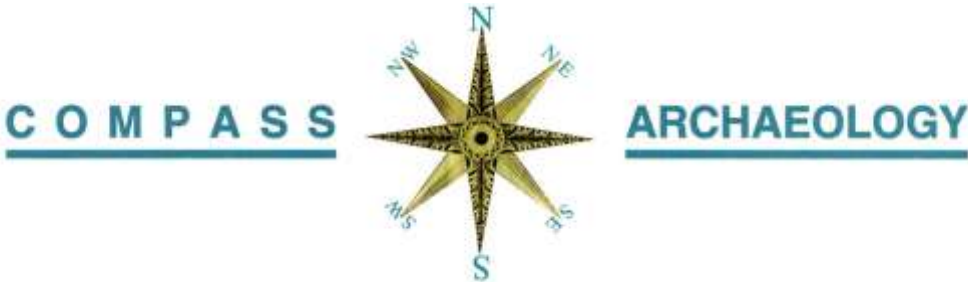


# The former King's Head Public House, No.4 Fulham High Street, Fulham, SW6 3LQ

An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief



August 2016



# The former King's Head Public House, No.4 Fulham High Street, Fulham, SW6 3LQ

An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief

NGR ref: TQ 24307 76243 (centre)  
Planning references: 2015/05998/LBC and 2015/05997/FUL  
Site Code: FHG16

August 2016

Authors: James Aaronson and Florence Smith Nicholls

COMPASS ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED  
250 YORK ROAD, BATTERSEA  
LONDON SE11 3SJ

Tel: 020 7801 9444

e-mail: [mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk)

## ***Abstract***

*Between May and June 2016 Compass Archaeology conducted a programme of archaeological works at the former King's Head Public House, No.4 Fulham High Street, Fulham, SW6 3LQ. These works were commissioned by the property owner Jason Flack as a condition of planning attached to the construction of a new lightwell during wider redevelopment works, (Planning refs. 2015/05998/LBC and 2015/05997/FUL). The watching brief was deemed necessary due to the site's location on the eastern edge of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Fulham Palace Moated Site, (Scheduled Monument No. SM LO 134).*

*The archaeological programme illustrated that the site has been subject to significant levels of post-medieval dumping related to consolidation of the ground after infilling of the moat in the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. A single concrete, brick and timber / metal structure was recorded as being present along the rear wall of the 1906 incarnation of the King's Head pub.*

*The alluvial deposits observed in 2005 during extension works to the southeast of the recent observations were only reached through digging small sondages below formation levels for the new lightwell, and even then were only encountered on the northwestern edge of the dig area. This indicates that the proposed works will have a negligible effect on underlying archaeological deposits.*

*Even the lowermost deposits encountered were generally of little archaeological value or significance. Earlier, (pre-19<sup>th</sup> century), deposits would appear to be deeply buried below existing levels, at least 1.40m below present ground levels, and so are safe from many modern truncations. This would also suggest that any surviving remains may be in a good state of preservation below said deposits.*

*Natural deposits were not reached during excavations so the nature and level of these cannot be proven from the results of this watching brief.*

## Contents

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| 1 Introduction  | 1    |
| 2 Site location, geology and topography                         | 2    |
| 3 Archaeological and historic background                        | 2    |
| 4 Planning and Objectives                                       | 3    |
| 5 Methodology   | 5    |
| 6 Results   | 8    |
| 7 Conclusions   | 14   |
| 8 Sources   | 16   |
| Appendix I Scheduled Monument Application Form                  | 18   |
| Appendix II Pottery by <i>Paul Blinkhorn</i>                    | 26   |
| Appendix III Glass by <i>Florence Smith Nicholls</i>            | 27   |
| Appendix IV Clay tobacco pipe by <i>Florence Smith Nicholls</i> | 31   |
| Appendix V Oasis data collection form                           | 40   |

## List of illustrations

*Front cover – Southeast facing section through the southeastern end of the lightwell excavations, (1m scale)*

|        |   | Page |
|--------|---|------|
| Fig.1  | OS location plan  | 1    |
| Fig.2  | Site plan highlighting the area of groundworks covered by the watching brief and SMC in red                     | 6    |
| Fig.3  | Site plan showing location of observations / sections and photographs   | 8    |
| Fig. 4 | Northwest facing section through evaluation trench  | 9    |
| Fig.5  | Evaluation trench facing SSE (1m scale)   | 10   |
| Fig.6  | Southeast facing section through the southeastern end of the lightwell excavations                              | 12   |
| Fig.7  | Southeast facing section through the southeastern end of the lightwell excavations, (1m scale)                  | 12   |
| Fig.8  | Northeast facing section through centre of excavation area facing SSW, (1m scale)                               | 13   |
| Fig.9  | Crown Bottle Works glass stopper from context (13)  | 27   |
| Fig.10 | Hooper Struver & Co. torpedo style bottle from context (15)   | 28   |
| Fig.11 | Fragment of glass Hooper Struve & Co. seltzer bottle from context (15)  | 29   |
| Fig.12 | Two glass sugar crushers from context (15)  | 30   |
| Fig.13 | Slightly damaged clay pipe bowl and partial stem from context (7)   | 34   |
| Fig.14 | Obverse of partial stem with text ‘LND: FUL...’ from context (7)  | 34   |
| Fig.15 | Reverse of partial stem with text ‘...ORE NORT...’ from context (7)   | 35   |
| Fig.16 | Obverse of partial stem with text ‘H...’ from context (7)   | 35   |
| Fig.17 | Partial stems with botanical decoration from context (7)  | 35   |
| Fig.18 | Clay pipe bowl with ribbed and botanical decoration and initial ‘T’ on left hand side of spur from context (15) | 36   |

|        |  |    |
|--------|--|----|
| Fig.19 | Clay pipe bowl with ribbed and botanical decoration and initial 'R' on right hand side of spur from context (15) | 36 |
| Fig.20 | Detail of botanical decoration along seam of ribbed pipe bowl from context (15)                                  | 37 |
| Fig.21 | Clay pipe bowl with botanical decoration on spur (possible clover) from context (15)                             | 37 |
| Fig.22 | Detail of botanical decoration along seam of pipe bowl with decorated spur from context (15)                     | 38 |
| Fig.23 | Fragment of clay pipe bowl with partial stem and spur with symbolic decoration (sun) from context (15)           | 38 |
| Fig.24 | Fragment of clay pipe bowl with partial stem and spur with initial 'T' from context (18)                         | 39 |

*Figs.1 reproduced from Ordnance Survey data with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of HMSO. Crown Copyright. Compass Archaeology Ltd., licence no. AL 100031317*

*Figs.2 and 3 adapted from original plans provided by client and drawn by Fulcrum Building Design Limited. Original drawing no.40914-1-11*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a summary for an archaeological evaluation and watching brief conducted on the premises of No.4 Fulham High Street a.k.a. the former King's Head Public House, in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, SW6 3LQ (figs.1 and 2).

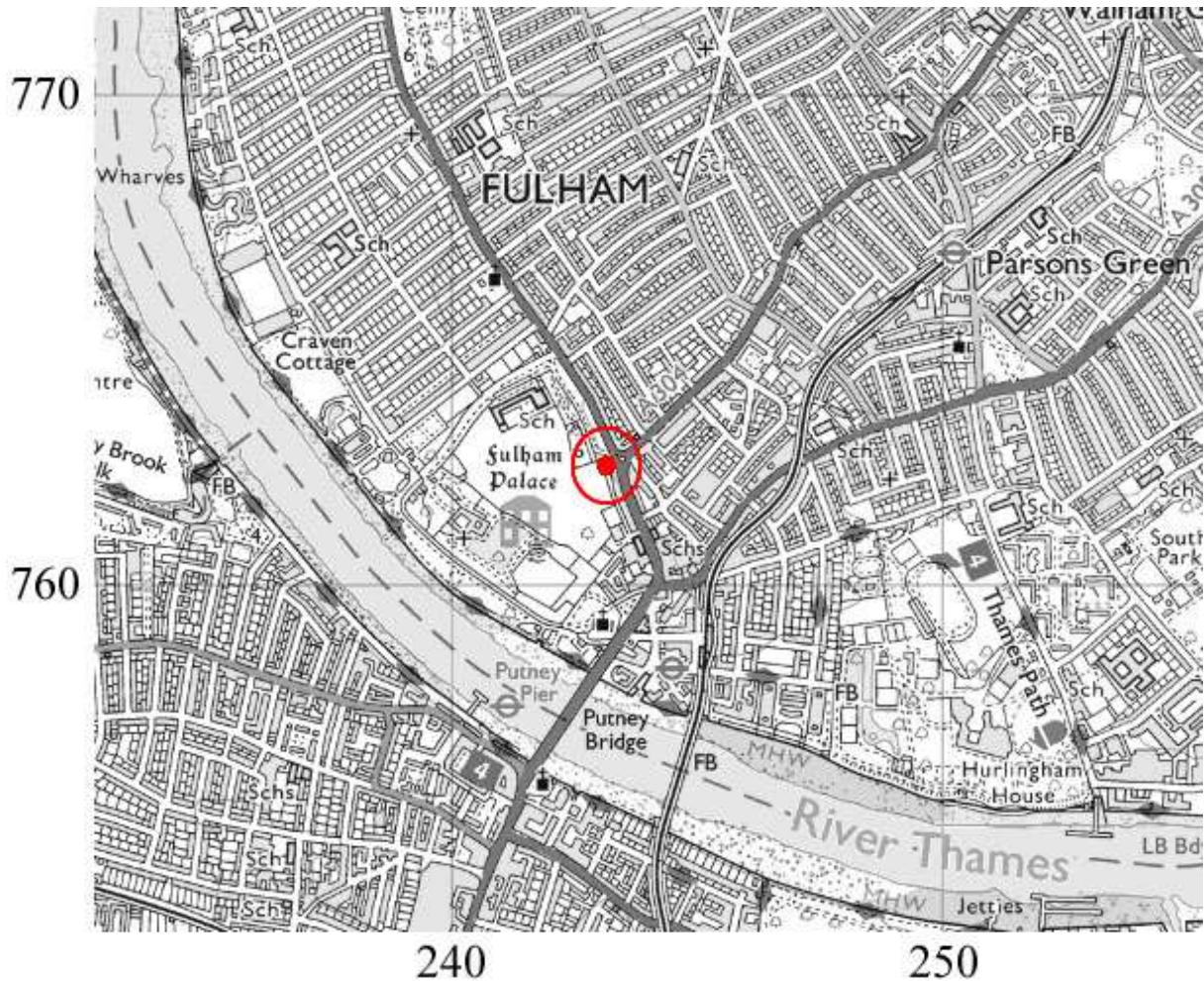


Fig.1: OS location plan

1.2 The archaeological works were commissioned by Jason Flack, owner of the property, who has been granted planning permission for the construction of a new lightwell during redevelopment works on the property, (Planning ref.2015/05997/FUL).

1.3 The works were deemed necessary due to the site's location on the eastern edge of the Scheduled Ancient Monument, (SAM), of Fulham Palace Moated Site, (Scheduled Monument No. SM LO 134). As such a Written Scheme of Investigation, (WSI), was produced alongside an application for Scheduled Monument Consent, (SMC), to carry out the necessary works. The application form can be found at the back of the WSI as Appendix I.

