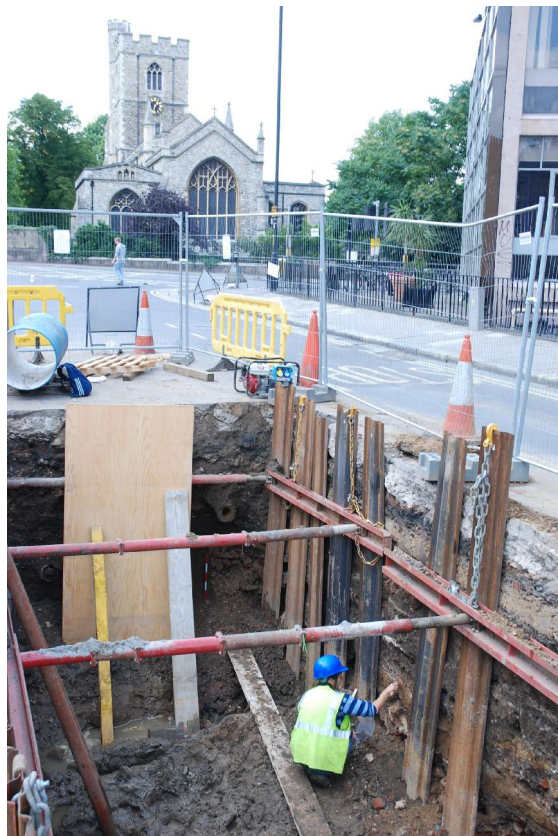


THAMES WATER WORKS (PLUG VALVES, METER INSTALLATIONS AND CROSS CONNECTIONS)

**FULHAM HIGH STREET AND GONVILLE STREET
(PUTNEY PMA ZR 4WDF)
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM**

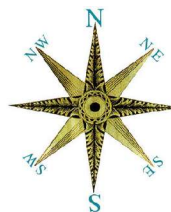
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



May 2010



COMPASS



ARCHAEOLOGY

THAMES WATER WORKS
(PLUG VALVES, METER INSTALLATIONS AND
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(PUTNEY PMA ZR 4WDF)
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Site Code: TZP 09
NGR: TQ 24382 75924 (centre)
Trench 1 TQ 24399 75930
Trench 2 TQ 24384 75888
Trench 3 TQ 24408 75951

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May 2010

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Abstract

A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken during Thames Water mains replacement works, specifically the installation of two plug valves, meter installations and cross connections in and around Fulham High Street. This area of Fulham has a very complex history and the works were a response to recommendations made by English Heritage and the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham for an archaeological watching brief (Observation & Recording). The watching brief was chiefly concerned with the three trenches, each measuring 15m x 4m x 2m deep, on Fulham High Street and Gonville Street, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (Centred at NGR TQ 24382 75924). The work took place between 23rd July 2009 and 26th August 2009.

Trench One was centered on TQ 24399 75930, Trench Two on TQ 24384 75888 and Trench Three on TQ 24408 75951.

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during contractors groundworks and consisted of the inspection and recording of all open works accessible during monitoring visits. The three trenches, exposed typical sequences of modern road layers overlying deep backfill deposits, which in turn overlay previously, truncated deposits in the form of demolished cellars. However, these deposits were fairly recent in date and relate to the extension of the roads such as Gonville Street, which took place at some time after c 1870 and most probably involved the clearance of these cellared buildings.

No significant archaeological finds or features were observed during the monitoring works although a small assemblage of residual and pottery dating to the second half of the 16th century was collected from backfill deposits dating to a later period [2], but these sherds were evidently redeposited as brick and mortar samples were also collected and these dated to the later 19th century.

In Trench 1 a natural silty clay deposit was observed at a general depth of 940mm below the current ground surface at circa +3.04m OD OD, but truncated by overlying backfill layers. This deposit is not a true brickearth being predominately a clay composition, but may be an alluvial deposit. In Trenches 2 and 3 a similar sequence was encountered with naturally deposited clay again appearing at approximately a metre below the current ground surface at +3.4m OD and +3.3m OD respectively.

No significant archaeological finds or features were encountered during this watching brief.

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1. Introduction

1.1 This report describes the results of a programme of archaeological monitoring undertaken during Thames Water mains replacement works, specifically the installation of two plug valves, meter installations and cross connections in and around Fulham High Street. This area of Fulham has a very complex history and the works were a response to recommendations made by English Heritage and the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham for an archaeological watching brief (Observation & Recording). The watching brief was chiefly concerned with the three trenches, each measuring 15m x 4m x 2m deep, on Fulham High Street and Gonville Street, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (Fig 1: centred upon NGR TQ 24382 75924).

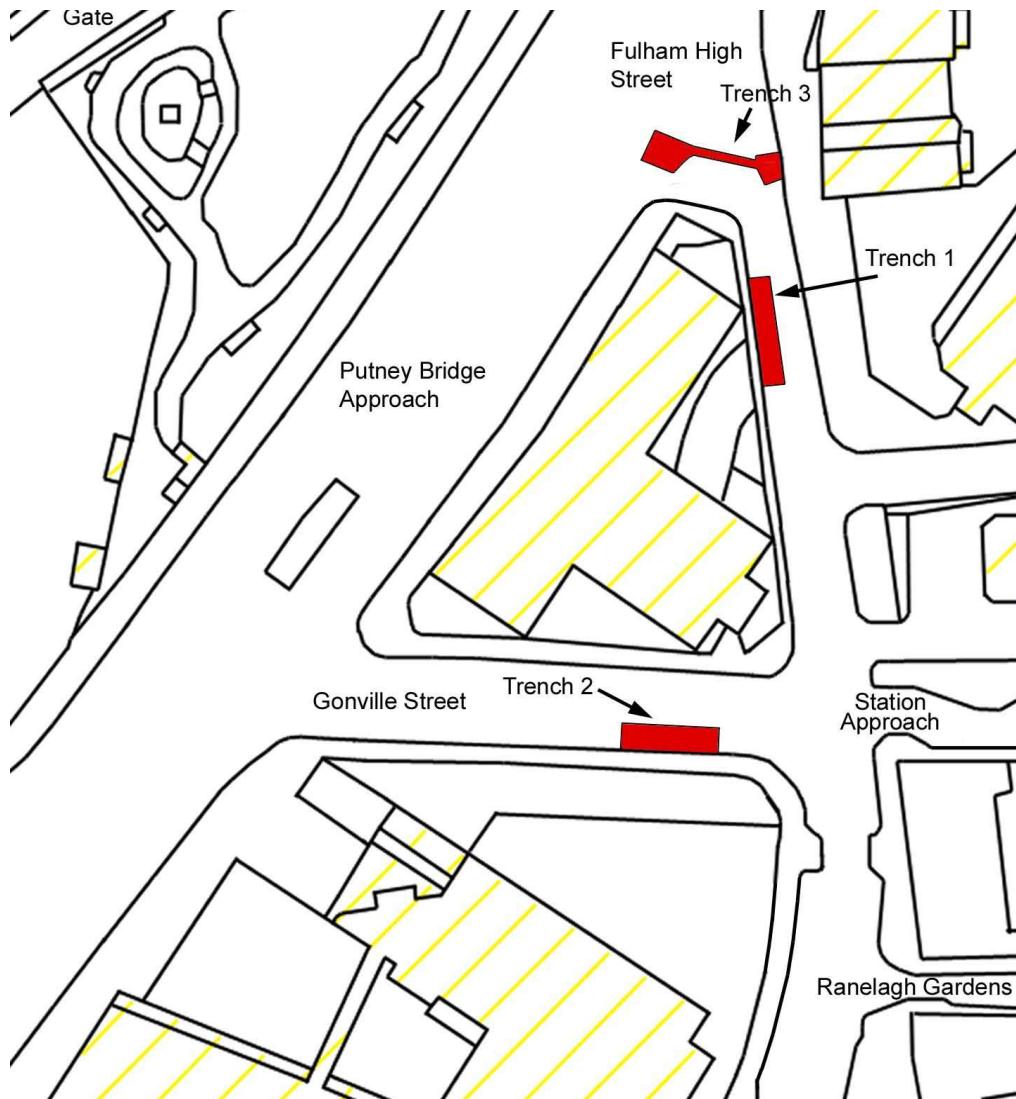


Fig 1 General location plan, showing the three areas of open cut excavation monitored during this watching brief (Trenches 1 to 3), in relation to the current Ordnance Survey plan.

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1.2 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the contractors' groundworks and formed a response to recommendations made by English Heritage and the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham for an archaeological watching brief (Observation and Recording).

