30m; [94] a firm dark orangey grey sandy silt with occasional cbm fragments with a thickness of 0.21 m; [95] a 0.07m thick fragment of concrete, [96]; a soft mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent angular stones and

occasional industrial waste, 0.24 m in depth; [97], a mid brown fine sandy silt with frequent small angular stones and roots and occasional cbm fragments 0.25m in thickness, and [98] a loose light -mid brown silty sand with frequent angular stones and roots, 0.55m in thickness. A sherd of - century flowerpot and a sherd of glass were recovered from [98].

Beneath the made ground was a sequence of silty clays, peaty clays and peat deposits. These probably represent natural silting and peat formation within either the moat or earlier natural streams. At 1.25 mbg a moderately firm light brownish grey silty clay, [99], with orangey brown streaks and occasional snail shell was recorded. The deposit had a thickness of 0.69m and is probably the same as context [29] recorded in WS 2. Underlying this was a firm plastic mid orangey brown slightly silty clay, [100], with dark reddish brown streaks and occasional shell, 0.51m in thickness at 2.49 mbg. Below this deposit at 3 mbg was a 0.67 m thick deposit of firm dark grey peaty clay, [101]. Underlying which was a 0.58m thick, dark brown peat deposit, [102].

The natural sand and gravels were recorded at 4.25 mbg as soft dark blueish grey coarse sands, [103], and dark greenish brown coarse gravelly sand, [104], at 4.50 mbg. The window sample stopped at a depth of 5m.

#### **7.4 WS 2**

At 4.14 m OD 0.26m of topsoil [23] overlay a series of deposits representing and century made ground. These were; [24] a 0.46m of dark grey to mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent stones, mortar and coal; [25] 0.28m of compacted mid - dark brown sand with occasional subangular stones; [26] a moderately compact orangey brown coarse gravelly sand with occasional industrial waste, 0.53 m thick, a sherd of - century flower pot was recovered from this deposit; and [27], a mixed deposit of crushed mortar and clayey silt with frequent brick fragment. A sherd of - century pipkin was recovered from [27].

Underlying the made ground at 1.82 mbg was a soft mid grey silty clay, [28], with occasional decayed wood, 0.33m in thickness. Below this was deposit [29] a firm plastic mid brownish grey silty clay with dark reddish brown streaks, 0.85m in thickness at 2.15 mbg. Underlying [29] was; [31] a firm mid brownish grey clay, which became darker towards the bottom of the deposit, with a small amount of organics and 0.27m thick, [32] a 0.35m layer of dark brown peat and [33] a 0.45m thick deposit of dark greyish brown clayey peat. This sequence probably represents the natural silting of the moat or earlier natural streams. Context [29] is probably the same as [99] Underlying this at 4.22 mbg was 0.34m of natural mid blueish/greenish brown sandy clay [34] and greenish brown coarse sands, [35], which were recorded to a depth of 5 mbg where the window sample stopped.



### **7.5 WS 2/3/1**

At 4.50 m OD 0.15m of topsoil, [105] overlay a series of deposits representing made ground. These were; [106] a loose mid brown sandy silt, with roots cbm and plastic, 0.31m thick; [107] a loose light brown sandy silt with crushed mortar and concrete, 0.37m thick; [108] a compact orangey brown clayey sand with frequent large gravels and cbm, 1.96m thick and [109] a firm dark grey silty clay with occasional brick and slag, 0.20m thick.

Below the made ground was a sequence of silty clays and peat. At 3 mbg [110] a firm mid brownish grey silty clay with reddish brown streaks was recorded at a thickness of 0.39m. The deposit included occasional charcoal flecks and oyster shell and is probably the same as [29] in WS 2 and [99] in WS 1/2/1. Underlying this at 3.39 mbg was [111], a firm dark grey peaty silty clay. At 3.79 mbg [112] was recorded at 0.21m thick, this was a mid - dark grey clay with frequent decayed organics. Below this was [113] a dark grey peaty clay 0.60m thick and [114] a firm light blueish grey clay, 0.10m thick.

Underlying these clays at 4.71 mbg was [115] the natural loose blueish grey sandy clayey gravels. These gravels were recorded to a depth of 5 mbg where the window sample stopped.

### **7.6 WS 2/3/2**

Within this window sample 0.33m of topsoil, [116], at 4.24m OD was recorded overlying 1.92m of mid brown clayey sand made ground, [117]. Underlying the made ground at 2.25 mbg was 0.75m of a firm mid brownish grey silty clay with reddish brown streaks, [118], which is probably the same as contexts [29], [99] and [110]. Underlying this silty clay was 0.30m of dark brown peat, [119], and 0.44m of a mid brownish grey clay, [120], which is possibly the same as [31] in WS 2. Below these peats and clays are the natural soft greenish brown clayey sands [121], 0.51m thick at 3.74 mbg and greenish brown fine gravelly sands, [122], recorded to a depth of 5m where the window sample stopped.

### **7.7 WS 2/3/3**

At 4.05 m OD 0.31m of topsoil, [123] overlay 2.12m of made ground. This consisted of 0.25m of dark brown silt with frequent plastic, [124], 0.44m of loose mid brown silt with occasional coal fragments, patches of light yellowish brown sand and angular flints, [125], and 1.42m of mixed crushed mortar, bricks and sandy silt, [126].

Underlying the made ground at 2.43 mbg was 0.33m of a firm mid orangey brown silty clay with dark reddish streaks, [127], probably the same as [118]. Below this was

0.84m of a similar dark orangey grey silty clay with dark reddish brown streaks, [128]. Below this at 3.58 mbg a soft light creamy grey silty clay, [129], 0.17m thick, was recorded. This sequence of silty clays represents natural silting. The natural sands were encountered at 3.75 mbg as 0.63 m of dark orangey brown moderately coarse sands, [130] and 0.52m of mid orangey brown coarse gravelly sand, [131]. The window sample stopped at 5 mbg.