1.4 The archaeological programme entailed monitoring of groundworks associated with the excavations of new light wells along the southwest face of the extant buildings.

## **2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 2.1** The site lies on the southwest side of Fulham High Street, and is aligned west-northwest by east-southeast. The groundworks took place at the rear of the property, along the southeastern face of the building. The full dimensions of the works were 15.30m NW-SE and 3.25m NE-SW at their greatest extent, reaching 1.46m at their greatest depth.

The site is bounded by King's Mansion Buildings to the northwest, (also owned by the Client), and by numerous mixed-use properties to the southeast. The site backs onto 'The Warren' allotment gardens to the southwest, with Moat Gardens to the northwest beyond the adjoining King's Head Mansions. The surviving standing structures of Fulham Palace are 295m to the southwest beyond 'The Warren'.

- 2.2** The British Geological Survey indicates that the site lies over a large area of Kempton Park Gravel on the edge of the Thames. Alluvium associated with the Thames is almost exclusively limited to the southern bank of the Thames, indicating that this is the depositional side of the meander.
- 2.3** The area of groundworks lies on level ground at approx.4.30mOD. The standing building to the northeast is at a higher level with ground floor at c5.55mOD. Thus the proposed area of works is at basement level and below. The road outside the site rests at 6.10mOD and the ground generally rises northeastwards away from the River.

## **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND**

- 3.1** The history of Fulham Palace is well documented and extensive and shall not be repeated here. For a detailed summary, reference should be made to the WSI prepared for the watching brief submitted to Historic England and Hammersmith and Fulham Borough Council. Only recent archaeological observations are discussed below.

### **3.2 Recent archaeological observations**

- 3.2.1** Several archaeological schemes of work have been conducted on the site of the King's Head Pub and the adjoining King's Mansions site over the past 30 years. A summary of these works is given below.
- 3.2.2** Despite previous developments on the site in the 19<sup>th</sup> century previous excavations within the gardens of the King's Head Pub by Keith Whitehouse for FARG in 1974 and 1984/5 have shown the presence of deeply buried alluvial sequences of organic silt/clay deposits over 2m deep, with a radiocarbon date near the base of AD570± 80. These were interpreted as a previously unrecorded moat or water-filled ditch alignment.
- 3.2.3** In 2005 Gifford (Cultural Heritage) with Pre-Construct Archaeology, (PCA), undertook a complex archaeological scheme which included refurbishment of the Palace, renewal of service connections and involved the drilling of a new sewer tunnel beneath the allotments to the north of the Palace, known as The Warren. The excavation of a series of 17 manhole shafts along its route was archaeologically monitored by Gifford and this work is very informative for the King's Mansions site because it shows



a schematic section across the landscape, from close to the site entrance at Bishop's Park to the Palace. This survey revealed layers of alluvium and peats over 5m deep just to the north of the study site. However, the northernmost shaft, located within Bishop's Park immediately adjacent to the study site on Fulham Palace Road, notably revealed the 20<sup>th</sup> century backfill of the moat down to its basal level, with no evidence for revetting or recutting. The other boreholes adjacent to the study site area had more archaeological data and within Bishop's Park the maximum depth below ground surface level of archaeological deposits was 5.0m. Silt and peat deposits were present at the base of the sequence –associated with either the moat or earlier natural channels – and these were up to 1.3m thick<sup>1</sup>.

The geotechnical work by Gifford provides a predictive profile through the King's Mansions site and indicates that archaeological deposits will survive at depth towards the rear of the site. The Gifford work also indicates that the moat may be of a much greater width than indicated by other investigations and map evidence for the area to date. This may mean that there may be significant other secondary channels or ditches related to the moat or earlier watercourses in the site area, or that the moat was simply larger than previously believed.

- 3.2.3** An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Compass Archaeology during groundworks for a new rear extension to the King's Head Public House. Hand excavation of groundworks for the redevelopment by a team of labourers was observed between the 6<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> January 2005.

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

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

## **4 PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES**

- 4.1** The Government adopted the National Planning Policy Framework in March 2012, replacing PPS 5 'Planning for the Historic Environment' and policies HE6 and HE7.

The NPPF integrates planning strategy on 'heritage assets' - bringing together all aspects of the historic environment, below and above ground, including historic buildings and structures, landscapes, archaeological sites, and wrecks. The significance of heritage assets needs to be considered in the planning process, whether designated or not, and the settings of assets taken into account. NPPF requires using an integrated approach to establishing the overall significance of the heritage asset using evidential,

---

<sup>1</sup> Extracted from Gifford, 2005 The Warren and Bishop's Park Moat Gardens, Fulham Palace, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham Report No. 11906/RO1

historical, aesthetic and communal values, to ensure that planning decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of significance.

The archaeological programme will conform to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) adopted in March 2012.

- 4.2** The site lies within the Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham which as well as adhering to the framework outlined in the NPPF has its own policies regarding local heritage assets including: conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled monuments and archaeology. These policies are set out in the Borough's Core Strategy, (adopted October 2011) Policy BE1, and in the Development Management Local Plan (adopted July 2013) Policy DM G7. Particularly relevant is which is reproduced below:

***Policy - DM G7***

*Heritage and Conservation*

*The council will aim to protect, restore or enhance the quality, character, appearance and setting of the borough's conservation areas 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 development affecting heritage assets, the council will apply the following principles:*

- a) The presumption will be in favour of the conservation and restoration of heritage assets, and proposals should secure the long term future of heritage assets. The more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption should be in favour of its conservation....*
- c) Development affecting designated heritage assets, including alteration and extensions to buildings will only be permitted if the significance of the heritage asset is preserved or enhanced or if there is clear and convincing justification....*
- d) Applications for development affecting heritage assets (buildings and artefacts of local importance and interest) will be determined having regard to the scale and impact of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.*
- 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 should inform high quality design within its setting.....*
- g) Where changes of use are proposed for heritage assets, the proposed use should be consistent with the aims of conservation of the asset concerned.*
- 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 and level of the asset's significance.*
- i) Where a heritage asset cannot be retained, the developer should ensure that a 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 the nature and level of the asset's significance....*

- 4.3** The site lies within the Bishop's Park Conservation Area and No.4 is a Grade II Listed building. As such the development has been designed and permission granted with this in mind. The site lies within the locally designated Fulham Village Archaeological

Priority Area. This has been designated based on the longevity of settlement within this area from at least the Saxon period onwards.

**4.4** The site forms part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Fulham Palace Moated Site, SAM No. SM LO 134). The site lies on the eastern edge of the SAM area, and partially over the projected line of the palace moat, (fig.2). As such an application for SMC was made to accompany the WSI, (Appendix I).

#### **4.5 Archaeological research questions:**

The archaeological programme provided the opportunity to answer the following specific and more general research questions:

- Is there any evidence of prehistoric, Roman or Saxon archaeology on the site? If so what is its nature and form?
- Is there any evidence of medieval activity on the site? Can this be related to the palace moat?
- Is there any evidence for the post-medieval use of the site? Can this be related to the infilling of the moat in the 1920s? Can the evidence be related to the cartographic sources?
- What is the level of survival and condition of archaeological deposits across the site?
- What is the nature of the natural substrate and at what level can it be found?

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

### **5.1 Standards**

**5.1.1** The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2015). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2015). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full Member of the Institute.

The archaeological works followed the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) adopted in March 2012.

**5.1.2** As the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument an application for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was sought and the proposed groundworks and archaeological programme complied with the conditions accompanying said grant of SMC.

**5.1.3** Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team held valid CSCS Cards (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme), and wore hi-vis jackets, hard hats, steel-toe-capped boots, *etc.*, as required. Members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines.

## 5.2 Fieldwork

5.2.1 The archaeological programme included an initial evaluation trench dug across the southeastern end of the site followed by a watching brief during further groundworks associated with the construction of the new light wells at the rear of the extant property.

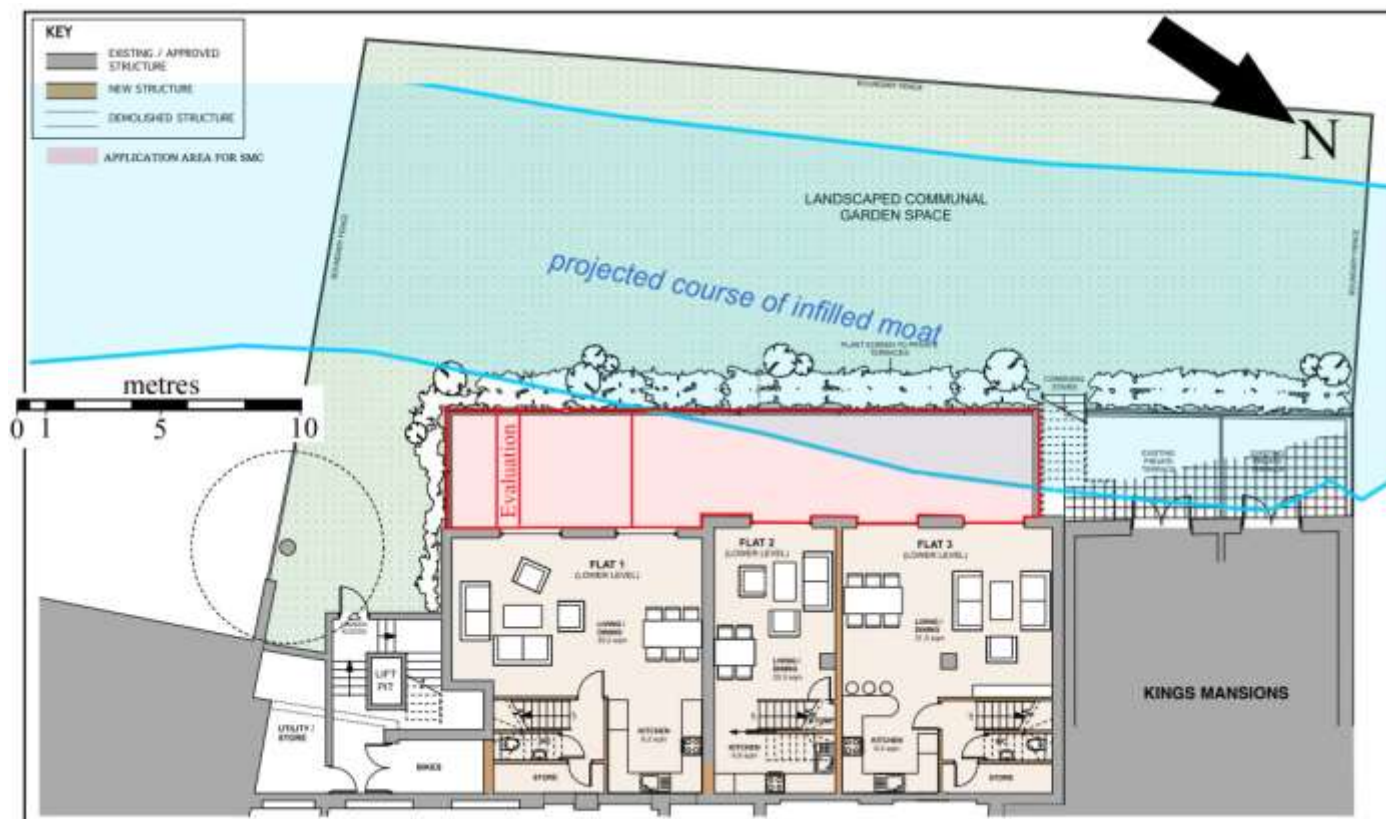


Fig.2: Site plan highlighting the area of groundworks covered by the evaluation / watching brief and SMC in red. The area further outlined in red had not previously been disturbed so had a somewhat higher potential to contain surviving in situ archaeological deposits. The projected course of the palace moat is also superimposed

5.2.2 Adequate time was allowed for investigation and recording, although every effort was made not to disrupt the development programme. During excavation, spoil from archaeological levels was, if requested, deposited separately, in such a way as to facilitate examination.