1.3 Compass Archaeology are grateful to Thames Water for commissioning the project and to J. Browne Construction Co. Ltd for their assistance on site. We would also especially like to thank the following individuals for their help with the project:

Diane Abrams, English Heritage (GLAAS)
Claire Hallybone, Thames Water
Jim Breem, J.Browne Construction Co. Ltd
John Brown, Giffords
Paul Blinkhorn, independent pottery specialist

2. **Archaeology and the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham**

2.1 The watching brief areas lie close to Fulham Palace, the home of the Bishops of London for over a thousand years; the last Bishop in residence, Bishop Stopford, having moved out in 1973. The Palace is a Grade I Listed Building, its grounds, of just over 8 hectares, are a Scheduled Ancient Monument (GLM no 134) and, together with the adjoining Bishops Park, they are also included as Grade II* in the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest (*cf.* Fig 2). The watching brief works lie within an area of especial archaeological significance and local excavations by the Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group (FARG) since the 1970's have revealed that the area around Fulham High Street and the Palace was occupied during the Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman and Saxon periods. Fulham Palace is also known to have been the site of the manor house of the Manor of Fulham (which covered the same area as the present Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham). The area around Fulham High Street is also the centre of the medieval village of Fulham.

2.2 The Palace is situated at the head of Fulham Reach and was defended since its foundation (and most probably much earlier) by a large moat (or possibly in places moats), and this formed possibly one of the largest historic moated enclosures in England. The Palace is one of a number of palatial riverside sites that run from the Tower of London to Windsor Castle. Additionally, the grounds have historically been of considerable botanical and horticultural importance containing exotic plants and trees, the remnants of planting regimes that originated from the 16th and 17th centuries¹.

2.3 Archaeology forms part of the current London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham Revised Unitary Development Plan (UDP), adopted 8th August 2003. The UDP Proposals Map shows areas of the borough that have been defined as

¹ *This paragraph is extracted from the Fulham Palace Project Site Conservation Plan 2003 (SCP) produced by the Environment Department of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham Council and covers the Fulham Palace site, its outbuildings and grounds. The SCP is based on the substantial Fulham Palace Management Plan that was prepared in 1988 for the Council by a number of specialist consultants, see bibliography.*

Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs), the watching brief area lies within APA 1 (Fulham Village), identified under Policy EN7 of the LB of Hammersmith and Fulham Unitary Development Plan (2003). This includes Fulham Palace Road and Fulham High Street extending north to Oxberry Avenue and Buer Road, and extends to the east as far as the London Transport railway viaduct.

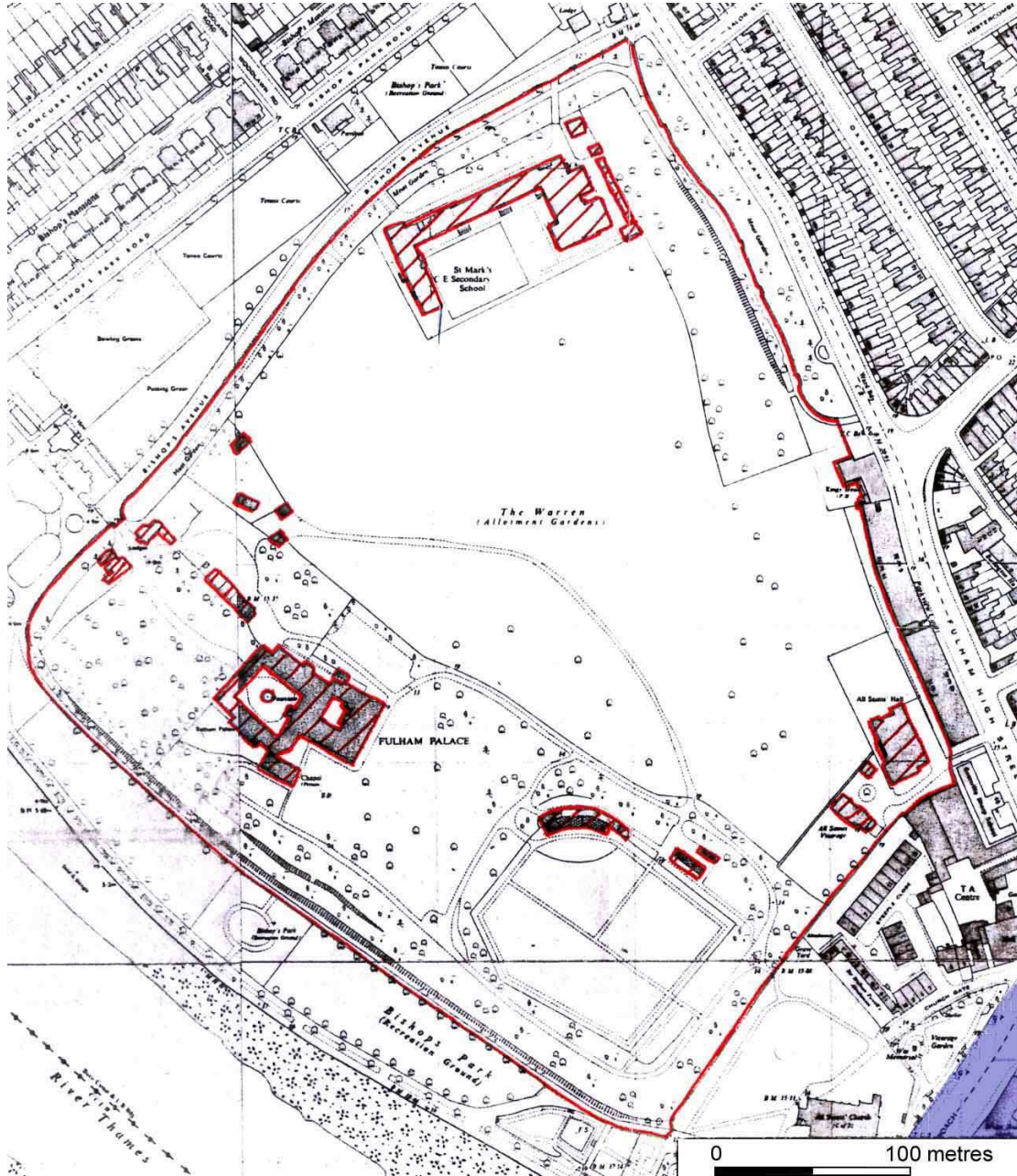


Fig 2 Plan of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Fulham Palace Moated Site (outlined in red) showing the close proximity of the watching brief area (shaded blue). The watching brief area is located just to the southeast of this map in the area around All Saints' parish church (bottom right), the scheduled area is shown outlined in red (the internal crosshatched areas are not scheduled).

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3. Site Location, Geology and topography

3.1 Location and Geology

The geological survey (British Geological Survey 1998: Solid and Drift Geology Sheet 270 South London 1:50,000 scale) indicates that the site lies on the well-drained First Terrace Gravels of the Thames floodplain (Kempton Park Gravel) comprised of gravels, sandy and clayey in part (*cf.* Fig 3).