## **7.8 WS 3**

At 4.24 mod 0.25 of topsoil, [16], overlay 1.91m of compact mid orangey brown sandy clay, [17], with occasional inclusions of very small fragments of cbm and roots. The deposit became more sandy towards the bottom and had no inclusions below 1 mbg. A piece of Roman imbrex was recovered from this deposit at c.1 mbg. It is possible that deposit [17] could be shallower than 1.91m as recorded and is within an archaeological feature, however the upper deposits within this core were very similar and difficult to differentiate. The natural sands were directly underlying [17] as 0.61m of moderately firm light yellowish brown fine sands, [18], at 2.16 mbg with no inclusions. Underlying these sands was a deposit of soft light orangey brown fine sands, [19], 1.11m in thickness, 0.48m of loose mid - dark orangey brown sandy gravels, [20], with frequent angular flints, 0.43m of loose mid orangey brown moderately fine sands, [21], with occasional sub angular flints and 0.21m of loose wet coarse sandy gravels, [22]. The window sample stopped at 5 mbg.

## **7.9 WS 3/4/1**

At 3.70m OD 0.37m of topsoil, [67], overlay a 0.43m thick deposit of firm mid orangey brown very sandy clay, [68]. A piece of burnt flint was recovered from the top of [67]. Underlying this at 0.80 mbg was a 0.67m thick deposit of mod loose light yellowish brown sandy clay, [69]. Deposits [67] and [68] represent possible archaeological layers

The natural sands and gravels were encountered at 1.47 mbg with a sequence of loose mid orangey brown coarse sandy gravels, [70], 1.19 m thick, moderately soft orangey brown sands and clayey sands, [71], 0.69m of mid orangey brown sandy gravels, [72] and 0.31m of mid orangey brown gravelly fine sands, [73]. The window sample stopped at 4m.

## **7.10 WS 3/4/2**

At 3.70 m OD 0.50m of topsoil, [62], was recorded overlying a firm mid orangey brown sandy clay, [63], 0.79m in thickness. This deposit was very similar to [59] in WS 3/4/5 except here it was more clayey. Underlying [63] at 1.29 mbg was 0.33m of

a moderately loose yellowish brown sandy clay, [64], this was the same as [60] in WS3/4/5. Contexts [63] and [64] are possible archaeological deposits.

The natural was recorded as 0.68m of coarse sandy gravels, [65], at 1.62 mbg. Underlying [65] was 0.70m of loose bright orangey brown sandy gravels, [66]. The window sample stopped at 3 mbg.

#### **7.11 WS 3/4/3**

At 3.54m OD 0.41m of topsoil, [74], was found overlying 0.21m of mid dark bioturbated sandy clay, [75]. A piece of burnt flint was recovered from the very top of this context. Underlying this was a 0.38m of mid orangey brown sandy clay, [76] and 0.44m of a mid loose light yellowish brown sandy clay, [77]. Contexts [75], [76] and [77] represent possible archaeological deposits.

The natural sands and gravels were encountered at 1.44 mbg as loose very light yellowish brown bands of coarse sands and sandy gravels. The window sample stopped at 3 mbg.

#### **7.12 WS 3/4/4**

At 3.73m OD 0.39m of topsoil, [79], was recorded overlying 0.15m of bioturbated mid orangey brown sandy clay, [80]. This was above a deposit of 0.46m of orangey brown sandy clay, [81]. This was very similar to [80] but with no bioturbation. Below this at 1 mbg a moderately soft very light yellowish brown sandy clay deposit, [82], was recorded overlying 1.61m of orangey brown sandy gravels, [83]. The window sample stopped at 3 mbg.

#### **7.13 WS 3/4/5**

At 3.97m OD 0.51m of topsoil, [57], overlay 0.61 m of firm mid orangey brown very sandy clay, [59]. At 1.12 mbg a 0.30m thick mod loose light yellowish brown sandy clay, [60], was recorded overlying 1.58m of mid orangey brown coarse sandy gravels, [61]. The window sample stopped at 3m.

#### **7.14 WS 4**

At 4.33 mod 0.32m of topsoil, [36], was overlying 0.38m of a moderately soft mid brown sandy silt with frequent roots, [37]. Below this was 0.30m of a light to mid brown sandy silt, [38], very similar to [37] but more compacted. A bioturbated firm mid orangey brown sandy clay, [39], was recorded at 1 mbg with a thickness of 0.38m. Contexts [37] to [39] represent possible archaeological deposits.

The natural sands and gravels were encountered at 1.38 mbg as 0.21m of orangey brown sands, [40], 0.41m of loose yellowish brown sands, [41] and 1m of loose light

yellowish brown gravelly sands which became less gravelly towards the bottom of the window sample. The window sample stopped at 3m.

**7.15 WS 4/5/1**

At 4.33m OD 0.55m of topsoil, [52], overlay 0.79m of dark orangey brown moderately firm clayey coarse sands with occasional charcoal flecks and rounded flint inclusions, [54]. Underlying this was 0.40m of moderately firm very light yellowish brown clayey sand, [55],

The natural sands were encountered at 2 mbg as 1m of loose light yellowish brown coarse sands, [56]. The window sample stopped at 3 mbg.

**7.16 WS 4/5/2**

At 4.30m OD 0.62m of topsoil, [46], was recorded overlying 0.54m of dark orangey brown slightly clayey coarse sands with occasional rounded flint inclusions, [48].

The natural sands and gravels were encountered at 1.16 mbg as 0.97m of mid to light orangey yellowish brown moderately coarse sands, [49], 0.37m of loose light yellow sands, [50] and 0.50m of loose light yellowish brown sandy gravels, [51]. The window sample stopped at 3 mbg.