5.2.3 Archaeological deposits and features were investigated and recorded in stratigraphic sequence, and finds dating evidence recovered.

5.2.4 Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and/or drawn in plan or section, generally at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The investigations have been recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels were taken on any archaeological features or deposits derived from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark.

5.2.5 The fieldwork record was supplemented as appropriate by digital photography.

**5.2.6** The Client and the Scheduled Monuments Officer at Historic England, were kept advised of the progress of fieldwork and observations made.

### **5.3 Post-excavation**

**5.3.1** Assessment of finds were undertaken by appropriately qualified staff (see Appendices II-IV below). Finds and samples will be treated in accordance with the appropriate CIfA guidelines, (CIfA 2014a).

**5.3.2** Archaeological finds and samples will be retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although certain classes of material may be discarded if an appropriate record has been made. Where necessary, sensitive artefacts will be properly treated, in line with the appropriate standards.

### **5.4 Report and Archive**

**5.4.1** Copies of this report will be supplied to the client, Historic England, and the Local Studies Archive

**5.4.2** The report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations are included as appropriate. A short summary of the project has been appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form.

**5.4.3** At present there is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be deemed necessary the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client and with Historic England.

**5.4.4** Once the project is completed an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive will be compiled in line with CIfA standards and guidance, (CIfA 2014b), and will be deposited in an appropriate archive under the site code FHG16. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner(s) will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the appropriate local museum.

## 6 RESULTS

6.1 The watching brief was preceded by an evaluation on the 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2016 at the southeast end of the proposed lightwell. The results of this evaluation are included in the watching brief summary. Following the evaluation three site visits were made during the groundworks programme, on the 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> of June and on the 4<sup>th</sup> July 2016. Observations during these mitigation works are detailed below in chronological order. Reference should be made to fig.3 for location of observations, sections and for direction of view for accompanying photographs. Deposits are shown in round brackets thus (1), and cuts in square brackets thus, [2].

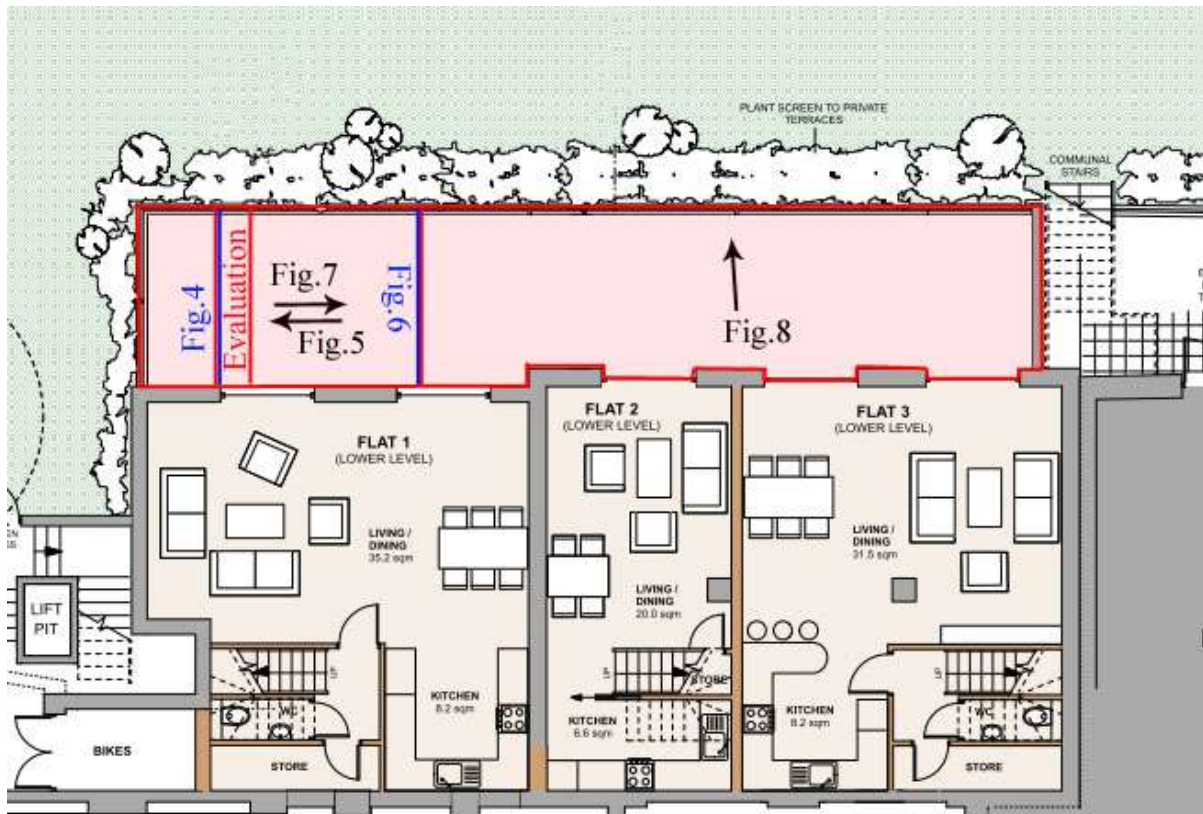


Fig.3: Site plan showing location of observations / sections and photographs (sections marked in blue)

### 6.2 Evaluation trench 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2016

6.2.1 On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of May a single evaluation trench was dug toward the southeastern end of the proposed light well in the area that had previously been undisturbed. The trench extended the full width of the area, 3.10m, and was 0.95m wide, and dug to a depth of 1.25m, (2.70m aOD). The exception was at either end of the trench where small shovel-width sondages were dug to a further 0.15m at the northeast end, and 0.22m at the southwest end.

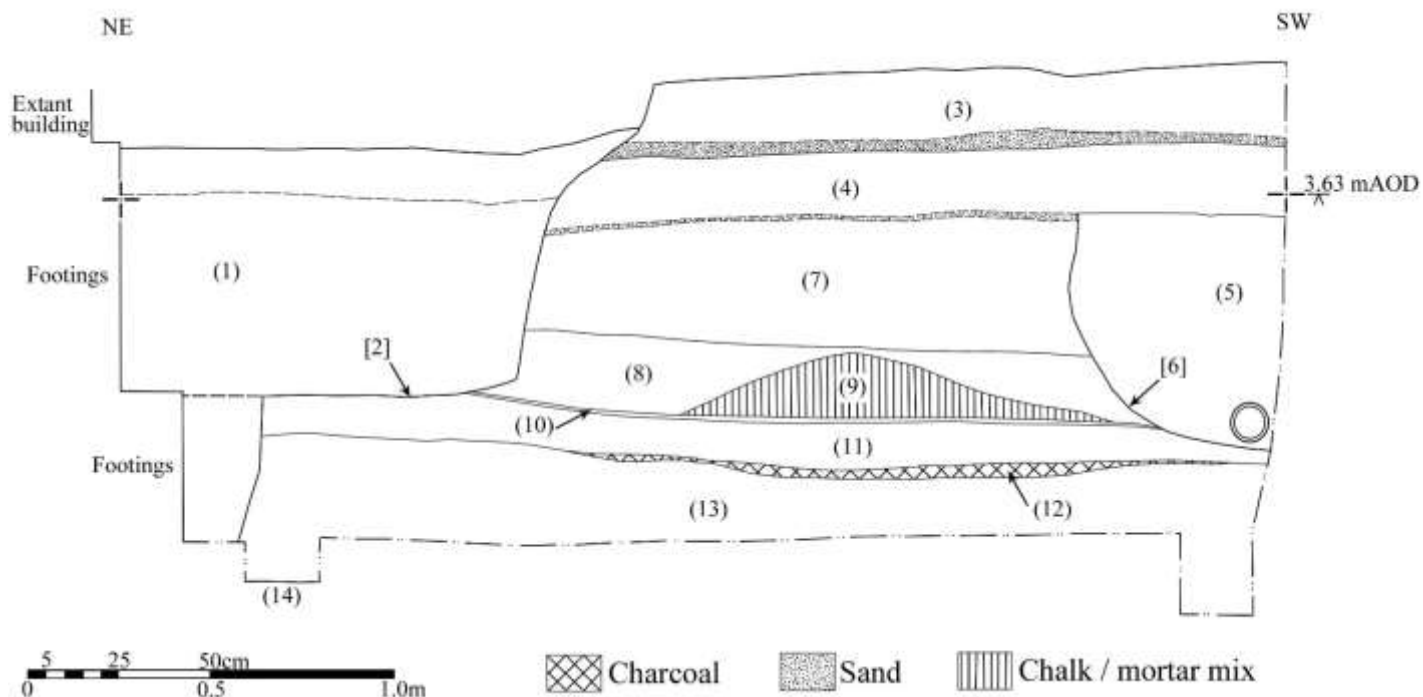


Fig.4: Northwest facing section through evaluation trench

- 6.2.2** The earliest deposit encountered was (14) at the base of the northeastern sondage 1.40m below ground level, (2.58m aOD), comprised of a fine-grained grey-blue alluvium at a similar level to that seen in the adjacent excavations in 2005, (see section 3.2.3). However, the alluvium was not reached at the far southwestern end of the trench nearer to the projected moat line, despite hand-digging to 1.50m below ground level, suggesting a greater level of overlying made ground to the southwest.
- 6.2.3** The alluvium as noted was overlain by several layers of made ground, the first of which, (13), was a homogenous grey-brown sandy-silt probably representing the original dumping of material over the wetter alluvium in an attempt to consolidate the ground. Deposit (13) contained one fragment of transfer-printed whiteware, a Keiller marmalade jar produced post-1862 judging from the transfer design. In addition, the context also produced a few large fragments of a typical early-mid 18<sup>th</sup> century LONS “tavern gorge” (beer mug) which appears to have been a contemporary deposit, and suggests the vessel had been curated for some time (see Appendix II). A Crown Bottle Works glass topper also found in (13) and produced between 1879 and 1886, provides a *terminus post quem* for the context (see Appendix III). This dump was partially overlain by a thin (40mm), charcoal-rich layer, (12), and then another thicker deposit of grey silt, (11).
- 6.2.4** These lower deposits were sealed below a thin layer of red clay-silt, (10), 20mm thick and perhaps indicating an episode of burning on the previous land surface. This was partially overlain by a coarse chalk dust like deposits forming a mound in the centre of the section up to 0.17m high, (9). This material may represent waste product from some nearby industry, and would appear to be from a single isolated episode. The chalk-like material was buried below a dump of striated chalk / dark-silt mix, (8). Deposit (8) was overlain by a homogenous dump of dark-brown silty-sand containing occasional pebbles and crushed ceramic building material, (CBM), (7). Context (7) was 0.37m

thick. Context (7) produced some residual pieces of 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery suggesting that the deposit was the result of earlier strata having been disturbed (see Appendix II). This is corroborated by the fact that a slightly damaged clay pipe bowl with a partial stem dated to c1700-1770 was also recovered from this context, which is also residual and from a similar period (see Appendix IV)

**6.2.5** Contexts (7), (8) and (10) were truncated at the southwest end of the trench by cut [6] which contained a ceramic drainpipe and backfill (5). This drainpipe was probably associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century properties built on the site. The pipe trench was sealed below a thick layer of sand and overlying dark-brown silty sand, (4), similar in composition to deposit (7).