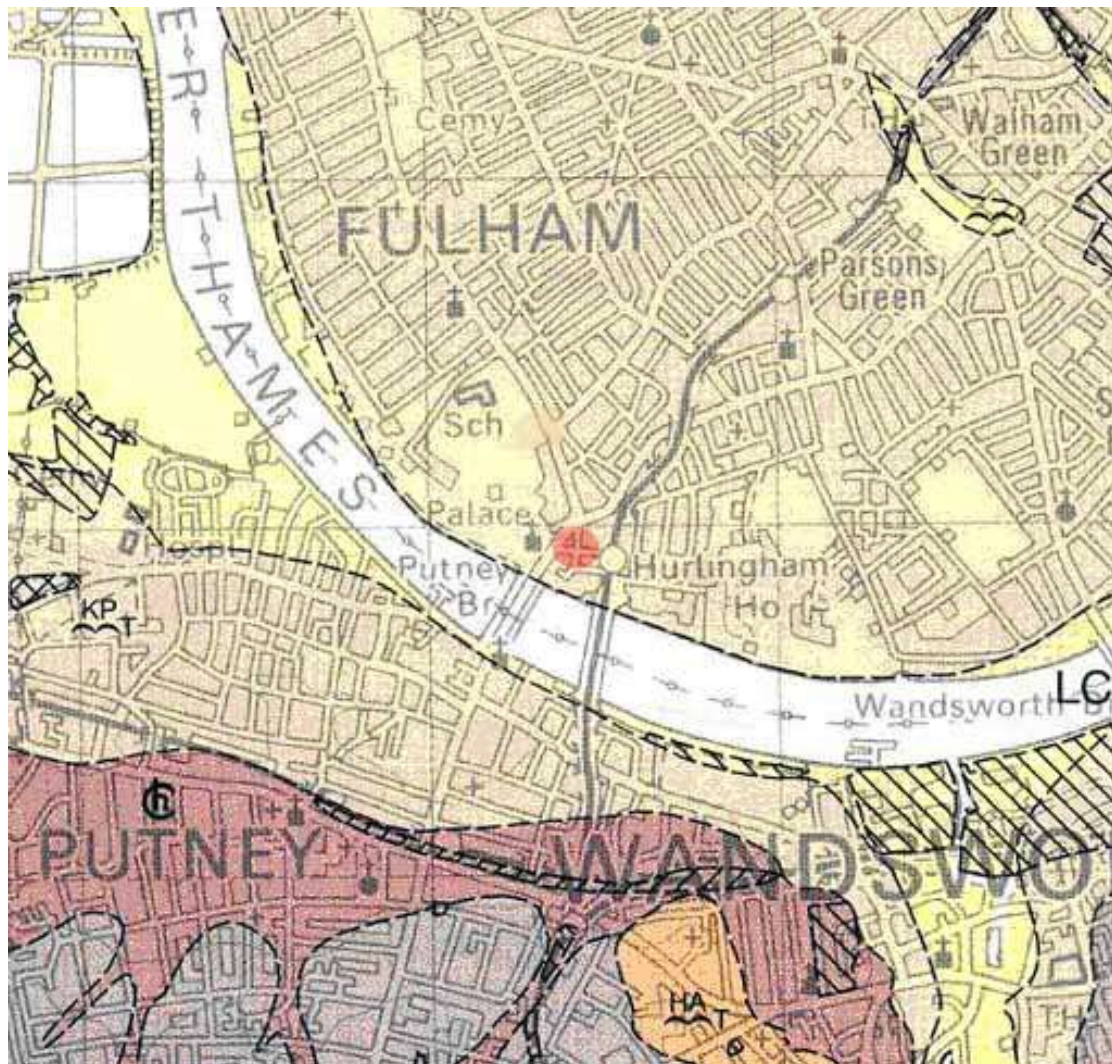


Fig 3 Extract from the British Geological Survey 1998: Solid and Drift Geology Sheet 270 South London 1:50,000 scale. The approximate watching brief location is shown circled in red situated on the River Terrace Gravels (shown in light brown, with alluvium in yellow). The local topographical anomaly of the Palace moat is not shown on the geological map, nor is the extent of the later localised brickearth deposits in this area.

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Fulham and Putney are situated on one of the few places along the Thames where the stable terrace gravels are not overlain with alluvial deposits and this, combined with their location at the extreme southern end of a large meander in the River Thames, are thought to have made this area of importance throughout the prehistoric period. The absence on both banks of the Thames of a marshy riverine zone of alluvium would have been beneficial for a ford or river crossing, although this has not been proven archaeologically and has been attested². Historians have put forward the theory that the origins of occupation appear to be centred on a probable prehistoric ford across the river, a little upstream of the present Putney Bridge. This lay at the southern end of the conjectured route of a contemporary trackway, thought to run to the north-east along the line of the Fulham Road. The conjectured line for this trackway is emphasised by a series of finds dating from the Neolithic to the early-Roman period³. A further prehistoric trackway is suggested to have run from the eastern part of Fulham towards the river, possibly on the line of Fulham High Street, i.e. in close proximity to the watching brief area⁴.

Additionally and perhaps supporting the evidence for an early crossing in this area, there have been a significant number of finds recovered from the river and foreshore in this stretch of the Thames (although many of these are poorly provenanced antiquarian records or the results of dredging or bridge, railway or river embankment works). This includes bronze work and flints. In 1887 the 1st-century AD fine iron 'Fulham Sword' with its decorated bronze scabbard, now in the British Museum, was dredged from the Middlesex bank of the river, but for a long time this was the only evidence for a Roman presence in Fulham.

In the immediate watching brief area the gravels are, however, often overlain by localised areas of fine-matrix sandy silt, generally known as brickearth and formed by periglacial processes of deposition. Brickearth deposits are widely recorded along Fulham High Street and most investigations in the area have encountered brickearth⁵. Sites to the east of Fulham High Street seem to have a shallow brickearth horizon over sands and gravels at about +3mOD⁶. The deposit encountered in this watching brief was a clay based component and may be an alluvial reworking of the brickearth horizon.

The general area between the site and the river was probably originally a natural eyot or island (or islands) of higher land (like Chiswick Eyot and Brentford Eyots) and Rocque's map of 1746 refers to the area as 'the Eights' (Fig 4). The well-drained gravels, combined with their location at the extreme

² Haselgrove, G. 'Early Fulham – a rejoinder' in *London Archaeologist* Vol 2. No. 1 1973

³ This paragraph is based upon data contained in the Fulham Palace 1988 Management Plan and the 2003 SPC.

⁴ Based upon suggestions by W. F. Grimes, and earlier comments by G. F. Lawrence *circa* 1920 *Greater London Sites and Monuments Record*, 053013

⁵ Brickearth was recorded at All Saints Primary School, Bishops Avenue in 2002 and was attested from observations made by FARG during an extension to the former St Mark's School in 1974. A watching brief by MoLAS in 2000 at the Moat School, Bishops Avenue revealed brickearth. At 31 Fulham Palace Road brickearth was encountered at 3.28mOD, sealing gravels at *c.* 3m OD.

⁶ Brickearth was encountered at 69^A Fulham High Street/423 New King's Road in 1997 at a height of +2.84mOD.

southern end of a large meander in the River Thames would have made the area attractive for settlement. The River Thames lies just to the south of the watching brief area and it is possible that several watercourses fed into the area and the Palace moat developed utilising a configuration of already extant natural water-sources. Therefore, the Palace moat may have been embanked or enclosed as a Saxon or medieval estate boundary, although an earlier (Roman or Viking) provenance has also been suggested⁷.

A stream is believed to be located in the area of the old Colehill Lane (now Lalor Street) possibly feeding the moat at its northern corner. This ancient stream, known as the 'Fulham Stream', apparently forked and one arm flowed down Bishop's Avenue to the Thames and the other flowed down Fulham High Street to the Thames at Putney Bridge, thus with the Thames on the south-west side, effectively forming the island that was to become the moated site⁸. Keith Whitehouse's excavations at 84-88 Fulham High Street in 1974 discovered a culvert and ditch that may be part of the now lost 'Fulham Stream'. The ancient Fulham Stream may have flowed along the approximate line of the present Fulham High Street and additionally provided water for the moat. Further excavations at 84-88 Fulham High Street in 2003 found that the line of Fulham High Street follows the western edge of the terrace gravels, before dropping dramatically into an alluvium filled depression with natural gravels occurring as low as -0.3mOD. Harward puts forward the theory that the depression may indicate the ancient channel of the Fulham Stream or less probably, he suggests an outer work of the moat cut across a partially infilled stream channel. Harward feels that the deposits do not represent moat fills, being extremely clean, but are more likely over-bank flood deposits and feels that if the moat were present on the site it would be confined to the extreme northwest corner⁹. The Compass Archaeology investigations at the rear of 4 Fulham High Street in 2005 and 2007 found similar clean alluvial over-bank flood deposits, but the close proximity to the moat-line on this site does suggest continuity with the moat and that the moat (or an outer work of the moat) extends further east than previously suggested¹⁰.

3.2 Topography

The general topography of the area slopes gently down towards the river along Fulham High Street (which is at *c.* +5.37m OD at the boundary of Bishops' Park and Fulham Palace Road and +6.1m OD in the centre of the road junction of the High Street and Fulham Road); dropping about two metres in height towards the river at Putney Bridge. The general surface levels in the area of the watching brief are at *c.* +4m OD.

Archaeological evidence, as discussed below in Section 4 suggests, however, that even though this area is low-lying and prone to flooding it still appears to have been generally favoured for settlement in prehistory. Local prehistoric finds and settlement patterns seem to indicate activity adjacent to the river and

⁷ Mills, P. and Whipp, D. 1980 p5

⁸ Arthur and Whitehouse, 1978, p46

⁹ Harward, C. 2003, 84-88 Fulham High Street, London SW6 London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, *Unpublished MoLAS report*

¹⁰ Miles, M. 2005 the King's Head Public House (Zulus) 4 Fulham High Street, London SW6 London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, *Unpublished Compass Archaeology report*.

the availability of a navigable river and probably established track-ways indicate that this area may have been favoured for settlement (although not farming necessarily) in prehistory.

The area is characterised by major watercourses, most noticeably the Thames, but also lesser tributaries such as the Counters Creek and other streams some now canalised which created the gravel islands on which the moated site was founded.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The following is drawn principally from a survey of the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and this record is amalgamated with the available documentary sources. Again it must be stated that much of the data presented here is based upon the research undertaken by Keith Whitehouse for Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group (FARG), Simon Thurley and Warwick Rodwell (for Fulham Palaces) and many others and is merely rearranged here in order to accurately assess the archaeological potential of the watching brief area:

4.1 Prehistoric (500,000 BC to AD 43AD)

The Terrace Gravel geology suggests a potential for early prehistoric finds, particularly flint implements, and this has not been confirmed by the pattern of finds material and by fieldwork. The Sites and Monument Record has a small number of antiquarian entries relating to Palaeolithic finds from the general Fulham area, compared to the numerous early Palaeolithic (500,000 to 12,000 BC) handaxes that have been found from the river gravels elsewhere within the Tertiary basin. The presence of such early tools within the gravels is not fully understood and must be viewed in relation to the developing landscape: they may be derived from destroyed land surfaces of earlier interglacial events or may even have been discarded by bands of people making hunting forays to the edge of the ice sheets, conceivable in summer months¹¹. At present, there is no direct archaeological evidence to suggest early prehistoric activity in this immediate area however, it cannot be entirely ruled out.