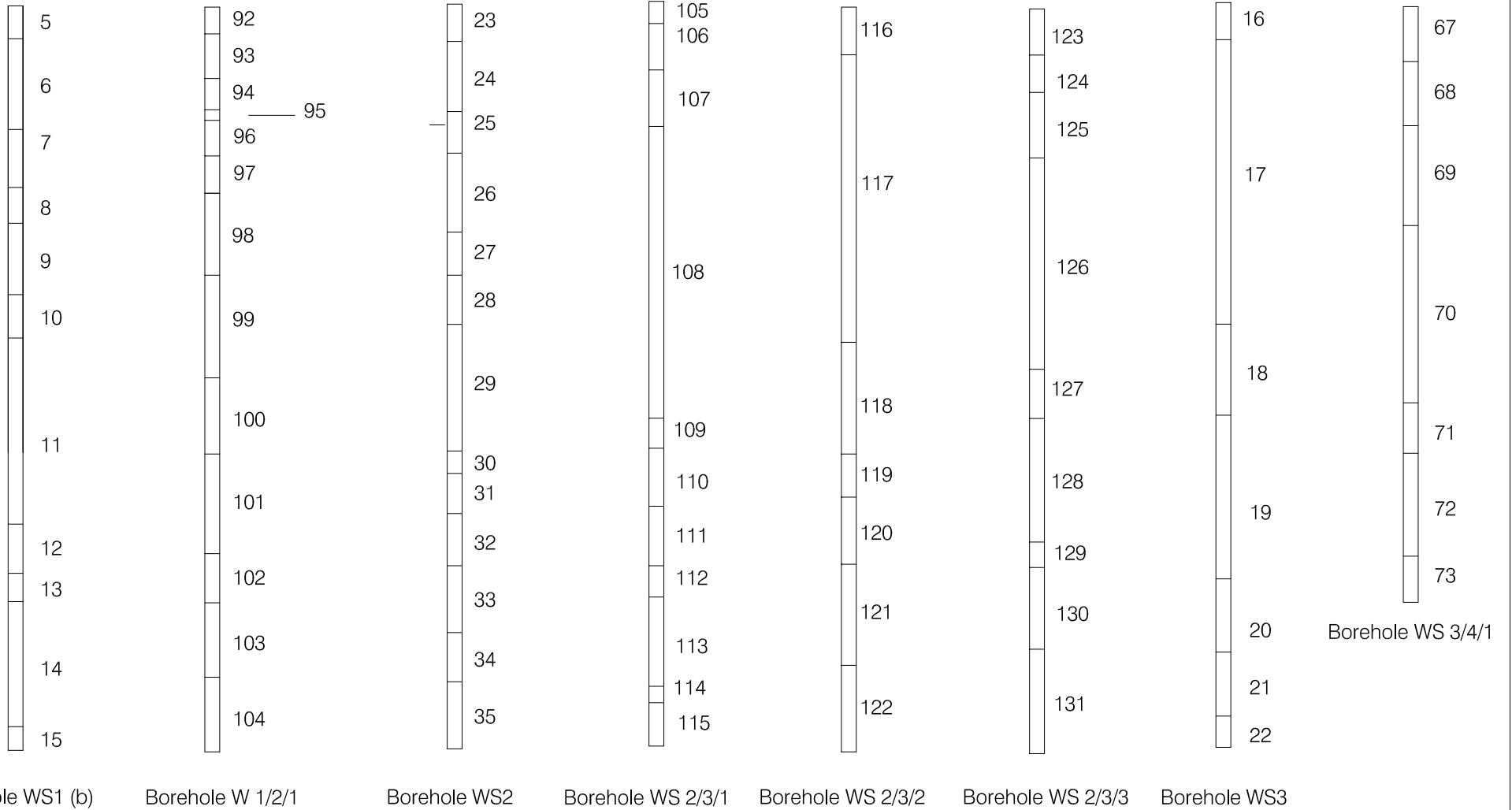
**7.17 WS 4/5/3**

At 4.35m OD 0.23m of topsoil, [84], overlay 0.13m of loose purpley black silty sand with frequent coal inclusions, [85]. Below this was 0.22m of soft mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional shell and subangular flint inclusions, [86]. 0.42m of a soft mid orangey brown clayey sand with occasional roots, [87]. This was above a similar but much firmer deposit of clayey sand, [88].

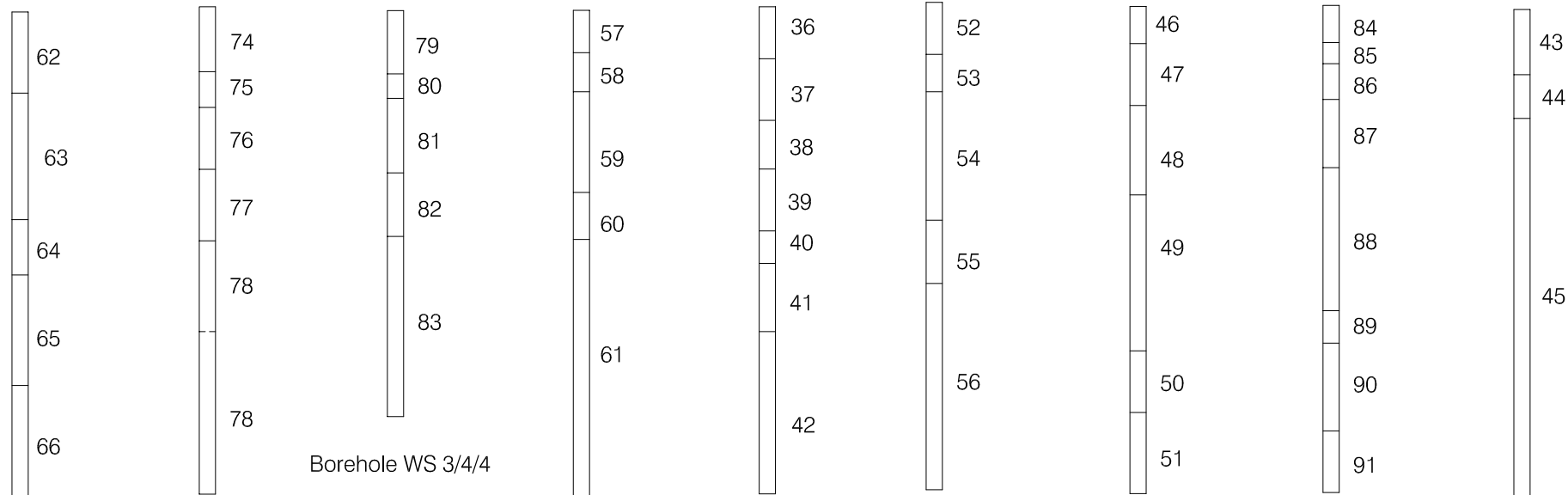
The natural sands and gravels were encountered at 1.88 mbg as 0.21m of compacted light yellowish whiteish brown sand with occasional chalk inclusions, [89], 0.54m of loose light orangey brown moderately coarse sands, [90], and 0.38m of loose mid orangey brown sandy gravels, [91]. The window sample stopped at 3 mbg.