**6.2.6** Context (4) was overlain by a similar sequence of sand and mixed rubble / silt containing modern brick, plastic, and other detritus below a thin layer of terram matting, making up the levelling deposit for the overriding volleyball court, (3). This comprised the uppermost 0.20m of stratigraphy. At the northeastern end of the section contexts (3), (4), (7), (8), (10 and (11) were truncated by the construction cut of the footings for the extension to the property created in 2005, [2].



Fig.5: Evaluation trench facing SSE (1m scale)



## **6.3 The watching brief**

### **6.3.1 27<sup>th</sup> / 28<sup>th</sup> June 2016**

**6.3.1.1** The first two visits observed the total excavation of the southeastern end of the lightwell and demonstrated a fairly similar stratigraphic sequence as seen in the evaluation trench. The area observed over these visits measured 3.25m wide by 3.95m long. The base of the excavation was *c*1.25m below existing ground level, *c*2.79m aOD.

**6.3.1.2** The lowest deposit recorded was a grey clay silt, (18), essentially the equivalent deposit as (13) in the evaluation trench. This was seen up to 0.19m thick. This context produced a fragment of a clay pipe bowl with a stem and three partial stems (see Appendix IV). This was overlain by a 0.15m thick deposit of yellow-brown clay and gravels, (17). The next deposit was a thin layer of dark-grey silt containing occasional gravels and crushed CBM, oyster shell, glass, and pottery, (16).

**6.3.1.3** Deposits (16) and (17) were cut by the same pipe trench as observed during the evaluation, [6] and (5). This cut was sealed below deposit (15) which was similar in composition to underlying dump (16), and was probably partly derived from the arrisings of the pipe trench. Dump (15) was up to 0.30m thick. This context produced twenty pieces of English Stoneware which can broadly be dated between 1700 and 1900. Several of the vessels would have held drinks, such as rum jars and ginger beer bottles; some even had 'labels' such as "Hooper's Home-Brewed Ginger Beer" and are likely to date to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The abundance of drinking vessels no doubt relates to the presence of the historic pub on site, (see Appendix II for more details). Furthermore, a 'torpedo' style glass without a stem was found in context (15) produced for 'Hooper Struver & Co.' between 1891 and 1900, as well as a fragment of a much later glass seltzer bottle produced post-1963 when the company was then known as 'Hooper Struve & Co. Ltd.' Two Victorian glass sugar crushers were also found (see Appendix III). Two clay pipe bowls, one with a stem base and one without a stem, were also found in context (15), the former dating *c*1780-1820 and the latter *c*1820-1840. A clay pipe bowl fragment with a spur and five partial stems were also found (see Appendix IV). This rather mixed assemblage of finds dating between 1780 and 1963 indicates that finds with an earlier date must be residual and that the context was formed in the modern period.

**6.3.1.4** The uppermost 0.42m of stratigraphy were comprised of alternating layers of levelling sand and grey-black silty sand which were the same as deposits (4) and (3) as recorded during the evaluation.

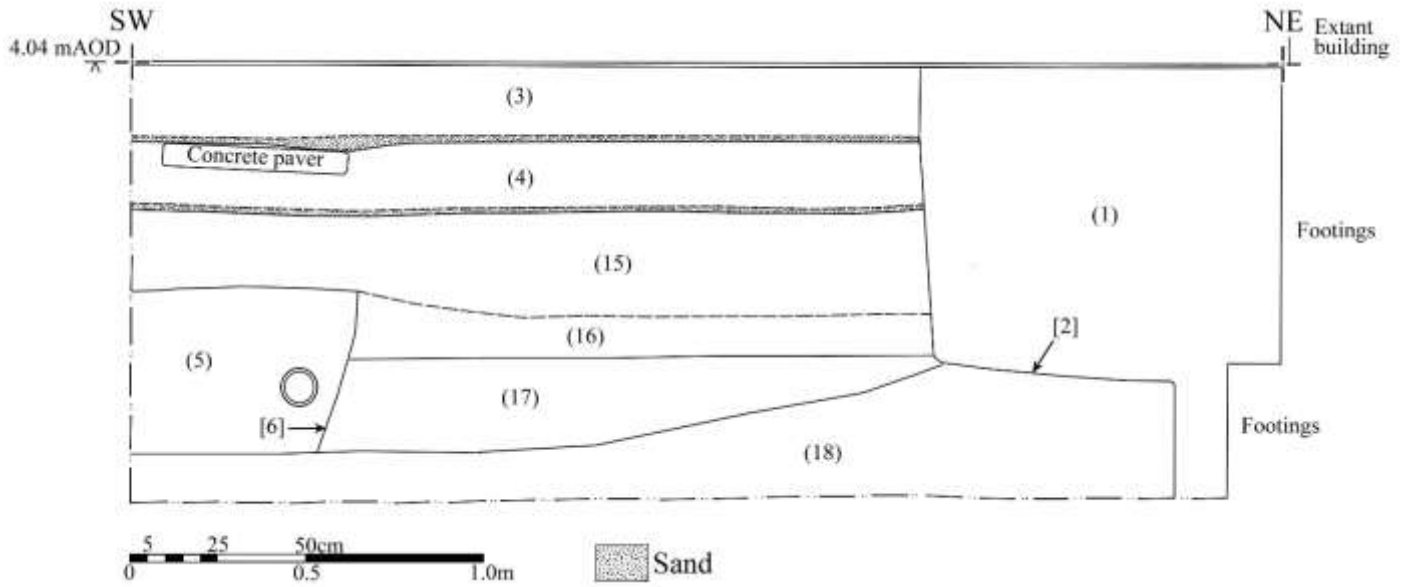


Fig.6: Southeast facing section through the southeastern end of the lightwell excavations



Fig.7: Southeast facing section through the southeastern end of the lightwell excavations, (1m scale)

### 6.3.2 4<sup>th</sup> July 2016

6.3.2.1 A single monitoring visit on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July recorded the excavations of the central and northwestern portions of the lightwell. This amounted to a total length of 15.30m from between 3.25m at the southeastern end, 2.85m in the centre and 3.10m at the northwestern end. The depth of excavation was between 1.40m to 1.46m below existing ground level.

**6.3.2.2** A similar stratigraphic sequence was present throughout the excavations. The lowermost deposits comprised a mixed brown-grey silt containing crushed CBM, and gravels, sealed below a continuous band of crushed red brick and mortar dust. Both of these deposits amounted to  $c0.50\text{m}$ .

**6.3.2.3** Overlying the crushed brick deposit was a further  $0.90\text{m}$  of alternating thin sand levelling layers and thicker bands of grey-brown silts containing frequent rooty material, crushed CBM, gravels, pottery, glass, and even plastic bags and concrete slabs suggesting a relatively late date of deposition, certainly within the last 50 years or so. In turn this would suggest that underlying deposits are also relatively recent, maybe mid to late-19<sup>th</sup> century.



Fig.8: *Northeast facing section through centre of excavation area facing SSW, (1m scale)*

**6.3.2.4** Immediately above the lowest levels a concrete slab was observed from the northwestern end to  $c2.0\text{m}$  beyond the junction with the original King's Head and the 2005 extension. A shallow brick retaining wall ran along the western side of the slab but had not been truncated. It was perhaps simply a low footing for a timber or light metal framed structure butting up against the rear of the original building.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 We can now look back at the original research questions set out in the WSI and compare with the results of the watching brief.

7.2 ***Is there any evidence of prehistoric, Roman or Saxon archaeology on the site? If so what is its nature and form?***

*No evidence of earlier occupation on the site was observed or recovered during the watching brief. It would appear that a large quantity of made ground has been dumped in recent years over the whole footprint of the site, probably sometime in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, and after infilling of the palace moat had taken place in the 1920s. It is always possible that earlier deposits may survive at a greater depth but will not be affected by these groundworks.*

7.3 ***Is there any evidence of medieval activity on the site? Can this be related to the palace moat?***

*No evidence of medieval activity was forthcoming during the watching brief, for the same reasons as indicated above. The palace moat was infilled in the 1920s and since then large quantities of made ground have been dumped over the site to consolidate the ground and make it suitable for current use. Thus any evidence for the medieval moat is buried at a greater depth than was reached during excavations.*

7.4 ***Is there any evidence for the post-medieval use of the site? Can this be related to the infilling of the moat in the 1920s? Can the evidence be related to the cartographic sources?***

*The site has been subject to significant levels of post-medieval dumping related to consolidation of the ground after infilling of the moat in the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. A single concrete, brick and timber / metal structure was recorded as being present along the rear wall of the 1906 incarnation of the King's Head pub.*

*Context (13), a deposit of made ground over alluvium in the evaluation trench, contained late 19<sup>th</sup> century glassware and pottery, including a Keiller marmalade jar and a glass topper produced by Crown Bottle Works in Bristol indicating post-medieval activity associated with the pub at this time. In addition, a few large fragments of a typical early-mid 18<sup>th</sup> century LONS "tavern gorge" (beer mug) were found in (13) which appears to have been a contemporary deposit, and suggests the vessel had been curated for some time.*

*Residual 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century pottery was found in context (7) as well as a slightly damaged clay pipe bowl and partial stem dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and twenty partial stems including some with moulded botanical decoration and text.*

*Made ground (18), representing the lowest deposit at the SE end of the lightwell excavation, contained a fragment of a clay pipe bowl and stem as well as three partial stems.*

*Context (15) in the same area but significantly later stratigraphically produced a considerable range of artefacts both in terms of material and date. English stoneware, roughly dating to the period 1700-1900 was recovered, including rum jars and ginger beer bottles which were no doubt associated with the public house. In addition, a 'torpedo' style 'Hooper Struver & Co.' glass dating to the period 1891-1900 was found, as well as a fragment of a seltzer bottle produced for the later incarnation of the same company then known as 'Hooper Struve & Co. Ltd' which would have been made post-1963. Two Victorian glass sugar crushers also came out of this context. Two clay pipe bowls from (15) were dated to c.1780-1820 and 1820-1840 respectively. Overall, this context was clearly deposited post-1963 and contains a wide range of residual material, indicating the extent to which the site has been disturbed in the post-medieval period.*

**7.5 *What is the level of survival and condition of archaeological deposits across the site?***

*Even the lowermost deposits encountered were generally of little archaeological value / significance. Earlier, (pre-19<sup>th</sup> century), deposits would appear to be deeply buried below existing levels, at least 1.40m below present ground levels, and so are safe from many modern truncations. This would also suggest that any surviving remains may be in a good state of preservation below said deposits.*

**7.6 *What is the nature of the natural substrate and at what level can it be found?***

*Natural deposits were not reached during excavations so the nature and level of these cannot be proven from the results of this watching brief.*

**7.7** The archaeological programme has shown that the site has been subjected to significant re-landscaping in recent years, perhaps more significant than first thought. The alluvial deposits observed in 2005 during extension works to the southeast were observed only through digging below formation levels for the new lightwell, and even then were only encountered on the northwestern edge of the dig area. This indicates that the proposed works will have a negligible effect on underlying archaeological deposits.