A significant number and widespread distribution of prehistoric artefacts, dating to the Mesolithic (*c.*10,000 - 4,500 BC), Neolithic (*c.*4,500 to 2,300 BC), Bronze Age (*c.*2,300 to 700 BC) and Iron Age (*c.*700 BC to 43 AD) has been recorded during excavations undertaken by FARG since 1972 within the Palace grounds and elsewhere in Fulham. The collected Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork and other artefacts from all these excavations forms a major assemblage and early prehistoric activity and most probably settlement must be assumed for this area, although this settlement may have been possibly transitory and based upon the riverine zone rather than in the form of established farming communities.

There is also significant evidence for activity in the area in later prehistory and Iron Age pottery sherds have been recovered from several locations within the

¹¹ Wymer JJ *The Palaeolithic Period in Britain* p20 in Bird J & Bird DG (eds)

SAM, however mainly some distance away from the watching brief area and north of the Palace. However, prehistoric finds, including Neolithic to Iron Age pottery and worked flint, have also been recovered by the Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group (FARG) just to the south east of the Palace¹². It is also possible that the sherds of currently undated gritty pottery recorded from 4 Fulham Palace Road by Keith Whitehouse in 1984 may be Iron Age in date, although they could equally date to the Saxon or medieval periods.

4.2 Roman (AD 43 to 410)

The main Roman settlement of Londinium, concentrated within the square mile now known as the City, was established soon after the Roman occupation in AD 43 and was a thriving town by AD 60. A river crossing was established, with a suburb across the river in Southwark. Londinium was linked to the Roman road network and ribbon development (and cemeteries) developed along the roads out of the city. Londinium would have need a considerable agricultural hinterland to provide essential supplies and evidence from elsewhere in the region suggests this took the form of small satellite farming communities, farmsteads and villa estates often in proximity of the roads which served Londinium¹³. The Roman roads of radiating out of London are fairly well defined and their courses known.

A crossing point of more than local significance certainly appears to have been established no later than the Roman period (AD 43 to c.410), and has remained ever since. The historical geography of Fulham, and to a lesser extent that of Putney, is fundamentally derived from its Roman origins as one of a pair of settlements with a fording point between them. It is postulated that the initial crossing point may have been located at the south east corner of what is now the moated Palace site.

Quantities of Roman material indicative of a small 3rd and 4th century settlement were also recovered during excavations within the moated area of the Palace¹⁴. Excavations in the grounds immediately to the north of the Palace produced evidence for 4th-century occupation. In addition, a number of finds of Romano-British pottery, coins and building debris have been recorded from within the moat. It has been suggested that the earthworks associated with the moat may have originated as the defences of this Roman settlement, but there is no conclusive evidence for this¹⁵.

¹²Arthur P R & Whitehouse K W, 1978 Report on excavations at Fulham Palace Moat, 1972-73, *Trans London Middx Archaeol Soc* 29, 45-72

¹³Nielsen, R 1996 'Russell Road, Kensington, London W14. An Archaeological Assessment'

¹⁴Arthur P R & Whitehouse K W, 1978 Report on excavations at Fulham Palace Moat, 1972-73, *Trans London Middx Archaeol Soc* 29, 45-72

¹⁵ Mills P & Whipp D, 1980 The Archaeology of Hammersmith and Fulham, information in this section is also extracted from the Fulham Palace SCP.

4.3 Saxon (AD 410 to 1066)

The first link between the area of Fulham Place and the Bishops of London comes from the 17th century James manuscript in the St. Paul's Cathedral archives which quotes (presumably from an old cartulary no longer extant) the text of a charter dated to about 704-5 by which a certain Bishop Tyrhtilus, Bishop of Hereford 688 to c.710 sold the lordship of 'Fulanham' with the consent of Sigehard, King of the East Saxons, and Coenred, King of the Mercians, to Waldhere or Wealdheri, Bishop of London 693 to c.705. This is the first occasion on which a Mercian King seems to have exercised jurisdiction in Middlesex, although we can only conjecture as to what the area and buildings on the site were like¹⁶.

We therefore know that the land around Fulham Palace was acquired by the Bishop of London in the early 8th century, although there is no record of a building on the site until the second quarter of the 11th century. The location of settlement in the early and middle Saxon periods is uncertain and its nature is enigmatic. The probability that occupation was focused near the river crossing, perhaps in the close vicinity of the watching brief area near All Saints Church is possible, but as yet without proof¹⁷.

The first Saxon episcopal house, whatever its form, would have been timber-framed, and the researches of FARG have pointed to the south-east corner of the present Moated Site, as a possible location. Archaeological excavation has revealed that there was a massive infilling of ditches with debris containing large amounts of 13th-century pottery and burnt material in this area and it seems possible that the site was at least partially abandoned around this time. Certainly this ties in with the first reference to the original chapel in 1231. The chapel seems to have been a substantial stone structure, apparently similar in form to that which still survives at Lambeth Palace. The chapel was demolished in 1764 and its rubble used as infill beneath the Palace's Eastern Quadrangle¹⁸.

There is documentary evidence for a Viking camp at Fulham, which was possibly more prolonged and complex than the single wintering recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for AD 879 (winter AD 879-880):

In this year the pagans set out for Cirencester from Chippenham and stayed there one year. In the same year, too, a body of the pagans drew together and sat down in winter quarters at Fulham on the Thames. In this year the pagans left Cirencester for East Anglia and occupied and divided the region. And in the same year the pagans, who had before sat down at Fulham, went over the sea by way of France to Ghent and remained there one year¹⁹.

¹⁶ 'Early Charters of St. Paul's', ed. Marion Gibbs (Camd. Soc. 3rd Ser. lviii), p. 3, dates the charter to c. 704-5. from 'Domesday Survey: Introduction V', A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 1: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.asp?compid=22107>.

¹⁷ Fèret, C. J. 1900 Fulham Old & New. Vol 1

¹⁸ Extracted from the 1988 Plan

¹⁹ Translation from Anglo Saxon Chronicle, ed. by Edmund Gibson 1962

A small collection of Viking period artefacts have been reported from the Thames in the vicinity of Fulham Palace. Rodwell claims that the original shape the moat and bank of the SAM is characteristic of the Viking period and may be evidence of a temporary Viking encampment. He identifies the camp as a large 'D' shaped enclosure, defined by two or three roughly concentric ditches and banks. Rodwell argues that this camp was reused by the later Saxon settlement, when a small defended camp was built in the south-east corner of this earthwork, which later also contained All Saints Church and the general watching brief area. The west and north-east arms of the palace moat were part of the defensive circuit, whilst the original east side included the area in which Fulham village subsequently developed, but the earthwork may be of earlier origin²⁰. However, by late Saxon times the Thames may no longer have been readily fordable as the steady sinking of the land in relation to sea level and the moat may also reflect a Saxon or medieval estate boundary. The radiocarbon date from the King's Head (King's Mansions), 4 Fulham Road, site indicates activity in the middle Saxon period²¹. In fact it is probable that the earthworks are the product of several periods of construction, and that they reflect the varying uses of the site over time²².

Within the northern part of the SAM there is evidence for an inner ditch that may also be of medieval origin. This ran roughly parallel with Fulham Palace Road and was also punctuated by a series of ponds.

Settlement in the Late Saxon period was at least partly contained within a small but defended enclosure (a *burh*) in the southeast corner of the earlier earthwork within the area of the watching brief. The parish church was in existence by this time and the manorial centre may have been adjacent to it or elsewhere within the earlier earthwork. A number of finds and artefacts from this period have been uncovered across the Moated Site; most particularly in the extreme north and the south-west corners of the infilled Moat where an assemblage of Saxon pottery has been uncovered²³.

4.4 Early Medieval (AD 1066 to c. 1300)

By 1086, the time of the Domesday Book, Fulham appears to have been fairly prosperous with ample ploughland, meadows, woodland and a small weir, or fish trap. By then, areas of land were allocated to Normans and some burgesses of London, the latter of whom were possibly the predecessors of the affluent Londoners who held large estates in Fulham during the Medieval period.

There is no evidence from the Domesday Survey that in the 11th century Fulham village possessed a church. However, the first known rector was

²⁰ Rodwell W, 1988 *Fulham Palace, London, SW6, Archaeological Appraisal and Plan*, for Fulham Palace Management Plan

²¹ *Greater London Sites and Monuments Record*, 050948

²² Again, much of this information is based upon Prof. Rodwell's research for the 1988 Fulham Palace Plan.

²³ *ibid*

appointed in 1242 when a church must have existed. This medieval church at All Saints was demolished in 1880 except for its 15th century tower.