**7.18 WS 5**

At 3.97 mod 0.40m of topsoil, [43], was recorded directly overlying the natural dark orangey brown sands, [44]. At 0.67 mbg loose light yellowish brown moderately coarse sands, [45], were recorded underlying [44]. The window sample stopped at 3 mbg.



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	Project	Fulham Palace Phase 1 : Refurbishment				scale 1:40			
	Title	Borehole Sections				status	drg. no. Figure 3		rev



Borehole WS 3/4/2   Borehole WS 3/4/3

Borehole WS 3/4/5   Borehole WS4   Borehole WS 4/5 1   Borehole WS 4/5 2   Borehole WS 4/5/3   Borehole WS5



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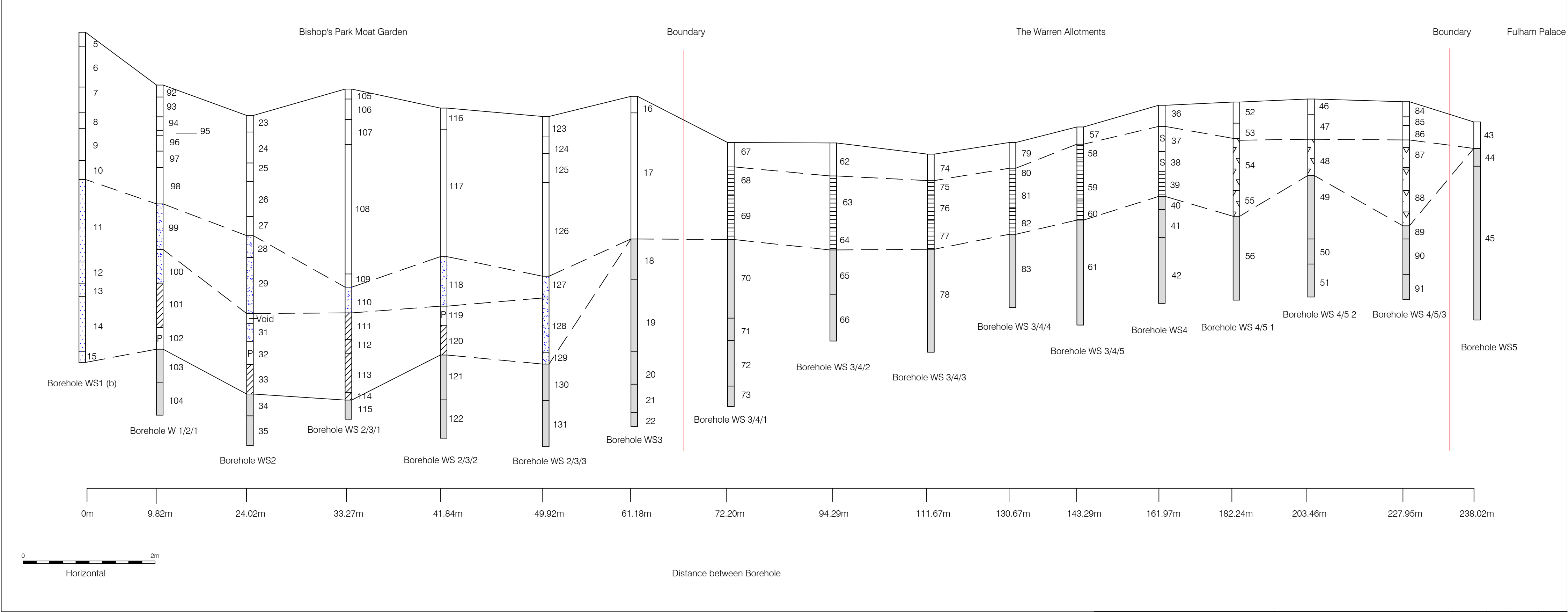
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Project	Fulham Palace Phase 1 : Refurbishment		scale 1:40			
Title	Borehole Sections		status	drg. no. Figure 4		rev



Key

□ 20th C	▨ Peat	▨ Sandy Clay
▨ Clayey Sand	▨ Peaty Clay	▨ Sandy Silt
▨ Natural	▨ Post Medieval	▨ Silty Clay

CONSULTING ENGINEERS <b>Gifford</b> Pentagon House 52 - 54 Southwark Street London SE1 1UN www.gifford-consulting.co.uk mail.london@gifford-consulting.co.uk	Client	The London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham	date	drawn	checked	approved
	Project	Fulham Palace Phase : Refurbishment	scale	1:40 - Height of boreholes Nominal length only		
	Title	Conjectured Archaeological Layers	drawn by	mc	Figure 5	

## 6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The window samples taken within the Fulham Palace Moat Garden identified century made ground to be present in all of the cores, with a maximum depth of 3 mbg. It is probable that some of this made ground is part of the infilling of the moat that took place between 1921 and 1924.
- 6.2 WS 1b identified the presence of post medieval material to a depth 5 mbg next to Fulham Palace Road. This was not represented in any other window sample.
- 6.3 Below the made ground a series of silty clay and peat deposits were identified in five of the window samples. These deposits are probably the result of natural silting and could be associated with the moat. The profile across this section of site illustrates that the hollow observed on the surface is also mirrored in the recorded deposits. However although there is a depression revealed in the profile it measures c. 55m in width, previous excavations (Arthur and Whitehouse, 1978) and boreholes (Hulka, 2003) revealed the moat to be about 10m in width at the top. Due to the distance between the samples taken if any of these silty clays and peats are associated with the moat the actual profile of the moat cannot be defined. These deposits could also relate to a natural stream that is thought to have run down the north-eastern side of the site (Arthur and Whitehouse, 1978).
- 6.4 The maximum depth of the siltyclay and peat deposits was 4.71 mbg.
- 6.5 A single piece of Roman imbrex found on the south-western side on the Moat Gardens could indicate the presence of Roman features within the area.
- 6.6 The window samples taken across The Warren revealed the presence of sandy clay and clayey sand deposits. Towards the north-east of area these deposits became increasingly clayey, and towards the south west they became increasingly sandy. Two pieces of burnt flint were recovered from these deposits. It is likely that these represent archaeological deposits and are present to a maximum depth of 1.88 mbg.
- 6.7 The window sample within Fulham Palace Grounds (WS 5) revealed the natural sands underlying 0.40m of topsoil.