## 8 SOURCES

### 8.1 Published sources

Communities and Local Government, 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*

Compass Archaeology, 2005. *The King's Head Public House (Zulus), 4 Fulham High Street, SW6, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham: An Archaeological Watching Brief.*

Compass Archaeology, 2007a. *The Former King's Mansions Site, 2 Fulham High Street, SW6 3LQ, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham: An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Compass Archaeology, 2007b. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at the former King's Mansions Site, 2 Fulham High Street, SW6 3LQ, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham*

Compass Archaeology, 2010. *Thames Water Works, Fulham High Street and Gonville Street, (Putney PMA ZR 4WDF), London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham: An Archaeological Watching Brief*

Historic England, 2016. *Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a. *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2015. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

Gifford and Partners Ltd, 2005. *Fulham Palace, Bishops Avenue, London SW6, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

Hammersmith and Fulham Borough Council, 2007. *Unitary Development Plan*

Hammersmith and Fulham Borough Council, 2011. *Core Strategy*

Hammersmith and Fulham Borough Council, 2015. *Development Management Local Plan*

### 8.2 Digital sources

Bradstreet, A. 2006. Queen's Park History of the Spa. Online: <  
[http://www.mybrightonandhove.org.uk/page\\_id\\_\\_7459.aspx](http://www.mybrightonandhove.org.uk/page_id__7459.aspx)> [Accessed: 03.08.16]

Cambridge Archaeology Field Group. 2012. Evolution of clay tobacco pipes in England. Online:<<http://www.cafg.net/docs/reports/Wimpole%20Report%20v5%20Final.pdf>> [Accessed: 08.08.16]

Coates, R. n.d. A short history of West Town. pp.4-5 Online:  
<http://www.shire.org.uk/content/history/West%20Town.pdf> [Accessed: 04.08.16]

DATALOG. n.d. HOOPER, STRUVE & COMPANY LIMITED. Online:  
<http://www.datalog.co.uk/browse/detail.php/CompanyNumber/00069019/CompanyName/HOOPER,STRUVE+%26+COMPANY+LIMITED> [Accessed:04.08.16]

Hogben, M and Abrams, L. 2009. Collecting Under the Radar. LOT 33 Sugar Crushers

Lindsey, B. n.d. Bottle Bases. Online: < <https://sha.org/bottle/bases.htm> > [Accessed:  
03.08.16]

## Application for Scheduled Monument Consent

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Act 1979 (as amended) Section 2  
To be completed by or on behalf of the applicant in BLOCK CAPITALS or typescript

### 1. Applicant details

|           |                              |               |               |
|-----------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Full Name | Geoff Potter                 |               |               |
| Address   | Compass Archaeology Limited. |               |               |
|           | Office 102, 250 York Road    |               |               |
|           | London                       |               |               |
| Postcode  | SW11 3SJ                     | Telephone No. | 020 7801 9444 |

### 2. Owner/Occupier of the Monument (if not the applicant)

|           |                                     |               |   |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Full Name | Mr Jason Flack                      |               |   |
| Address   | The former King's Head Public House |               |   |
|           | 4 Fulham High Street                |               |   |
|           | London                              |               |   |
| Postcode  | SW6 3LQ                             | Telephone No. | - |

### 3. Monument to which this application relates

|                                |                                |                    |                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Name (if any) of the Monument  | Fulham Palace Moated Site      |                    |                |
| Address                        | Fulham Palace                  |                    |                |
| Or                             | LB of Hammersmith & Fulham     |                    |                |
| Location                       |                                |                    |                |
| County / National Monument No. | Greater London Monument No.134 | National Grid Ref. | TQ 24315 76235 |



**4. Description of the proposed works**

Excavation for a new light well / private terrace along the northwest side of the existing building. Approximate dimensions 17.70m long, (NW-SE), by 3.20m wide, (NE-SW), by 0.70m deep.

**5. List of plans and drawings accompanying the application**

1 – Intended groundworks location plan (appended below)

2 – Section through the intended groundworks (appended below)

**6. Any other information relevant to the application**

I/we hereby apply for scheduled monument consent for the works described in this application and shown on the accompanying plans and drawings

Signature  \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ 16.05.2016 \_\_\_\_\_

(Please print name here) \_\_\_\_\_ Geoff Potter \_\_\_\_\_

\*on behalf of \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Jason Flack \_\_\_\_\_

\*where an application is being dealt with by an agent to whom correspondence should be sent please state the:

|               |                             |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Name of Agent | Compass Archaeology Limited |
|---------------|-----------------------------|

|          |               |               |               |
|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Address  | Office 102    |               |               |
|          | 250 York Road |               |               |
|          | London        |               |               |
| Postcode | SW11 3SJ      | Telephone No. | 020 7801 9444 |

**Note** – the Secretary of State may refuse to entertain an application for scheduled monument consent unless it is accompanied by one or more of the following certificates signed by or on behalf of the applicant.

### Forms of Certificate for the Purposes of Paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 1 to the Act

Certificate in accordance with paragraph 2(1)(a)

It is hereby certified that no person other than the applicant was the owner (x) of the monument to which the accompanying application relates at the beginning of the period of twenty-one days which ended on the date of the application.

Signature  \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ 16.05.2016 \_\_\_\_\_

Certificate in accordance with paragraph 2(1)(b)

It is hereby certified that the applicant has given the requisite notice (w) of the accompanying application to all the persons other than the applicant who, at the beginning of the period of twenty-one days which ended on the date of the application, were owners (x) of the monument to which the application relates, namely (y):

Name

Address

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Certificate in accordance with paragraph 2(1)(c)

It is hereby certified: -

(1) that the applicant is unable to issue a certificate in accordance with either paragraph 2(1)(a) or 2(1)(b) of Schedule 1 to the Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979:

(2) that the applicant has given the requisite notice (w) of the accompanying application to the following persons who, at the beginning of the period of twenty-one days which ended on the date of the application, were owners (x) of the monument to which the application relates, namely (y);

Name

Address

and

(3) that the applicant has taken such steps as are reasonably open to him to ascertain the names and addresses of the remainder of the persons who, at the beginning of that period, were owners (x) of that monument and has been unable to do so.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Certificate in accordance with paragraph 2(1)(d)

It is hereby certified that the applicant is unable to issue a certificate in accordance with paragraph 2(1)(a) of Schedule 1 to the Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Act 1979, but has taken such steps as are reasonably open to him to ascertain the names and addresses of the other persons who, at the beginning of the period of twenty-one days which ended on the date of the application, were owners (x) of the monument to which the application relates and has been unable to do so.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

(w) Form AM112A

(x) "Owner means a person who is for the time being owner in respect of the fee simple in the monument or is entitled to a tenancy of the monument, granted or extended for a term of years certain, of which not less than seven years remain unexpired"

(y) Insert names and addresses

**Form of notice for the purposes of Paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979:**

Note: This notice should be served by the applicant on all those who own or have an interest in the monument. The names and addresses of those on whom it has been served should be listed on the paragraph 2(1)(b) or 2(1)(c) certificates and should accompany the application form.

**Notice of application for Scheduled Monument Consent**

Delete the words in square brackets, as appropriate, and omit the brackets

This notice relates to the ancient monument at (x)

|  |
|--|
|  |
|  |
|  |

An application is to be made [by] or [on behalf of] (y)

|  |
|--|
|  |
|  |
|  |

To the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport for Scheduled Monument Consent under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 to carry out the following works: (z)

|  |
|--|
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

An opportunity to make representations with respect to the application will be offered by the Secretary of State before the application is determined.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