The Manor of Fulham is recorded in Domesday as follows:

In Fuleham [Fulham] the Bishop of London holds 40 hides. There is land for 40 ploughs. To the demesne belong 13 hides and there are 4 ploughs. Among the Frenchmen (franc') and the villeins there are 26 ploughs and there can be 10 more. There 5 villeins each [have] 1 hide, and [there are] 13 villeins each on 1 virgate, and 34 villeins each on ½ virgate, and 22 cottars on ½ hide, and 8 cottars with their gardens (de suis hortis). Among the Frenchmen (francigen') and certain burgesses of London [there are] 23 hides belonging to the land of the villagers (de terra villanorum). Under them dwell 31 villeins and bordars. [There is] meadow for 40 ploughs; pasture for the cattle of the vill. From half a weir (gurges) [is rendered] 10s. [There is] wood[land] for 1,000 pigs and [yielding] 17d. The whole is worth £40; when he received it [it was worth] the same; T.R.E. £50. This manor belonged and belongs to the bishopric.

In the same vill Fulchered holds of the Bishop of London 5 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne [there is] 1 plough and [there is] 1 plough among the villeins, and there can be a third. There [are] 6 villeins on ½ hide, and 4 cottars on 8 acres, and 3 cottars. [There is] meadow for 1 ox; pasture for the cattle of the vill; wood[land] for 300 pigs. The whole is worth 60s.; when he received it [it was worth] the same; T.R.E. 100s. Two sokemen, who were the men of the Bishop of London, held this land. They could not give or sell [it] without the bishop's permission T.R.E.²⁴.

The heart of the early medieval village of Fulham was almost certainly not on the site of the present Palace and would have been centred around the area now occupied by All Saints Church, i.e. the watching brief area. Around the early 12th century the Bishop of London changed the layout of the site and distanced himself from the earliest Fulham settlement around the church by building a double-moated homestead enclosure in the south-west corner of the old earthwork and former defended camp (the Paddock). This area contained the early medieval bishop's manor house building securely positioned within the new double ditched homestead moat. The Bishop's mill (which probably had its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period) would have been established by this time and it lay between the secular settlement and the bishop's manor house.

By the 13th century an average-sized moated homestead enclosure would not have been adequate to contain a major episcopal house. Therefore, the manor house was rebuilt on a new site, now marked by the eastern courtyard of Fulham Palace. The new house took the form of three or four separate buildings including the chapel (which survived until 1764), the hall, a two-storey chamber block and a detached kitchen (a fragment of the chamber block walling may survive in a cellar in the north-east corner of the Palace). The new Palace courtyard was built by a 13th century bishop outside the confines of the small defended enclosure.

²⁴ 'Domesday Survey: Translation of the text', A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 1, pp. 119-29. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.asp?compid=22108>.

The 13th century relocation of the Palace to its present site left the former homestead enclosure to serve as the manorial farm enclosure. The new residence was approached from the north. It seems likely that the approach would have had to have been appropriately impressive since the bishop would by then have been accustomed to receiving royal and episcopal guests at his manor house. At this time the formal delineation of the great moated enclosure took place, and partly reused earlier earthworks, the moated enclosure now possibly forming one of the largest and most impressive medieval monuments of this kind in England. The bishop therefore probably took the opportunity to convert the redundant earthworks to create an exceptionally extensive moat out of them, enclosing what in effect was a small park. Thus, it may be suggested that the Fulham Palace Moat was created in its final form in the early-13th century, using elements of earthworks dating back to the 9th century or earlier²⁵.

Additionally, the movement from the defended enclosure appears to have presaged the development of formal gardens.

One of the first references to a crossing of the Thames dates from 1210 when reference is made to a ferry when the harness of King' John's horse was conveyed across the river at Fulham. Attempts to establish a bridge in 1671 failed and the first wooden toll bridge was built in 1729. It remained in use as a toll bridge for over 150 years and was not freed from tolls until 1880. Designed by Sir J.W. Bazalgette, the five-span bridge which replaced it was built in 1882-6, but now was no longer known as Fulham Bridge, but renamed Putney Bridge²⁶.

4.5 Later medieval and post-medieval (1300 to date)²⁷

The development of the watching brief area is directly influenced by the expansion of the palace site. In the 14th century the manor house buildings were united by the formation of an enclosed courtyard, some of the southwest range and the great vaulted kitchen surviving until 1814-18. In the mid 15th century a royal visit prompted repair works to the grounds, which referred to the Farm, the Great Garden and the Vine Garden. In the later 15th century the Great Hall was constructed with adjoining service rooms, the later 15th century hall was at ground level with two 'great chambers' (still intact in 1647).

In the early 16th century more service accommodation was added and some of this work is attributed to Bishop Fitzjames (1506-22) whose arms were carved over one of the doorways; Fitzjames may also have been responsible for the walled garden. Around this time, *circa* 1500, a second courtyard was built. This West Court was set out as three additional ranges around an irregular quadrangle, with the recently rebuilt hall and service range forming the fourth side.

²⁵ Extracted from the SCP.

²⁶ Haselgrove, D. 1968 Fulham, Church Gate and its surroundings'.

²⁷ Much of this section is reproduced directly from Weiss, A. 'Fulham Palace Conservation Management Plan' and 'Fulham Palace and Grounds Interpretation Strategy, Consultation draft June 2003', *LB of Hammersmith and Fulham Council Services, Environment Department*.

Other additions of the Tudor and Elizabethan period include a state wing on the north side of the east court (demolished 1715), a long gallery and two further minor courtyards. The 1647 Parliamentary Survey shows the Tudor Palace at its fullest extent. The early Tudor palace had four cardinal entrances radiating from the central well head or fountain: on the east lay the connection with the domestic court, via the screens-passage; on the west was the broad archway to the farmyard and the moat bridge beyond; to the north ran a passage to the Great Garden and to the south a similar entrance from the kitchen garden. A surviving 'Tudor Arch' and garden wall to the east of the house were in existence delineating a substantial garden at this time.

The first notable garden enthusiast at the Palace was Bishop Grindal (1559-70) who, among other things, introduced the Tamarisk and cultivated a selection of choice grapes and other fruits, which he often sent as gifts to Queen Elizabeth. The Dovehouse or Outer Court are one of nine enclosed areas identified from this period. This was the farmyard within the moat and it contained a range of 16th century farm buildings on the north side and a dove house in the southeast corner. The kitchen garden was located to the south of the Palace, part of a Tudor brick wall surviving between the southwest corner of the Palace and the line of the moat to the south.

Three orchards are also recorded. The Plumb Garden, square walled in brick to the east of the palace. The line of the north wall is known, as is the point where it abutted the existing walled garden, both the existing wall and the wall adjacent to the palace continued south to the moat. The Walled or large Orchard was within the south east corner of the moated area, sharing the wall with the Plum garden and the Little Orchard to the north. The Warren, a large area to the north was recorded as having been divided into three closes of pasture. The layout of the Stuart gardens are recorded in some detail by Rocque (*cf.* Fig 4), when sold by Parliament to Colonel Harvey in 1647, the Palace grounds were 36 acres and contained some 700 trees within the moated area .

During the episcopacy of Bishop Compton (1675-1713) the Palace gardens were of national importance with over a thousand species of exotic trees and shrubs. Bishop Compton was a patron of botanical and horticultural studies and sponsor of plant collectors, aided by George London, the most renowned and highly skilled gardener of his day. London tended the plants sent from North America to Bishop Compton by his missionary botanist John Banister. The principal developments were the enlargement, formalisation and slight reorientation of the Great Garden, Rose Garden and Stone Gallery garden.

The Palace could be approached from four directions. The most important entrance was from the River Thames to the south, the Bishop's stairs landing place through the formal gardens. The Bishops' choice of residence close to the Thames shows the importance of the river as a means of transport at this time, the river was the quickest and safest route to and from the centre of London and the seat of government. The second entrance was from the north across the Warren. A third entrance for service access was from the farmyard

to the west and the fourth entrance was across a bridge over the moat to the east between the orchards and kitchen garden.

The 17th century however heralded the Reformation and in 1642 bishops were abolished and their Palaces seized by Parliamentarians. All episcopal property was surveyed and much was sold – including Fulham.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Bishop Juxon retired to Fulham only to be expelled by the Parliamentary Surveyors who surveyed the manor in 1647. Their survey describes the Palace and its grounds in minute detail and presents a comprehensive description of what was almost certainly the Tudor Palace at its fullest extent. The manor and Palace were bought by Colonel Edmund Harvey for £7,617 2s 10d in 1647. Harvey, a Colonel of Horse, took part in the trial of Charles I though he refused to sign the death warrant. In 1649 he was made commissioner of Customs and Navy Commissioner (though he was subsequently removed for corruption) and was of sufficient position to entertain Cromwell at Fulham in 1657. He seems to have made few alterations to the Palace save for the construction of a tithe barn probably in 1654 (demolished 1953). However, following the Restoration, many bishops bought their Palaces back; Fulham returned to the Bishop of London and the Palace was repaired, despite having been relatively well cared for during the Commonwealth. However, from 1715 the Palace began to contract in size, being reduced in stages from a rambling medieval and Tudor complex to a more compact residence, several buildings being demolished or remodelled.