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## **8 Acknowledgements**

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Phil Emery of Gifford and Partners for commissioning this project. The author would like to thank Victoria Osbourne for the drawings, John Brown for dating the cbm and Jon Butler for the project management and editing.

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

WS	Context	Description	Interpretation	Recorded thickness (m)	Adjusted thickness (m)	Adjusted depth (mbg)
1a	1	VOID	Abandoned WS			
1a	2	VOID	Abandoned WS			
1a	3	VOID	Abandoned WS			
1a	4	VOID	Abandoned WS			
1b	5	Topsoil	Topsoil	0.2	0.22	0
1b	6	mid yellowish brown sandy silt	made ground	0.55	0.61	0.22
1b	7	dark brown silt	made ground	0.34	0.39	0.83
1b	8	compact sand and silt	made ground	0.2	0.24	1.22
1b	9	mid greyish brown sandy silt	made ground	0.41	0.48	1.46
1b	10	mixed silt and brick rubble	made ground	0.24	0.28	1.94
1b	11	waterlogged sandy silt	made ground	0.89	1.25	2.23
1b	12	black fibrous material	made ground	0.23	0.33	3.48
1b	13	loose mid brown silty sand	made ground	0.13	0.19	3.81
1b	14	mid brown gritty silt	made ground	0.59	0.84	4
1b	15	dark grey - light brownish grey organic material	made ground	0.11	0.16	4.84
3	16	topsoil		0.2	0.25	0
3	17	orangey brown sandy clay	made ground	0.76	1.91	0.25
3	18	light yellowish brown sand	made ground	0.61	0.61	2.16
3	19	light orangey brown fine sand	natural	0.83	1.11	2.77

3	20	mid - dark orangey brown sandy gravels	natural	0.44	0.48	3.87
3	21	mid orangey brown mod fine sands	natural	0.4	0.43	4.36
3	22	coarse sandy gravels	natural	0.2	0.21	4.79
2	23	Topsoil		0.22	0.26	0
2	24	dark grey - mid yellowish brown sandy silt	made ground	0.39	0.46	0.26
2	25	mid - dark brown sand	made ground	0.24	0.28	0.72
2	26	orangey brown coarse gravelly sand	made ground	0.45	0.53	2
2	27	mixed crushed mortar and clayey silt	made ground	0.25	0.29	1.53
2	28	mid grey silty clay	natural silting of moat or stream	0.25	0.33	1.82
2	29	mid greyish brown silty clay	natural silting of moat or stream	0.55	0.85	2.15
2	30	VOID				
2	31	mid brownish grey clay	natural silting of moat or stream	0.26	0.27	3.15
2	32	Dark brown peat	natural peat within moat or stream	0.35	0.35	3.42
2	33	dark greyish brown clayey peat	natural silting of moat or stream	0.33	0.45	3.77
2	34	mid blueish/greenish brown sandy clay	natural	0.15	0.34	4.22
2	35	greenish brown coarse sands	natural	0.2	0.44	4.55
4	36	topsoil		0.27	0.32	0
4	37	mid brown sandy silt	possible archaeological layer	0.32	0.38	0.32
4	38	light - mid brown sandy silt	possible archaeological layer	0.25	0.3	0.7
4	39	mid orangey brown bioturbated sandy clay	natural	0.36	0.38	1
4	40	orangey brown sands	natural	0.19	0.21	1.38
4	41	yellowish brown gravelly sands	natural	0.39	0.41	1.58
4	42	light yellowish brown gravelly sand	natural	0.8	1	2
5	43	Topsoil		0.34	0.4	0

5	44	dark orangey brown sands	natural	0.23	0.27	0.4
5	45	light yellowish brown sands	natural	2.28	2.33	0.67
4/5/2	46	topsoil		0.18	0.23	0
4/5/2	47	dark brownish grey sandy silt	subsoil	0.3	0.39	0.23
4/5/2	48	dark orangey brown slightly clay coarse sand	possible archaeological layer	0.3	0.54	0.61
4/5/2	49	mid - light orangey yellowish brown coarse sand	natural	0.66	0.97	1.16
4/5/2	50	light yellow sand	natural	0.3	0.37	2.12
4/5/2	51	sandy gravels	natural	0.4	0.5	2.5
4/5/1	52	Topsoil		0.29	0.33	0
4/5/1	53	dark brownish grey sandy silt	subsoil	0.2	0.22	0.33
4/5/1	54	dark orangey brown clayey coarse sands	possible archaeological layer	0.73	0.79	0.55
4/5/1	55	very light yellowish brown clayey sand	possible archaeological layer	0.38	0.4	1.34
4/5/1	56	light yellowish brown coarse sands	natural	1.1	1.26	1.74
3/4/5	57	topsoil		0.19	0.26	0
3/4/5	58	dark brownish grey sandy silt	subsoil	0.2	0.25	0.26
3/4/5	59	mid orangey brown very sandy clay	possible archaeological layer	0.51	0.61	0.51
3/4/5	60	light yellowish brown sandy clay	possible archaeological layer	0.27	0.3	1.12
3/4/5	61	coarse sandy gravels	natural	1.53	1.58	1.42
3/4/2	62	topsoil		0.35	0.5	0
3/4/2'	63	sandy orangey brown sandy clay	possible archaeological layer	0.35	0.79	0.5
3/4/2	64	light yellowish brown sandy clay	possible archaeological layer	0.29	0.33	1.29
3/4/2	65	coarse sandy gravels	natural	0.63	0.68	1.62
3/4/2	66	bright orangey brown sandy gravels	natural	0.7	0.7	2.3
3/4/1	67	Topsoil		0.28	0.37	0