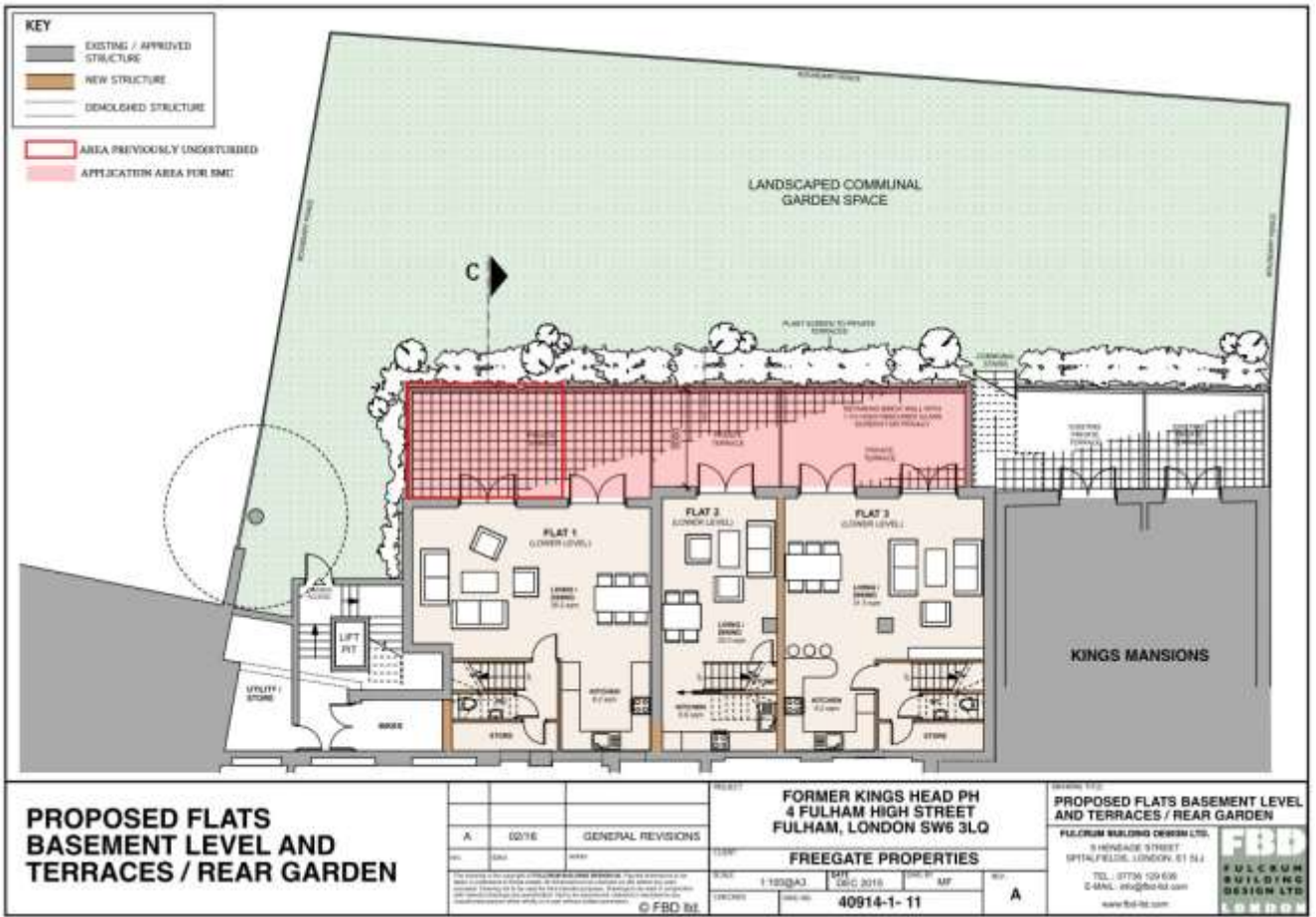


Fig.1: Intended groundworks location plan

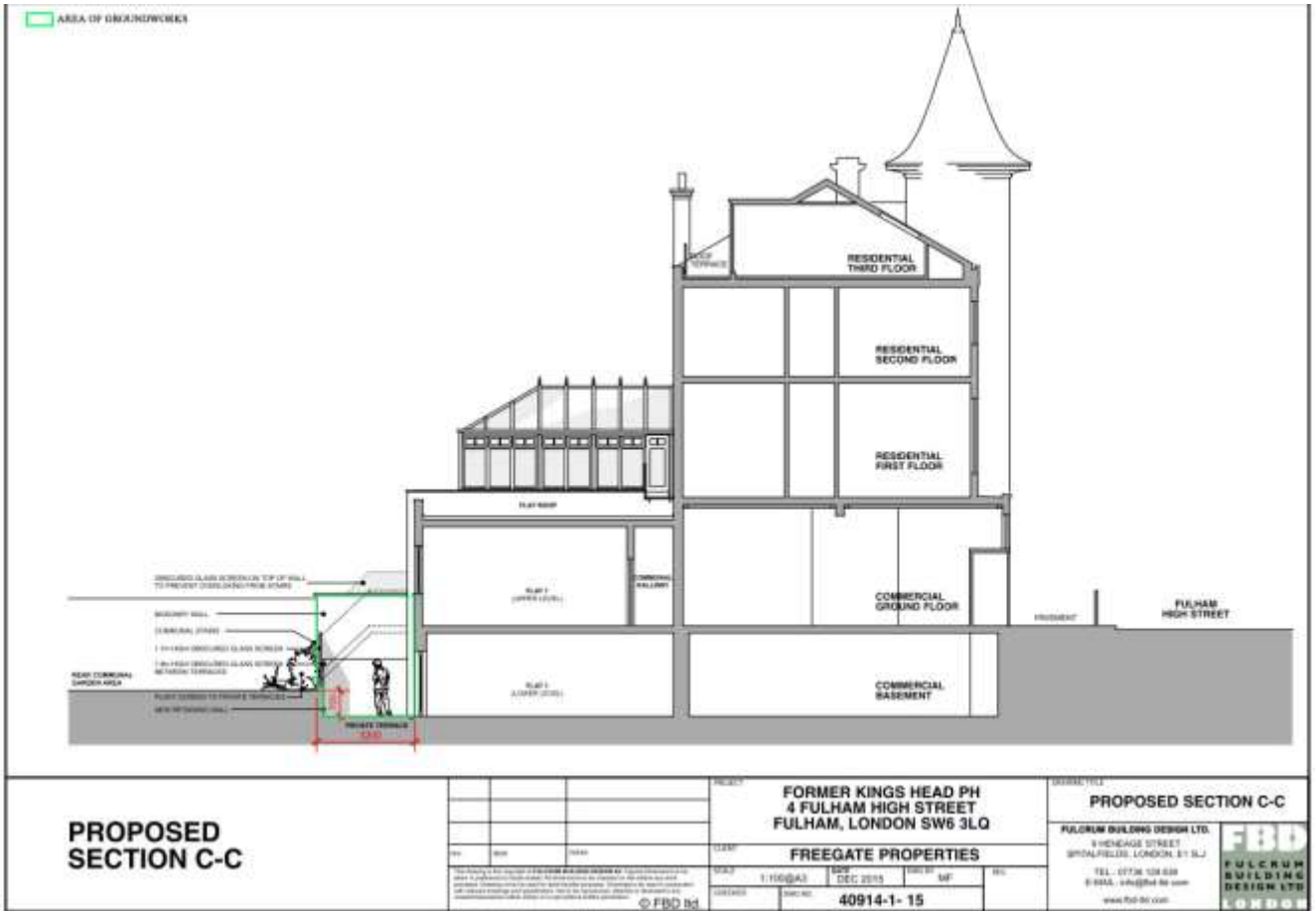


Fig.2: Section through intended groundworks

## APPENDIX II Pottery from Fulham Palace (Site FHG16) by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 128 sherds with a total weight of 3755g. It was all post-medieval, and mostly of mid-19<sup>th</sup> to early-20<sup>th</sup> century date. It was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>CREA:</b>     | <b>Creamware</b> , 1740-1830. 8 sherds, 56g.   |
| <b>DERBS:</b>    | <b>Derby Stoneware</b> , 1700-1900. 1 sherd, 32g.  |
| <b>ENGS:</b>     | <b>English Stoneware</b> , 1700-1900. 20 sherds, 2281g.  |
| <b>HORT:</b>     | <b>Horticultural Earthenwares</b> , 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century. 5 sherds, 74g |
| <b>LONS:</b>     | <b>London Stoneware</b> , 1670 – 1900. 15 sherds, 303g   |
| <b>MOCH:</b>     | <b>Mocha Ware</b> , 1790-1895. 2 sherds, 14g.  |
| <b>PMR:</b>      | <b>Post-medieval Redware</b> , 1580 – 1900. 4 sherds, 89g.                                     |
| <b>PMR SLIP:</b> | <b>London Area Slipped redware</b> , 1800-1900. 2 sherds, 23g.                                 |
| <b>REFW:</b>     | <b>Refined Whiteware</b> , 1800-1900. 22 sherds, 216g  |
| <b>SWSG:</b>     | <b>Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware</b> , 1720-1780. 2 sherds, 192g.                  |
| <b>TGW:</b>      | <b>English Tin-Glazed Ware</b> , 1600-1800. 1 sherd, 7g.                                       |
| <b>TPW:</b>      | <b>Transfer-printed Whiteware</b> , 1830-1900. 45 sherds, 6612g.                               |

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The ware and vessel types present suggest that it is a standard assemblage of the period, and of no great quality, with the fairly large quantities of drinking pottery reflecting the presence of the nearby inn.

All the context-specific groups are of mid-19<sup>th</sup> to early-20<sup>th</sup> century date. None of the TPW or REFW had any maker's marks or date stamps, making close dating impossible. All the ENGS from context (15) are vessels associated with drink, such as rum jars and ginger beer bottles. Some of the latter had impressed "labels" saying "Hooper's Home-Brewed Ginger Beer". These are likely to date to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Two other bottles had largely unintelligible maker's marks, although the word "Fulham" could be discerned on one. There was one fragment of a transfer-printed whiteware Keiller marmalade jar, from context (13), of post-1862 design.

The context also produced a few large fragments of a typical early-mid 18<sup>th</sup> century LONS "tavern gorge" (beer mug) which appears to have been a contemporary deposit, and suggests the vessel had been curated for some time. It is of a typical Fulham form, with a rounded body and grooved neck (eg. Blacker 1922, 38).

Most of the assemblages comprised more or less entirely 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery, suggesting that the material was largely contemporary refuse, although context (7) produced a group which included some residual 17<sup>th</sup> – early 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery, specifically a worn sherd of TGW and two of PMR, suggesting the deposit may have been the result of the disturbance of earlier strata.

### Bibliography

Blacker, JF, 1922 *The ABC of English Salt-Glaze Stone-Ware. From Dwight to Doulton* Stanley Paul & Co, London

Vince, AG, 1985 The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A review *Medieval Archaeology* 29, 25-93



APPENDIX III Glass from Fulham Palace (Site FHG16) by *Florence Smith Nicholls*

Context (13)



Fig.9: *Crown Bottle Works glass stopper from context (13)*

- (a) A light blue glass stopper embossed with the words ‘CROWN BOTTLE WORKS C<sup>o</sup> NR BRISTOL’ was found in this context. The Crown Bottle Works can be seen on an OS map produced in 1879, and the company appears in trade directories from 1879-1886, with a suit for its liquidation filed in 1885.<sup>2</sup> Thus, this piece must have been produced in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

---

<sup>2</sup> Coates, R. n.d. *A short history of West Town*. pp.4-5 Online:  
<http://www.shire.org.uk/content/history/West%20Town.pdf> [Accessed: 04.08.16]

## Context (15)



Fig.10: *Hooper Struver & Co. torpedo style bottle from context (15)*

- (a) A ‘torpedo’ style bottle in light blue glass, of a type that was first used in England in 1809 when the patent for it was granted to William F. Hamilton,<sup>3</sup> was found in this context. The bottle was only partially preserved with the neck missing. This is embossed with the words:

“HOOPER  
STRUVER & COMP<sup>Y</sup>  
CHEMISTS & <sup>C</sup>  
TO HM THE QUEEN  
ROYAL GERMAN SPA  
BRIGHTON  
& PALL MALL EAST  
LONDON”

Frederick Struve invented a machine that reproduced the characteristics of natural mineral water and in 1825 set up a pump room in his ‘German Spa’ in Brighton. By 1835 his spa was so popular that he even gained the patronage of King William IV, hence “ROYAL GERMAN SPA.” In 1891, another soft drinks firm merged with Struve and they became ‘Hooper Struve Ltd.’<sup>4</sup> Given that Queen Victoria (as referenced on the bottle) reigned between 1876 and 1901,

<sup>3</sup> Lindsey, B. n.d. Bottle Bases. Online: < <https://sha.org/bottle/bases.htm>> [Accessed: 03.08.16]

<sup>4</sup> Bradstreet, A. 2006. Queen’s Park History of the Spa. Online: < [http://www.mybrightonandhove.org.uk/page\\_id\\_\\_7459.aspx](http://www.mybrightonandhove.org.uk/page_id__7459.aspx)> [Accessed: 03.08.16]

and the company later became known as 'HOOPER STRUVE & Company Limited' in 1900<sup>5</sup>, the torpedo bottle must have been produced between 1891 and 1900.



Fig.11: *Fragment of glass Hooper Struve & Co. seltzer bottle from context (15)*

- (b) Also found in context (15) was a fragment of a clear glass seltzer bottle printed with the word ... 'TRUVE,' which can assumed to be 'STRUVE.' Complete Seltzer bottles with the same printed scroll design as seen in this example are labelled as being produced for 'HOOPER STRUVE & Co. Ltd Kettering.' As it is known that the company moved from its Brighton premises in 1963, this piece must have been produced after then.<sup>6</sup> Thus, there are two very different examples of glassware produced for the same company in context (15).