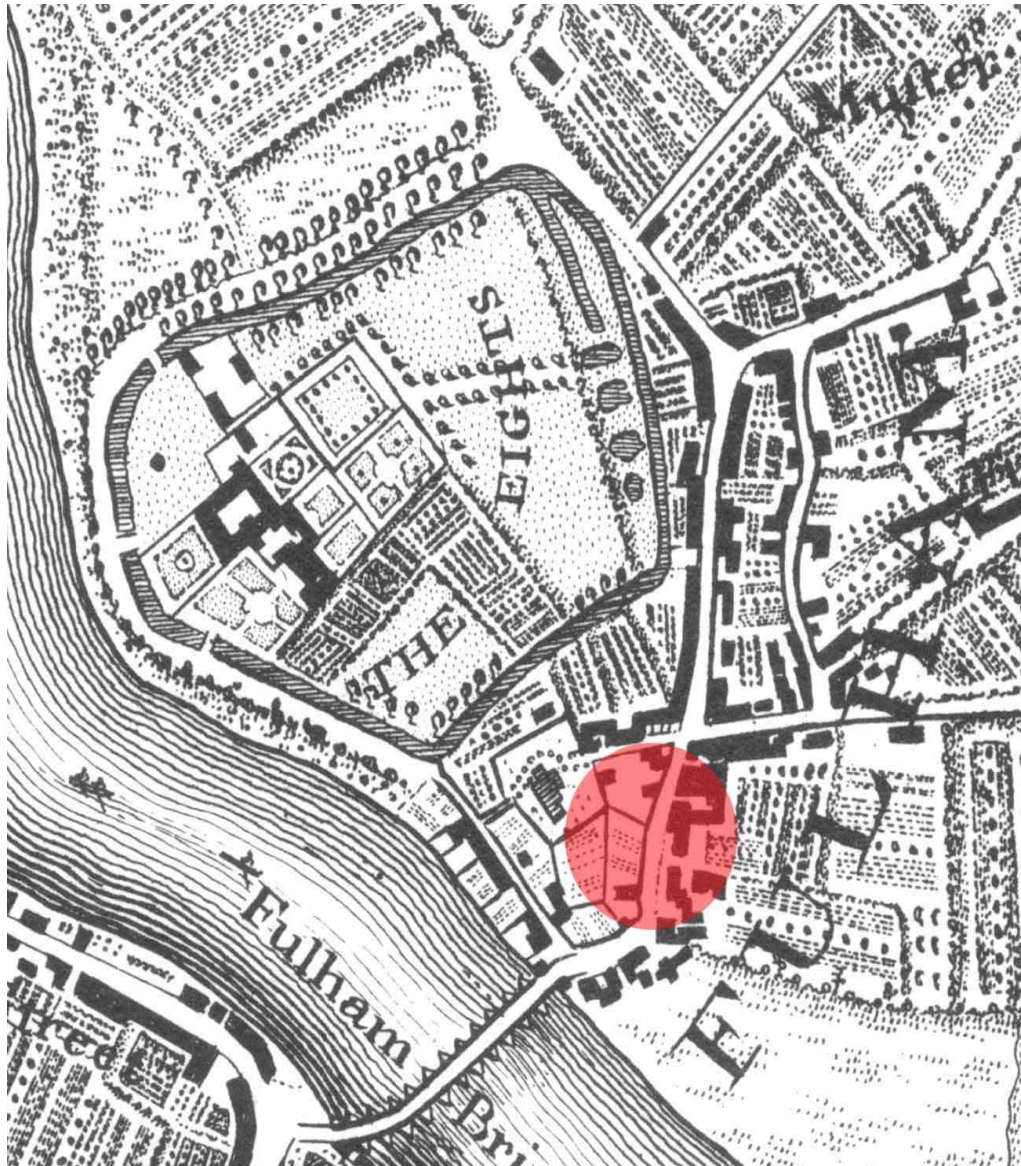


Fig 4 Extract from John Rocque's 'Plan of the City of London...and the country near ten miles round' published c. 1746. The general watching brief area is shown in red.

Rocque clearly indicates quite widespread development of the Fulham area mainly as a linear spread along the principal roads. Rocque also appears to show the early boat barge bridge, but this may be the first 'Fulham Bridge' a wooden toll bridge that was built in 1729. Individual tenements are mentioned from 13th century and many of these may still be seen on Rocque's map facing the roads in this area. Both sides of Fulham High Street are filled with properties fronting the road and in the area of the site a double moat is clearly shown with the inner moat delineated by a series of irregular ponds. The rear of the properties is shown as laid out to garden between the street frontage and the outer moat line. A similar configuration of the later road layout is shown.

One of the most important sites in Fulham at this time would have been the site of Fulham Pottery which was located lying between was in now Fulham High Street, Burlington Road and New Kings Road. The pottery was

established in 1671-1672 by John Dwight, who was the first Englishman to produce stoneware in this country (and experiment with porcelain). Sites associated with the manufacture of Fulham Pottery have been extensively excavated since 1971. Buildings are shown on Rocque on the Fulham Pottery site, but whether these are the pottery or residential units is not clearly defined.

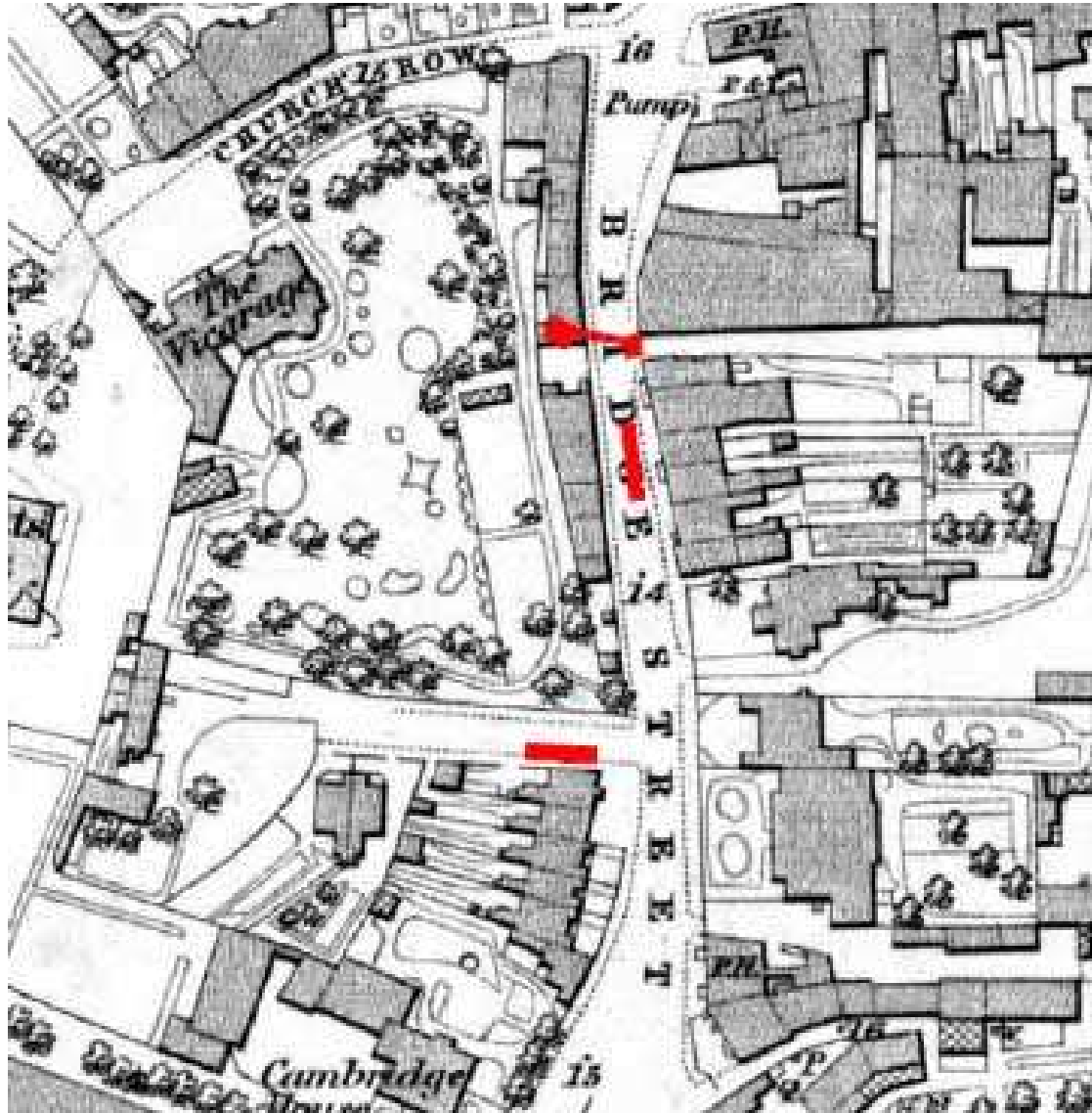


Fig 5 Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition 25 inch map of 1860-67, showing the later 19th century road layout, in relation to the three watching brief trenches.