3/4/1	68	mid orangey brown very sandy clay	possible archaeological layer	0.32	0.43	0.37
3/4/1	69	light yellowish brown sandy clay	possible archaeological layer	0.6	0.67	0.8
3/4/1	70	coarse sandy gravels	natural	1.08	1.19	1.47
3/4/1	71	sands and clayey sands	natural	0.3	0.34	2.66
3/4/1	72	mid orangey brown sandy gravels	natural	0.45	0.69	3
3/4/1	73	mid orangey brown gravelly fine sands	natural	0.2	0.31	3.69
3/4/3	74	topsoil		0.27	0.41	0
3/4/3	75	mid - dark brown sandy clay	possible archaeological layer	0.15	0.21	0.41
3/4/3	76	mid orangey brown sandy clay	possible archaeological layer	0.26	0.38	0.62
3/4/3	77	light yellowish brown sandy clay	possible archaeological layer	0.41	0.44	1
3/4/3	78	very light yellowish brown bands of coarse sands and sandy gravels	natural	1.53	1.56	1.44
3/4/4	79	topsoil		0.26	0.39	0
3/4/4	80	sandy clay	possible archaeological layer	0.1	0.15	0.39
3/4/4	81	orangey brown sandy clay	possible archaeological layer	0.3	0.46	0.54
3/4/4	82	very light yellowish brown sandy clay	possible archaeological layer	0.29	0.39	1
3/4/4	83	sandy gravels	natural	0.95	1.61	1.39
4/5/3	84	topsoil		0.18	0.23	0
4/5/3	85	purpley black silty sand	remnants of bonfire?	0.1	0.13	0.23
4/5/3	86	mid - dark brownish grey clayey silt	subsoil	0.17	0.22	0.36
4/5/3	87	mid orangey brwon clayey sand	possible archaeological layer	0.33	0.42	0.58
4/5/3	88	similar to [87] but firmer and more sandy	possible archaeological layer	0.88	0.88	1
4/5/3	89	very light yellowish whiteish brown sand	natural	0.2	0.21	1.88
4/5/3	90	light orangey brown moderately coarse sands	natural	0.5	0.54	2.08

4/5/3	91	sandy gravels	natural	0.35	0.38	2.62
1/2/1	92	topsoil		0.17	0.18	0
1/2/1	93	mixed dark greyish brown silt and gravels	made ground	0.27	0.3	0.18
1/2/1	94	dark orangey grey sandy silt	made ground	0.2	0.21	0.48
1/2/1	95	concrete	made ground	0.07	0.07	0.69
1/2/1	96	mid orangey brown sandy silt	made ground	0.22	0.24	0.76
1/2/1	97	mid brown fine sandy silt	made ground	0.2	0.25	1
1/2/1	98	light - mid brown silty sand	made ground	0.44	0.55	1.25
1/2/1	99	light brownish grey silty clay	natural silting of moat or stream	0.45	0.69	1.8
1/2/1	100	mid orangey brown silty clay	natural silting of moat or stream	0.4	0.51	2.49
1/2/1	101	dark grey peaty clay	natural silting of moat or stream	0.52	0.67	3
1/2/1	102	Dark brown peat	peat within moat or stream	0.4	0.58	3.67
1/2/1	103	dark blueish grey coarse sands	natural	0.1	0.25	3.25
1/2/1	104	dark greenish brown coarse sands	natural	0.2	0.5	3.5
2/3/1	105	topsoil		0.12	0.15	0
2/3/1	106	mid brown sandy silt	made ground	0.26	0.31	0.15
2/3/1	107	light brown sandy silt	made ground	0.31	0.37	0.46
2/3/1	108	mid orangey brown clayey sands	made ground	1.1	1.96	0.84
2/3/1	109	dark grey silty clay	made ground	0.2	0.2	2.8
2/3/1	110	mid brownish grey silty clay	natural silting of moat or stream	0.34	0.39	3
2/3/1	111	dark grey silty clay	natural silting of moat or stream	0.35	0.4	3.39
2/3/1	112	dark greyish brown clay	natural silting of moat or stream	0.18	0.21	3.8
2/3/1	113	dark grey peaty clay	peat within moat or stream	0.48	0.6	4
2/3/1	114	light blueish grey clay	natural silting of moat or stream	0.1	0.1	4.6

2/3/1	115	blueish grey sandy clayey gravels	natural	0.28	0.3	4.71
2/3/2	116	topsoil		0.26	0.33	0
2/3/2	117	mid brown clayey sand	made ground	1.35	1.92	0.33
2/3/2	118	mid brownish grey silty clay	natural silting of moat or stream	0.6	0.75	2.25
2/3/2	119	dark brown peat	peat within moat or stream	0.17	0.3	3
2/3/2	120	mid brownish grey clay	natural silting of moat or stream	0.25	0.44	3.3
2/3/2	121	greenish brown clayey sand	natural	0.4	0.51	3.74
2/3/2	122	greenish brown gravelly sands	natural	0.35	0.59	4.42
2/3/3	123	topsoil		0.25	0.59	0
2/3/3	124	dark brown silt	made ground	0.2	0.25	0.31
2/3/3	125	mid brown silt	made ground	0.35	0.44	0.56
2/3/3	126	brick rubble	made ground	1.14	1.42	1
2/3/3	127	mid orangey brown silty clay	natural silting of moat or stream	0.26	0.33	2.42
2/3/3	128	dark orangey grey silty clay	natural silting of moat or stream	0.55	0.84	2.75
2/3/3	129	light creamy grey silty clay	natural silting of moat or stream	0.1	0.17	3.58
2/3/3	130	dark orangey brown moderately coarse sands	natural	0.38	0.63	3.75
2/3/3	131	mid orangey brown coarse gravelly sand	natural	0.37	0.52	4.38



## APPENDIX 2: POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX

Chris Jarrett

Context	Fabric type	Shape	Date range	Comments
[2]	X1 Post-medieval redware (PMR)	Flower pot	1580-1900	- century
	<b>Spot date: - century</b>			
[7]	x1 Refined whiteware (REFW)	Vase	1800 +	century
	<b>Spot date: -century</b>			
[8]	X1 Transfer-printed ware	Tea cup	1780+	- century
	<b>Spot date: - century</b>			
[11]	X1 Chinese porcelain, blue and white (CHPO BW)	Plate	1580/1650-1900	c.1725-40
	X1 Post-medieval redware (PMR)		1580-1900	
	<b>Spot date: c. 1725-40</b>			
[14]	X1 Pearl ware, blue painted (PEAR BW)	Tea cup	1770-1820	
	X1 Pearl ware, blue painted (PEAR BW)	Tea cup	1770-1820	
	<b>Spot date: 1770-1820</b>			
[26]	X1 Post-medieval redware (PMR)	Flower pot	1800-1900	- century
	<b>Spot date: - century</b>			
[27]	X1 Post-medieval redware (PMR)	Pipkin	1580-1900	- century
	<b>Spot date: - century</b>			
[98]	X13 Post-medieval redware (PMR)	Flower pot	1580-1900	- century
	<b>Spot date: - century</b>			