<sup>5</sup>DATALOG. n.d. HOOPER, STRUVE & COMPANY LIMITED. Online: <http://www.datalog.co.uk/browse/detail.php/CompanyNumber/00069019/CompanyName/HOOPER,STRUVE+%26+COMPANY+LIMITED> [Accessed:04.08.16]

<sup>6</sup> Bradstreet, A. 2006. Queen's Park History of the Spa. Online: <[http://www.mybrightonandhove.org.uk/page\\_id\\_\\_7459.aspx](http://www.mybrightonandhove.org.uk/page_id__7459.aspx)> [Accessed: 03.08.16]

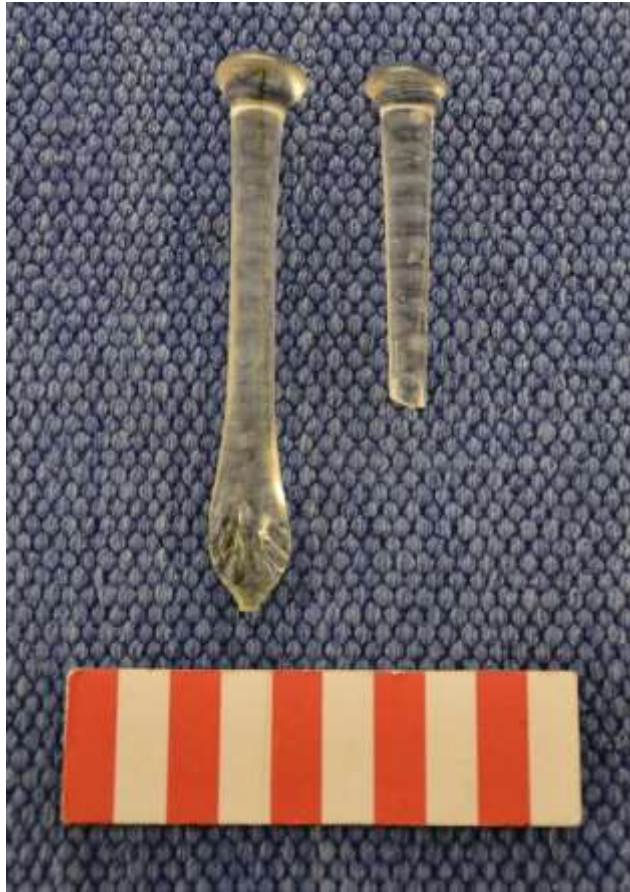


Fig.12: *Two glass sugar crushers from context (15)*

- (c) Two glass sugar crushers were recovered from this context, both made of clear glass though one almost complete with a vein of green colour running through it and the other only partially preserved. Both have ‘disc’ handles with the better preserved example complete with the characteristic ‘paddle’ shaped end moulded to look like a leaf. These were used to grind softening lumps of sugar against the inside of a cup or glass and are believed to have first been used in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, though the prime time of their usage was the Victorian period; it is expected that the two pieces were produced at this time.<sup>7</sup>

---

<sup>7</sup> Hogben, M and Abrams, L. 2009. *Collecting Under the Radar*. LOT 33 Sugar Crushers

## **APPENDIX IV Clay tobacco pipe from Fulham Palace (Site FHG16) by Florence Smith Nicholls**

A total of 34 clay pipe fragments were recovered from contexts (7), (13), (15) and (18). This included two complete or semi-complete bowls with partial stems attached, one partial bowl, two bowl fragments with spurs and partial stems and twenty-nine partial stems. Of the diagnostic complete or semi-complete bowls, the slightly damaged bowl with partial stem from context (7) was dated to c.1700-1770, a bowl with the base of the stem preserved from context (15) was dated to c.1780-1820 and a bowl with no stem from the same context was dated to c.1820-1840 (this latter piece was classified as type 28 as featured in *London Clay Tobacco Pipes* as the closest typological match although the spur shape was different).

The state of preservation for the assemblage is relatively standard. The discovery of an 18<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe bowl in context (7) is consistent with residual pieces of 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> pottery which have also been found in this deposit. The two diagnostic pieces from context (15), dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 19<sup>th</sup> century respectively, are also consistent with other finds in this context which has produced English Stoneware which can broadly be dated between 1700 and 1900. It is likely that these pieces are also residual.

The moulded text 'FUL...' seen on a partial stem from context (7) may refer to Fulham. The overall assemblage is particularly characterised by botanical decoration which appears on both bowls and stems from contexts (7), (15) and (18). In particular, the leaf or branch design seen on the pipe bowl seams was utilised to cover up any potential misalignment in the mould halves.<sup>8</sup>

Two clay pipe fragments bear the initial 'T' on the left side of the spur, one from context (15) and the other from context (18), suggesting that they were potentially made by the same individual, although this only represents a Christian name<sup>9</sup> and there is no clear mark on the right side of the spur for the clay pipe fragment from context (18).

### **Key:**

#### ***Abbreviations across head of table***

**BH** = Bowl height  
**BW** = Bowl width  
**SL** = Stem length  
**SW** = Stem width  
**BS** = Borehole size

#### ***Abbreviations within text of table***

**BA** = On bowl, facing away from the smoker  
**BF** = On bowl, facing smoker  
**BL** = On bowl, on left hand side as smoked  
**BO** = On bowl, covering the entire bowl  
**BR** = On bowl, on right hand side as smoked  
**H** = On base of hill  
**SH** = On sides of heel

---

<sup>8</sup> Cambridge Archaeology Field Group. 2012. *Evolution of clay tobacco pipes in England*. p.3. Online: <<http://www.cafg.net/docs/reports/Wimpole%20Report%20v5%20Final.pdf>> [Accessed: 08.08.16]

<sup>9</sup> Cambridge Archaeology Field Group. 2012. *Evolution of clay tobacco pipes in England*. p.2. Online: <<http://www.cafg.net/docs/reports/Wimpole%20Report%20v5%20Final.pdf>> [Accessed: 08.08.16]

**SL** = Stamp or decoration along the length of stem, on left side as smoked  
**SR** = Stamp or decoration along the length of stem, on right side as smoked  
**SS** = On sides of spur  
**SP** = On base of spur

All bowls have been identified using the following guides:

\* = Atkinson, D and Adrian, O, (1969), 'London Clay Tobacco Pipes' *Journal of the Archaeological Association. Third Series Vol. XXXII*

^ = Oswald, A, (1975), Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist, British Archaeological Reports 14

All dates are approximate, all measurements are given in millimetres, (mm).

| Context | Form                                    | Type | Date       | Count | BH | BW | SL   | SW   | BS  | Comments  |
|---------|---|------|------------|-------|----|----|------|------|-----|---|
| (7)     | Slightly damaged bowl with partial stem | 25*  | c1700-1770 | 1     | 42 | -  | 7    | 10.5 | 2.5 | Flat heel (fig.13)  |
| (7)     | Partial stem                            | -    | -          | 1     | -  | -  | 30   | 6.5  | 1.5 | Moulded text on both sides of stem; on one side: '...ORE NORT...' and on the other 'LND: FUL...' in a rectangular frame (figs. 14 and 15) |
| (7)     | Partial stem                            | -    | -          | 1     | -  | -  | 22   | 6    | 2   | Moulded botanical decoration on both sides of stem and text in rectangular frame on the other side: 'H...' (fig.16)                       |
| (7)     | Partial stem                            | -    | -          | 1     | -  | -  | 30.5 | 6    | 2   | Moulded botanical decoration on both sides of stem, possibly text on one side but very badly worn (fig.17)                                |
| (7)     | Partial stem                            | -    | -          | 1     | -  | -  | 31   | 6    | 2   | Moulded botanical decoration on both sides of stem, badly worn (fig.17)   |
| (7)     | Partial stem                            | -    | -          | 1     | -  | -  | 24   | 5    | 1.5 | Moulded decoration on both sides of stem (fig.17)   |
| (7)     | Partial stem                            | -    | -          | 1     | -  | -  | 50   | 6    | 2   |   |
| (7)     | Partial stem                            | -    | -          | 1     | -  | -  | 48   | 6.5  | 2   |   |
| (7)     | Partial stem                            | -    | -          | 1     | -  | -  | 39   | 6.5  | 1.5 | Burnt at one end  |
| (7)     | Partial stem                            | -    | -          | 1     | -  | -  | 35   | 7.5  | 2   |   |

|      |   |     |              |   |    |    |      |       |     |  |
|------|---|-----|--------------|---|----|----|------|-------|-----|--|
| (7)  | Partial stem                                |     |              |   |    |    | 28.5 | 5     | 2   | Very burnt   |
| (7)  | Partial stem                                | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 36.5 | 6.5   | 1   |  |
| (7)  | Partial stem                                | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 39   | 7     | 2   |  |
| (7)  | Partial stem                                | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 36   | 6     | 2   |  |
| (7)  | Partial stem                                | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 32   | 6.5   | 2   |  |
| (7)  | Partial stem                                | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 27   | 5.5   | 1.5 |  |
| (7)  | Partial stem                                | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 24   | 7     | 1.5 |  |
| (7)  | Partial stem                                | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 25   | 6     | 2   |  |
| (7)  | Partial stem                                | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 25   | 7.5   | 2   |  |
| (7)  | Partial stem                                | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 29   | 6     | 3   |  |
| (7)  | Partial stem                                | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 25   | 6     | 1.5 |  |
| (13) | Partial stem                                | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 31   | 5     | 1.5 |  |
| (15) | Bowl with base of stem                      | 27* | c.1780 -1820 | 1 | 35 | 21 | -    | 6.5   | 1.5 | Flat-based spur, initial 'T' on left side of spur and initial 'R' on right side of spur, moulded botanical decoration BA and BF and ribbed decoration on BR and BL (figs. 18-20) |
| (15) | Bowl with no stem                           | 28* | c.1820 -1840 | 1 | 42 | 22 | -    | -     | 2   | Flat-based spur with botanical motif (possible clover) SS, moulded botanical decoration BA and BF, burnt BL (figs. 21 and 22)  |
| (15) | Fragment of bowl with spur and partial stem | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 36   | 6     | 1   | Flat-based spur with symbolic motif (sun) SS (fig.23)  |
| (15) | Partial stem                                | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 53   | 7     | 2   | Slightly curved  |
| (15) | Partial stem                                | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 41.5 | 6     | 2   |  |
| (15) | Partial stem                                | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 46.5 | 5     | 1.5 |  |
| (15) | Partial stem                                | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 38.5 | 6     | 2   |  |
| (15) | Partial stem                                | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 31.5 | 6.5   | 1.5 |  |
| (18) | Fragment of bowl with spur and partial stem | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 33.5 | 5.5   | 2   | Moulded botanical decoration SL and SR, initial 'T' on left side of spur, right side not visible (fig.24)  |
| (18) | Partial stem                                | -   | -            | 1 | -  | -  | 87   | 5-6.5 | 2   | Discolouration   |

|      |              |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |     |       |
|------|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|-----|-------|
| (18) | Partial stem | - | - | 1 | - | - | 63 | 8 | 2   | Burnt |
| (18) | Partial stem | - | - | 1 | - | - | 50 | 6 | 1.5 | Burnt |