The 20th century saw the grounds falling into neglect and the moat was drained and partly infilled with builders' rubble in 1921-24, which was widely regarded by the press as an act of vandalism.

5. The Archaeological Programme

5.1 Standards

The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (in particular, *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork, Guidance Paper 3*). Works also conformed to the standards of the Institute for Archaeologists (*IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full Member of the Institute. The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used were directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

5.2 Fieldwork

The archaeological watching brief concentrated on the three areas of open-cut trenching, so that any surviving evidence could be investigated, identified and recorded. More limited observation was made during the excavation of other nearby works forming part of the pipeburst and insertion works.

The watching brief generally required one archaeologist on site to monitor works and to investigate and record any archaeological remains. This took place in the form of regular site visits throughout July and August of 2009. On 29th August 2009, following the discovery of deep stratigraphy in Trench 2 two extra archaeologists were called in to record these deposits, and adequate time was allowed for investigation and recording by the on-site groundworks team. The archaeological strata were recorded and all archaeological work took place without disrupting the works programme. The Client and English Heritage were also kept advised of the progress of the archaeological fieldwork.

5.3 Methodology

All deposits and features were investigated and recorded in stratigraphic sequence, and where appropriate finds dating and brick and mortar samples were recovered (*cf.* Section 6.5). All trench locations and significant deposits and features were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* trench record sheets and/or sketched or drawn in plan or section, generally at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. The fieldwork record was supplemented as appropriate by photography.

5.4 Post-Excavation work

The records from the archaeological project will be ordered in line with MoL *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives* and will be placed in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive as part of the ongoing programme of archive deposition.

Finds and samples have been treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London's *'Standards for the Preparation*

of Finds to be permanently retained by the Museum of London'. Finds and artefacts will be retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although building material may be discarded following assessment

At present there is no provision for the further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirement would be discussed with the Client and with English Heritage.

6. The Archaeological Watching Brief

Archaeological monitoring in the Putney Bridge area in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham consisted of regular visits by one archaeologist to observe and record areas of open ground works. Three trenches were scheduled to be excavated, two on Fulham High Street and one on Gonville Street.

The archaeological monitoring within the designated area was designated the site code TZP 09.



Fig 6 General view of Trench 1 on Fulham High Street, looking northwest towards the vicarage gardens across Putney Bridge Approach. The building to the left is Riverbank House (also known as Bridge House North), no. 1 Putney Bridge Approach. Trench 3 can be seen in the distance at the junction with Putney Bridge Approach (right).

6.1 Trench One: Fulham High Street

Trench 1 was located on Fulham High Street, where a single rectangular trench was excavated immediately adjacent to the western kerb outside no. 1 Putney Bridge Approach (*cf.* Fig1 for location plan and Figs 6 to 8).



Fig 7 General view showing the location of Trench 1 on Fulham High Street, looking approximately southwest.



Fig 8 General view of Trench 1, looking north along Fulham High Street with Trench 1 in the foreground and Trench 3 visible in the distance just to the right of the red bus. The building on the right is Simms Court, with the Temperance pub visible across Putney Bridge Approach.

Trench 1 was aligned north to south and measured 12.5m north south x 2.4m east west and was excavated to a depth of 2.12m, (+1.89m OD, the current ground surface on the road at the northeast corner of Trench 1 being +3.98m OD). The original watermain was exposed in the centre of the trench (*cf.* Figs 9 to 11).



Fig 9 View of Trench 1 after excavation to the original watermain, looking north-north-east towards Simms Court.

In Trench 1 the stratigraphic sequence was of road make up layers of tarmac overlying a concrete hardcore, which were observed to a depth of 240mm below the current ground surface at +3.94m OD. Below this level was a very dark brown gravel and sand made ground deposit, apparently of fairly recent date, which appeared to be related to service trenching and road makeup activities. Underneath this made ground was a greenish grey sand and gravel deposit, which again appeared to be either a service trench fill or a road consolidation layer. This deposit contained large and small fragments of 19th century and later brick and tile building material (CBM). At the base of the trench at a general level of *circa* 940mm deep (+3.24m OD) lay a light brownish yellow silty natural brickearth. This deposit had been clearly cut by the construction of the large watermain and it was apparent that the brickearth deposit had been partially reworked possibly by alluvial events and by some also by the construction of the original watermain. No archaeological finds or features were evident in Trench 1.



Fig 10 Detail of Trench 1 looking north and showing the west facing section of the trench on Fulham High Street. The stratigraphic layers can be seen: at the top the road make up layers of tarmac and concrete hardcore; overlying the modern made ground deposits with the yellow natural brickearth appearing at a depth of *circa* 940mm in the section at a height of +3.24m OD.



Fig 11 General view showing the location of Trench 2 on Gonville Street, looking approximately west towards the Premier Inn, 3-5 Putney Bridge Approach, from the junction with Fulham High Street and Station Approach. The church gates and Putney Bridge Approach can be seen in the distance.

6.2 Trench Two: Gonville Street

Trench 2 was located on Gonville Street, approximately 3m west of the junction with Fulham High Street and again took the form of a single rectangular trench. It was excavated immediately adjacent to the southern kerb outside the Premier Inn, 3-5 Putney Bridge Approach (*cf.* Fig 1 for location plan and Figs 11 to 12).



Fig 12 General view of Trench 2 on Gonville Street, looking west towards the parish Church of All Saints.

Trench 2 measured 13m east to west x 3.3m north to south and was excavated to a depth of 2.28m, (+2.18m OD, the current ground surface on the road at the northeast corner of Trench 2 being +4.38m OD). The original watermain was exposed in the centre of the trench (*cf.* Fig 12).



Fig 13 Detail of the lower half of the south facing section of Trench 2 prior to removal of the watermain.



Fig 14 General view of Trench 2 looking east, again prior to removal of the pipe.



Fig 15 General view of Trench 2 after the pipe had been disconnected. The pipe was in places resting on top of a roughly constructed brick wall, which appears to have been constructed when the pipe was in place as the mortar was splaying out of the joints very noticeably on the northern side of the wall. The wall was evidently contemporary with the pipe in this area.



Fig 16 General view of the northern (south facing) section of Trench 2

In Trench 2 the stratigraphic sequence was of road make up layers of tarmac overlying a thick concrete hardcore, which were observed to a depth of 440mm below the current ground surface at +3.93m OD. Below this level was a series of banded road make up and levelling layers to a depth of *circa* 1.2m at +2.73m OD. Beneath these was another series of banded deep deposits that extended to a depth of 2m below the current ground surface at a height of +0.93m OD. These deposits were banded sands and dark grey brown made ground/ backfill layers which were all of a fairly recent date, containing brick and CBM dating to the later 19th century. This material and especially the thick basal layer (c 400mm) of brick demolition rubble contained large complete bricks and stone fragments deposits in a loose matrix, with large voids suggest a demolition event. This most likely was when Gonville Street and the surrounding roads were altered, which from map evidence took place at some time after 1870, and involved the demolition of previous buildings that may have included cellars.

This deposit contained large and small fragments of later 19th century and later brick and tile building material (CBM) as well as a small selection of residual pottery sherds dating to the second half of the 16th century.



Fig 17 Detail of the northern (south facing) section at the very eastern end of Trench 2, showing the demolition deposits at a higher level and a thick clay deposit containing inclusions of CBM and concrete at the base of the sequence.



Fig 18 The northern (south facing) section in the centre of Trench 2, showing the various strata which have accumulated over the later 19th century brick demolition layer at the base of the sequence.



Fig 19 Detail of the northern section in the centre of Trench 2 showing the lower strata of the sequence and 19th century brick demolition layer at the base.



Fig 20 The west (east facing) section of Trench 2 showing the cut (to right of the scale) through the demolition layers for the construction trench for the watermain.



Fig 21 Detail of cut and fills of the pipe trench, with demolition layers to the right of the pipe trench cut.



Fig 22 Collecting dating material from the basal layers of the archaeological sequence in the northern section of Trench 2.

6.3 Trench Three: Fulham High Street

Initially a 'T' shaped trench was observed orientated to the east lying outside Simms Court, Fulham High Street and was 11m east west and between 2.4m and 1m wide in places. Further excavation ended with a 3.3m (east west) by 3.6m (north south) box trench. Excavation was undertaken to a maximum depth of 2.1m, however, generally the trench was recorded as being 1.8m deep. The trench lay across the eastern end of the junction between Putney Bridge Approach and the far northern end of Fulham High Street. As with Trench 3 distinct strata were recorded from the trench and trench sections including a light brown firmly compacted sandy made ground deposit that cut another distinct darker brown sandy deposit, which contained moderate amounts of chalk flecking and CBM inclusions throughout the deposit. However, dating material from these deposits indicate that they were of a later 19th century or 20th century date and represent road make up layers or demolition deposits relating to the development of the road system in this area from the later 19th century. No significant archaeological finds or features were encountered and all deposits contained concrete and inclusions of fragments of later brick and CBM.