### APPENDIX 3: WINDOW SAMPLE DATA (ADJUSTED RESULTS)

WS / CORE	CONTEXT	CORE LENGTH (m)	VOID (m)	DEPTH (m)	ADJUSTED DEPTH	ADJUSTED THICKNESS
1b / 1	5	1	0.1	0.1	0.00	0.22
1b / 1	6	1	0.1	0.3	0.22	0.61
1b / 1	7	1	0.1	0.85	0.83	0.39
1b / 2	7	1	0.15	0.15	0.00	
1b / 2	8	1	0.15	0.34	0.22	0.24
1b / 2	9	1	0.15	0.54	0.46	0.48
1b / 2	10	1	0.15	0.95	0.94	0.28
1b / 3	10	1	0.16	0.16	0.00	
1b / 3	11	1	0.16	0.35	0.23	1.25
1b / 4	11	1	0.3	0.3	0.00	
1b / 4	12	1	0.3	0.64	0.48	0.33
1b / 4	13	1	0.3	0.87	0.81	0.19
1b / 5	14	1	0.3	0.3	0.00	0.84
1b / 5	15	1	0.3	0.89	0.84	0.16
2 / 1	23	1	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.26
2 / 1	24	1	0.15	0.37	0.26	0.46
2 / 1	25	1	0.15	0.76	0.72	0.28
2 / 2	26	1	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.53
2 / 2	27	1	0.15	0.6	0.53	0.29
2 / 2	28	1	0.15	0.85	0.82	0.33
2 / 3	28	1	0.35	0.35	0.00	
2 / 3	29	1	0.35	0.45	0.15	0.85
2 / 4	30	1	0	0	0.00	0.15
2 / 4	31	1	0	0.15	0.15	0.27
2 / 4	32	1	0	0.42	0.42	0.35
2 / 4	33	1	0	0.77	0.77	0.45
2 / 5	33	1	0.55	0.55	0.00	
2 / 5	34	1	0.55	0.65	0.22	0.34
2 / 5	35	1	0.55	0.8	0.55	0.44
3 / 1	16	1	0.2	0.2	0.00	0.25
3 / 1	17	1	0.2	0.4	0.25	1.91
3 / 2	17	1	0	0	0.00	
3 / 3	17	1	0	0	0.00	
3 / 3	18	1	0	0.16	0.16	0.61
3 / 3	19	1	0	0.77	0.77	1.11
3 / 4	19	1	0.2	0.2	0.00	
3 / 4	20	1	0.2	0.9	0.87	0.48
3 / 5	20	1	0.06	0.06	0.00	
3 / 5	21	1	0.06	0.4	0.36	0.43
3 / 5	22	1	0.06	0.8	0.79	0.21
4 / 1	36	1	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.32
4 / 1	37	1	0.16	0.43	0.32	0.38
4 / 1	38	1	0.16	0.75	0.70	0.3
4 / 2	39	1	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.38
4 / 2	40	1	0.06	0.42	0.38	0.21

4 / 2	41	1	0.06	0.61	0.58	0.41
4 / 3	42	1	0.2	0.2	0.00	1
5 / 1	43	1	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.4
5 / 1	44	1	0.15	0.49	0.40	0.27
5 / 1	45	1	0.15	0.72	0.67	2.33
5 / 2	45	1	0	0	0.00	
5 / 3	45	1	0.1	0.1	0.00	
4/5/2 / 1	46	1	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.23
4/5/2 / 1	47	1	0.22	0.4	0.23	0.39
4/5/2 / 1	48	1	0.22	0.7	0.61	0.54
4/5/2 / 2	48	1	0.2	0.2	0.00	
4/5/2 / 2	49	1	0.2	0.33	0.16	0.97
4/5/2 / 3	49	1	0.2	0.2	0.00	
4/5/2 / 3	50	1	0.2	0.3	0.12	0.37
4/5/2 / 3	51	1	0.2	0.6	0.50	0.5
4/5/1 / 1	52	1	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.33
4/5/1 / 1	53	1	0.11	0.4	0.33	0.22
4/5/1 / 1	54	1	0.11	0.6	0.55	0.79
4/5/1 / 2	54	1	0.04	0.04	0.00	
4/5/1 / 2	55	1	0.04	0.37	0.34	0.4
4/5/1 / 2	56	1	0.04	0.75	0.74	1.26
4/5/1 / 3	56	1	0.15	0.15	0.00	
3/4/5 / 1	57	1	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.26
3/4/5 / 1	58	1	0.19	0.4	0.26	0.25
3/4/5 / 1	59	1	0.19	0.6	0.51	0.61
3/4/5 / 2	59	1	0.09	0.09	0.00	
3/4/5 / 2	60	1	0.09	0.2	0.12	0.3
3/4/5 / 2	61	1	0.09	0.47	0.42	1.58
3/4/5 / 3	61	1	0	0	0.00	
3/4/2 / 1	62	1	0.3	0.3	0.00	0.5
3/4/2 / 1	63	1	0.3	0.65	0.50	0.79
3/4/2 / 2	63	1	0.13	0.13	0.00	
3/4/2 / 2	64	1	0.13	0.38	0.29	0.33
3/4/2 / 2	65	1	0.13	0.67	0.62	0.68
3/4/2 / 3	65	1	0	0	0.00	
3/4/2 / 3	66	1	0	0.3	0.30	0.7
3/4/1 / 1	67	1	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.37
3/4/1 / 1	68	1	0.25	0.53	0.37	0.43
3/4/1 / 1	69	1	0.25	0.85	0.80	0.67
3/4/1 / 2	69	1	0.05	0.05	0.00	
3/4/1 / 2	70	1	0.05	0.5	0.47	1.19
3/4/1 / 3	70	1	0.12	0.12	0.00	
3/4/1 / 3	71	1	0.12	0.7	0.66	0.34
3/4/1 / 4	72	1	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.69
3/4/1 / 4	73	1	0.35	0.8	0.69	0.31
3/4/3 / 1	74	1	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.41
3/4/3 / 1	75	1	0.31	0.59	0.40	0.21
3/4/3 / 1	76	1	0.31	0.74	0.62	0.38
3/4/3 / 2	77	1	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.44