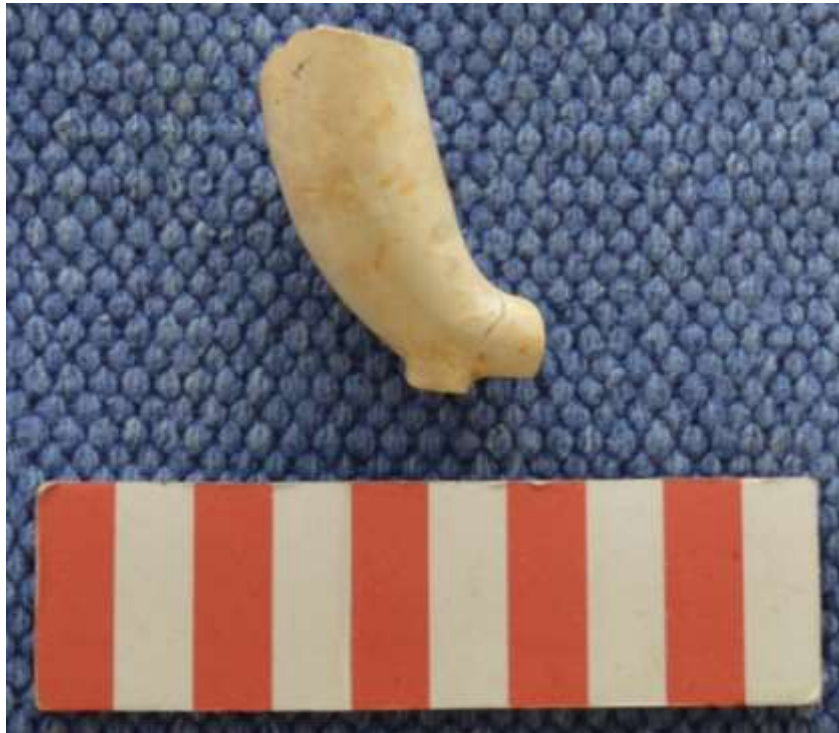


Fig.13: *Slightly damaged clay pipe bowl and partial stem from context (7)*



Fig.14: *Obverse of partial stem with text 'LND: FUL...' from context (7)*





Fig.15: Reverse of partial stem with text ‘...ORE NORT...’ from context (7)



Fig.16: Obverse of partial stem with text ‘H...’ from context (7)

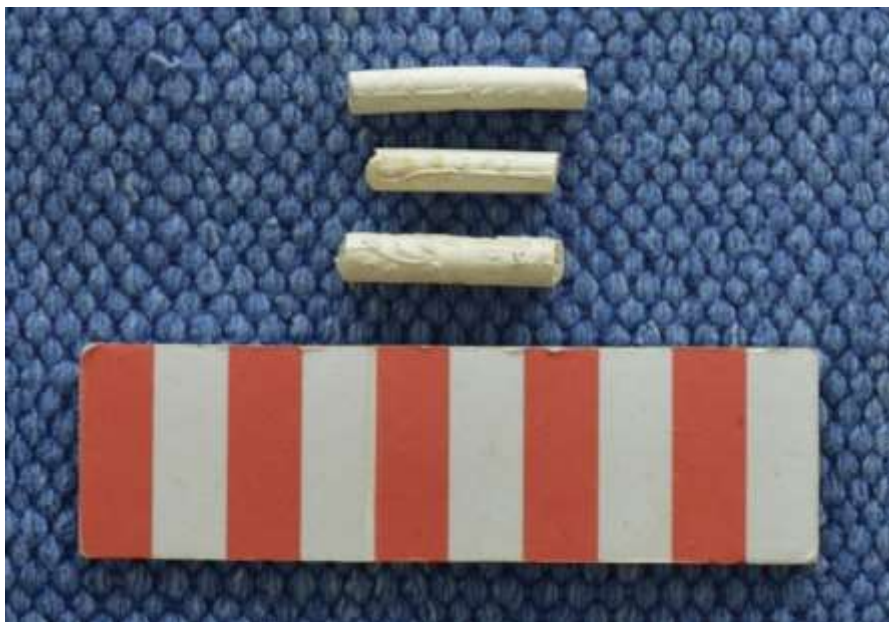


Fig.17: Partial stems with botanical decoration from context (7)



Fig.18: Clay pipe bowl with ribbed and botanical decoration and initial 'T' on left hand side of spur from context (15)

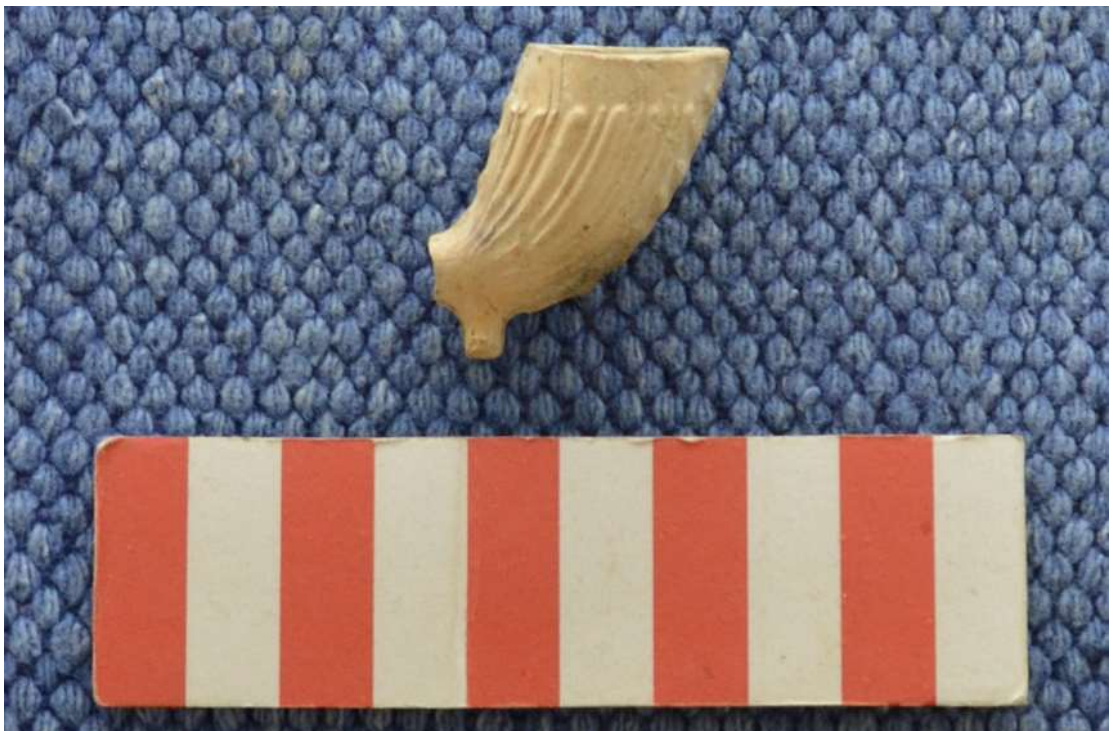


Fig.19: Clay pipe bowl with ribbed and botanical decoration and initial 'R' on right hand side of spur from context (15)



Fig.20: *Detail of botanical decoration along seam of ribbed pipe bowl from context (15)*



Fig.21: *Clay pipe bowl with botanical decoration on spur (possible clover) from context (15)*



Fig.22: Detail of botanical decoration along seam of pipe bowl with decorated spur from context (15)



Fig.23: Fragment of clay pipe bowl with partial stem and spur with symbolic decoration (sun) from context (15)



Fig.24: *Fragment of clay pipe bowl with partial stem and spur with initial 'T' from context (18)*

## APPENDIX V Oasis Data Collection Form

**OASIS ID: compassa1-259454**

### Project details

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Project name                           | The former King's Head Public House, No.4 Fulham High Street, Fulham:<br>An Archaeological Watching Brief  |
| Short description of the project       | Between May and June 2016 Compass Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation and watching brief at the former King's Head Public House, No.4 Fulham High Street, Fulham, SW6 3LQ. The works were conducted during the construction of a new lightwell at the rear of the property as part of a wider redevelopment of the site. The site of groundworks is located on the eastern edge of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Fulham Palace Moated Site. The full extent of the observations were 15.30m NW-SE and 3.25m NE-SW at their greatest length and reached up to 1.46m at their greatest depth. The site was shown to have been subject to significant levels of post-medieval dumping related to consolidation of the ground after infilling of the moat in the early-20th century. 19th century glassware and pottery was found in the made ground deposit (13) and residual 17th-18th century pottery from (7), both in the evaluation trench. During the watching brief, context (15) produced English Stoneware (1700-1900) as well as a 'torpedo' style 'Hooper Struver and Co.' glass (1891-1900), a later 'Hooper Struve and Co. Ltd' seltzer bottle fragment (post-1963), two partial Victorian glass sugar crushers and clay pipe dating approximately from the late 18th-early 19th century. This context clearly contained a lot of residual material and indicates the extent to which the site has been disturbed in the post-medieval period. Natural deposits were not reached during excavations |
| Project dates                          | Start: 03-05-2016 End: 04-07-2016  |
| Previous/future work                   | Yes / No   |
| Any associated project reference codes | FHG16 - Sitecode   |
| Any associated project reference codes | 2015/05998/LBC - Planning Application No.  |
| Any associated project reference codes | 2015/05997/FUL - Planning Application No.  |
| Any associated project reference codes | 134 - SM No.   |
| Type of project                        | Recording project  |

|                    |                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Site status        | Scheduled Monument (SM)        |
| Current Land use   | Other 2 - In use as a building |
| Monument type      | NONE None                      |
| Significant Finds  | CLAY PIPE Post Medieval        |
| Significant Finds  | BOTTLE Post Medieval           |
| Significant Finds  | POT Post Medieval              |
| Significant Finds  | BOTTLE Modern                  |
| Investigation type | ""Watching Brief""             |
| Prompt             | Planning condition             |
| Prompt             | Scheduled Monument Consent     |

#### Project location

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Country          | England  |
| Site location    | GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM FULHAM The former King's Head Public House |
| Postcode         | SW6 3LQ  |
| Study area       | 49.73 Square metres  |
| Site coordinates | TQ 524307 176243 50.937315437569 0.169712759801 50 56 14 N 000 10 10 E Point     |

#### Project creators

|                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Name of Organisation      | Compass Archaeology |
| Project brief originator  | English Heritage    |
| Project design originator | Compass Archaeology |
| Project director/manager  | Geoff Potter        |
| Project supervisor        | Geoff Potter        |

| Type of sponsor/funding body | Landowner                                       |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Project archives</b>      |   |
| Physical Archive recipient   | Museum of London Archive                        |
| Physical Archive ID          | FHG16   |
| Physical Contents            | "Ceramics","Glass"                              |
| Digital Archive recipient    | Museum of London archive                        |
| Digital Archive ID           | FHG16   |
| Digital Contents             | "Ceramics","Glass","Stratigraphic"              |
| Digital Media available      | "Images raster / digital photography","Text"    |
| Paper Archive recipient      | Museum of London Archive                        |
| Paper Archive ID             | FHG16   |
| Paper Contents               | "Stratigraphic"                                 |
| Paper Media available        | "Context sheet","Photograph","Report","Section" |

### Project bibliography 1

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Publication type              | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  |
| Title                         | The former King's Head Public House, No.4 Fulham High Street, Fulham: An Archaeological Watching Brief |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)           | Aaronson, J. and Smith Nicholls, F.  |
| Date                          | 2016   |
| Issuer or publisher           | Compass Archaeology  |
| Place of issue or publication | 250 York Road, Battersea, London, SW11 3SJ   |



Description                      Short report detailing the results of the watching brief. This includes discussion of the background, the works, photographs, a plan of the location of the shaft, finds analysis, and interpretations / conclusions.

---

Entered by                      Florence Smith Nicholls (florence@compassarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on                      8 August 2016