Fig 23 East of Putney Bridge Road and West of Simms Court, barriers for Trench 1 can just be seen to right of image



Fig 24 General view of Trench 3, looking northeast.



Fig 25 Distinct strata in Trench 3, cut by large block of modern concrete to the west, these deposits are all broadly contiguous in date and relate to the road construction works after *circa* 1870.

6.4 Pottery Analysis (Paul Blinkhorn)

The pottery assemblage comprised five sherds with a total weight of 236g. It all occurred in a single context, [2] from trench two and probably dates to the second half of the 16th century. The fabric codes utilized are those of the Museum of London post-Roman type-series (Vince 1985), as follows:

BORDG: Green-glazed Border ware, 1550-1700. 1 sherd, 5 g.

FREC: Frechen Stoneware, 1550 – 1700. 1 sherd, 15g.

PMR: Post-medieval redware, 1580 – 1900. 3 sherds, 216g.

They are all typical finds in the city of London and its hinterland. The three sherds of PMR are all from the rim and body of the same vessel, probably a large jar, and the sherd of FREC is from the rim of a mug. These are very common products of the respective industries. Context [2] also yielded brick and mortar samples and other fragments of CBM, which were of later 19th century or 20th century in date. The 16th century pottery sherds are therefore redeposited in this later context and are an indication of the significance of this area in the early post-medieval period, but do not materially inform on the stratigraphy of the watching brief area.



Fig 26 Reconstruction of the three sherds of Post-medieval redware dating to 1580 – 1900 from context [2] in Trench 2, showing the profile above and rim and body decoration below.

6.5 Brick and Mortar Analysis (*Compiled by Compass Archaeology from analysis of the brick samples carried out by John Brown*)

During the fieldwork a total of eight brick samples were removed from Trenches 2 and 3. The brick samples frequently included examples of mortar.

Brick samples from context [2] indicated a later post-medieval date and were broadly unremarkable, some earlier bricks were encountered in the basal sequences from Trench 2, but additionally London Stock fragments were also noted within these contexts.

Three examples of bricks from context [2] were of fabric Type 3033, uneven bases; typical dimensions 215mm x 105mm x 59mm and 220mm x 108mm x 58mm. These also included one underfired example. Broadly dated to 1450-1700, but more likely the latter part of this period. However, these bricks were in a mixed demolition rubble context with later bricks, including some yellow stock bricks.

Together the fabric type and character of mortar indicate a date of this deposit [2] to be *c* 1800-1900, although obviously earlier structures once stood in this area.

7. Post-excavation work, reporting and the site archive

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of this report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

Copies of this report will be supplied to the Client, English Heritage, the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) and the local studies library.

A short summary of the fieldwork is appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form, and in paragraph form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the *London Archaeologist* (Appendices I and II).

The records from the archaeological project will be ordered in line with MoL *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives* and will be placed in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive as part of the ongoing programme of archive deposition.

8. Summary and Conclusions

Archaeological monitoring of water mains replacement and renewal works in this area exposed no significant archaeological finds or features.

No significant archaeological finds or features were exposed during the course of the watching brief, however, five sherds of pottery that were dated to the late 16th century were recovered redeposited in a later strata. The exposed sequence of deposits observed during the monitoring consisted of road make up layers, tarmac and a concrete hardcore overlying made ground deposits. The road make up was generally observed to a depth of 240mm. In Trench One and Two modern made ground deposits were observed below the concrete hardcore with

older deposits beneath them towards the base of the trench. In Trench Two the sequence was more complex with demolition deposits surviving dating to *circa* 1870 or later. Trench Three revealed mainly modern made ground deposits. Natural yellowy clayey brickearth deposits were observed on Fulham High Street and Gonville Street in trench one and trench two in accordance with the observations of previous excavations within the area. The majority of excavations exposed typical sequences of modern road layers overlying road clearance demolition deposits, made-ground and service related deposits.

Natural clay was observed in some areas, generally heavily truncated by overlying modern layers. 19th century building rubble was observed in made-ground layers in various trenches and probably represents the development of the area during this period.

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APPENDIX 1

OASIS ID: compassa1-69420

Project details

Project name	Thames Water Renewal Works, Putney Bridge, LB of Hammersmith and Fulham: Archaeological Monitoring
Short description of the project	<p>Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during contractors groundworks and consisted of the inspection and recording of all open works accessible during monitoring visits. The watching brief was chiefly concerned with the three trenches, each measuring 15m x 4m x 2m deep, on Fulham High Street and Gonville Street, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. The work took place between 23rd July 2009 and 26th August 2009. The three trenches, exposed typical sequences of modern road layers overlying deep backfill deposits, which in turn overlay previously, truncated deposits in the form of demolished cellars. However, these deposits were fairly recent in date and relate to the extension of the roads such as Gonville Street, which took place at some time after c 1870 and most probably involved the clearance of these cellared buildings.</p> <p>No significant archaeological finds or features were observed during the monitoring works although a small assemblage of residual and pottery dating to the second half of the 16th century was collected from backfill deposits dating to a later period [2], but these sherds were evidently redeposited as brick and mortar samples were also collected and these dated to the later 19th century. In Trench 1 a natural silty clay deposit was observed at a general depth of 940mm below the current ground surface at <i>circa</i> +3.04m OD, but truncated by overlying backfill layers. This deposit is not a true brickearth being predominately a clay composition, but may be an alluvial deposit. In Trenches 2 and 3 a similar sequence was encountered with naturally deposited clay again appearing at approximately a metre below the current ground surface at +3.4m OD and +3.3m OD respectively.</p>
Project dates	Start: 23-07-2009 End: 26-08-2009
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TZP 09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM FULHAM Thames Water Renewal Works, Fulham High Street and Gonville Street (Putney PMA ZR 4WDF), LB of Hammersmith and Fulham: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Postcode	SW1
Study area	226.16 Square metres
Site coordinates	524399 175930 524399 00 00 N 175930 00 00 E Point
Site coordinates	524384 175888 524384 00 00 N 175888 00 00 E Point
Site coordinates	524408 175951 524408 00 00 N 175951 00 00 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	English Heritage/Department of Environment
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	Jonathan Henckert
Type of sponsor/funding body	Thames Water Utilities

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	Yes
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Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London archive
Digital Contents	Standard archive contents
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archive
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Notebook - Excavation', ' Research', ' General Notes', 'Photograph', 'Report'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Thames Water Works (Plug Valves, Meter Installations and Cross Connections) Fulham High Street and Gonville Street (Putney PMA ZR 4WDF), LB of Hammersmith and Fulham: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Henckert, J
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	5-7 Southwark Street, Southwark, London, SE1 1RQ
Description	In-house developer report A4 41 pages

Entered by	Jonathan Henckert (mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	16 December 2009

Appendix II: London Archaeologist Summary

Site Address: Thames Water Renewal Works (Plug Valves, Meter Installations and Cross Connections) Fulham High Street and Gonville Street (Putney PMA ZR 4WDF), LB of Hammersmith and Fulham

Project type: Watching brief.

Dates of Fieldwork: 23rd July 2009 - 26th August 2009

Site Code: TZP09

Supervisor: Jonathan Henckert

NGR: NGR: TQ 24382 75924 (centre)
Trench 1 TQ 24399 75930
Trench 2 TQ 24384 75888
Trench 3 TQ 24408 75951

Funding Body: Thames Water Utilities Ltd

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during contractors groundworks and consisted of the inspection and recording of all open works accessible during monitoring visits. The watching brief was chiefly concerned with the three trenches, each measuring 15m x 4m x 2m deep, on Fulham High Street and Gonville Street, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. The three trenches, exposed typical sequences of modern road layers overlying deep backfill deposits, which in turn overlay previously, truncated deposits in the form of demolished cellars. However, these deposits were fairly recent in date and relate to the extension of the roads such as Gonville Street, which took place at some time after *c* 1870 and most probably involved the clearance of these cellared buildings.

No significant archaeological finds or features were observed during the monitoring works although a small assemblage of residual and pottery dating to the second half of the 16th century was collected from backfill deposits dating to a later period [2], but these sherds were evidently redeposited as brick and mortar samples were also collected and these dated to the later 19th century. In Trench 1 a natural silty clay deposit was observed at a general depth of 940mm below the current ground surface at *circa* +3.04m OD, but truncated by overlying backfill layers. This deposit is not a true brickearth being predominately a clay composition, but may be an alluvial deposit. In Trenches 2 and 3 a similar sequence was encountered with naturally deposited clay again appearing at approximately a metre below the current ground surface at +3.4m OD and +3.3m OD respectively.