3/4/3 / 2	78	1	0.06	0.47	0.44	1.56
3/4/3 / 3	78	1	0	0	0.00	
3/4/4 / 1	79	1	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.39
3/4/4 / 1	80	1	0.34	0.6	0.39	0.15
3/4/4 / 1	81	1	0.34	0.7	0.54	0.46
3/4/4 / 2	82	1	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.39
3/4/4 / 2	83	1	0.26	0.55	0.39	1.61
3/4/4 / 3	83	1	0	0	0.00	
4/5/4 / 1	84	1	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.23
4/5/4 / 1	85	1	0.22	0.4	0.23	0.13
4/5/4 / 1	86	1	0.22	0.5	0.36	0.22
4/5/4 / 1	87	1	0.22	0.67	0.58	0.42
4/5/4 / 2	88	1	0	0	0.00	0.88
4/5/4 / 2	89	1	0	0.88	0.88	0.21
4/5/4 / 3	89	1	0.07	0.07	0.00	
4/5/4 / 3	90	1	0.07	0.15	0.08	0.54
4/5/4 / 3	91	1	0.07	0.65	0.62	0.38
1/2/1 / 1	92	1	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.18
1/2/1 / 1	93	1	0.08	0.25	0.18	0.3
1/2/1 / 1	94	1	0.08	0.52	0.48	0.21
1/2/1 / 1	95	1	0.08	0.72	0.69	0.07
1/2/1 / 1	96	1	0.08	0.78	0.76	0.24
1/2/1 / 2	97	1	0.2	0.2	0.00	0.25
1/2/1 / 2	98	1	0.2	0.4	0.25	0.55
1/2/1 / 2	99	1	0.2	0.84	0.80	0.69
1/2/1 / 3	99	1	0.21	0.21	0.00	
1/2/1 / 3	100	1	0.21	0.6	0.49	0.51
1/2/1 / 4	101	1	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.67
1/2/1 / 4	102	1	0.08	0.7	0.67	0.58
1/2/1 / 5	102	1	0.6	0.6	0.00	
1/2/1 / 5	103	1	0.6	0.7	0.25	0.25
1/2/1 / 5	104	1	0.6	0.8	0.50	0.5
2/3/1 / 1	105	1	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.15
2/3/1 / 1	106	1	0.18	0.3	0.15	0.31
2/3/1 / 1	107	1	0.18	0.56	0.46	0.37
2/3/1 / 1	108	1	0.18	0.87	0.84	1.96
2/3/1 / 2	108	1	0.03	0.03	0.00	
2/3/1 / 3	108	1	0	0	0.00	
2/3/1 / 3	109	1	0	0.8	0.80	0.2
2/3/1 / 4	110	1	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.39
2/3/1 / 4	111	1	0.13	0.47	0.39	0.4
2/3/1 / 4	112	1	0.13	0.82	0.79	0.21
2/3/1 / 5	113	1	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.6
2/3/1 / 5	114	1	0.04	0.62	0.60	0.1
2/3/1 / 5	115	1	0.04	0.72	0.71	0.3
2/3/2 / 1	116	1	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.33
2/3/2 / 1	117	1	0.18	0.45	0.33	1.92
2/3/2 / 2	117	1	0.2	0.2	0.00	
2/3/2 / 3	117	1	0.2	0.2	0.00	

2/3/2 / 3	118	1	0.2	0.4	0.25	0.75
2/3/2 / 4	119	1	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.3
2/3/2 / 4	120	1	0.43	0.6	0.29	0.44
2/3/2 / 4	121	1	0.43	0.85	0.74	0.51
2/3/2 / 5	121	1	0.4	0.4	0.00	
2/3/2 / 5	122	1	0.4	0.65	0.42	0.59
2/3/3 / 1	123	1	0.2	0.2	0.00	0.31
2/3/3 / 1	124	1	0.2	0.45	0.31	0.25
2/3/3 / 1	125	1	0.2	0.65	0.56	0.44
2/3/3 / 2	126	1	0.2	0.2	0.00	1.42
2/3/3 / 3	126	1	0.2	0.2	0.00	
2/3/3 / 3	127	1	0.2	0.54	0.42	0.33
2/3/3 / 3	128	1	0.2	0.8	0.75	0.84
2/3/3 / 4	128	1	0.4	0.4	0.00	
2/3/3 / 4	129	1	0.4	0.75	0.58	0.17
2/3/3 / 4	130	1	0.4	0.85	0.75	0.63
2/3/3 / 5	130	1	0.4	0.4	0.00	
2/3/3 / 5	131	1	0.4	0.63	0.38	0.52

## APPENDIX 3: OASIS Form

### Printable version

## OASIS ID: preconst1-4685

#### Project details

Project name A watching brief on geotechnical window samples at Fulham Palace, Fulham

Short description of the project An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. between the 28/10/04 and 01/11/04 on 17 geotechnical window samples in the allotment gardens, known as The Warren, and Fulham Palace Moat Gardens, Fulham. The works were in advance refurbishment of the current drainage from Fulham Palace. Within the Moat gardens the window samples identified; 20th century made ground, some of which is probably associated with the in-filling of the moat in the 1920's; earlier post-medieval activity towards the Fulham Palace Road; a sequence of natural silting and peat deposits, associated with either the moat or earlier natural streams and the natural sands and gravels. Across The Warren the window samples identified possible archaeological deposits of sandy silts, sandy clays and clayey sands overlying the natural sands and gravels.

Project dates Start: 28-10-2004 End: 01-11-2004

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes FPS 04 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)

Current Land use Other 1 - Allotment

Current Land use Other 14 - Recreational usage

Monument type BISHOPS PALACE Medieval

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM Fulham  
Palace,

Study area .25 Kilometres

Project creators

Name of  
Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief  
originator Gifford and Partners Ltd

Project design  
originator Phil Emery

Project  
director/manager Jon Butler

Project  
supervisor Kathelen Sayer

Sponsor or  
funding body County Council

Entered by      Tiziana Vitali (archive@pre-construct.com)  
Entered on      9 November 2004