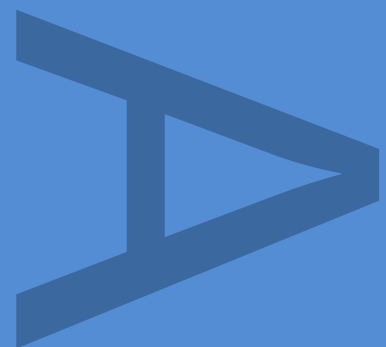


**THE MISSION HALL,
PUTNEY, SW15 1PP
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**LONDON BOROUGH OF
WANDSWORTH**

**SITE CODE: MSN 12
REPORT NO: R11327**

NOVEMBER 2012



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION


Site Name

THE MISSION HALL, PUTNEY, SW15 1PP

Type of project

Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Control

| | | | |
|--|--------------|--|----------|
| Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code | | | K2955 |
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THE MISSION HALL, PUTNEY, SW15 1PP

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE: MSN 12

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: REF 2012/3356

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 2400 7548

WRITTEN AND RESEARCHED BY: SHANE MAHER
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED
NOVEMBER 2012

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
November 2012

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at The Mission Hall, Walker Place, Putney, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW15 1PP.
- 1.1.2 Two trenches were excavated in the garden of the Mission Hall, one to the south and one to the southeast of the main building.
- 1.1.3 The investigation recorded the natural sedimentary sequence for the site to consist of river terrace gravels overlain by silt sand deposits.
- 1.1.4 Horticultural soil deposits were recorded in both trenches overlaying the natural.
- 1.1.5 A post medieval posthole was observed truncating the ploughsoil in Trench 2.
- 1.1.6 Brick walls associated two properties visible on the 1849 Tithe Map were exposed in Trench 2.
- 1.1.7 Modern deposits of topsoil and garden soils sealed the site.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at The Mission Hall, Walker Place, Putney, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW15 1PP. The site is a sub rectangular shaped parcel of land currently occupied by a building and garden. It is bounded to the east by Walker Place, The Coat and Badge public house to the south and residential properties to the west and north. The site covers an area of 815.9 m2 and is centred at NGR TQ 2400 7548 (see Fig. 1).
- 2.1.2 The archaeological works were carried out between 6th and the 9th November 2012, and was commissioned by Mr Matt Kellar of M&N Properties UK Limited. The work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2012) and following English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage GLAAS 2009).
- 2.1.3 The site is located within a locally designated Archaeology Priority Area.
- 2.1.4 The archaeological evaluation was supervised by Shane Maher and was project managed by Peter Moore, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The work was monitored by Mark Stevenson, English Heritage (GLAAS).
- 2.1.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 2.1.6 The site was allocated the unique site code MSN12.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

Regional Policy: The London Plan

- 3.1.3 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by “The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Consolidated with Alterations since 2004” (Feb 2008). It includes the following policy relating to archaeology within central London:

Policy 4b.15 Archaeology

The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and Boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London’s archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their DPDs for protecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments and archaeological assets within their area.

Local Policy: Archaeology in Wandsworth and the Unitary Development Plan (UDP)

- 3.1.4 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Wandsworth, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Borough’s ‘Unitary Development Plan’ 2003 and the draft archaeology policy, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.
- 3.1.5 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council’s Archaeological Policy:

Archaeology

Objective: To ensure the preservation or recording of important archaeological remains.

78. Archaeological remains are part of the Borough’s heritage and should not be destroyed without record. Modern methods of site clearance tend to destroy remains, though redevelopment may provide an opportunity to carry out archaeological investigation. English Heritage has identified areas of greatest likely archaeological importance in the Borough called Archaeological Priority Areas (see Proposals Map). These include the Thames and the Wandle Valley. Many archaeological finds have

been found outside these areas and important remains may be found elsewhere in the Borough. The Council will consult, and be guided by English Heritage (Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service) on the archaeological implications of development proposals. When there is good reason to believe that there are remains of archaeological importance on a site, the Council will consider directing applicants to supply further details of proposed development, including the results of archaeological desk-based assessment and archaeological field evaluation, before the application is determined. In appropriate cases developers should adopt measures which allow the remains to be permanently preserved in situ. In other cases, the Council will require provision for the excavation and recording of the remains prior to development commencing, and the analysis, interpretation and appropriate publication of results. Archaeological investigations should be carried out in accordance with the Code of Practice of the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group.

Policy TBE14

Where development involving ground disturbance is proposed in Archaeological Priority Areas, the Council will require developers to make provision for archaeological investigation. Normally the submission of an archaeological evaluation report will be requested prior to determination. Archaeological investigation may also be required elsewhere in sites of archaeological potential.

Policy TBE15

In appropriate cases, the Council may also require preservation in situ, or excavation. The recording and publication of results will normally be required.

The site is within an Archaeological Priority Zone as set out in the Wandsworth Unitary Development Plan.

Planning Permission

- 3.1.6 The archaeological evaluation was in advance of the proposed residential development of the site in response to a condition on planning permission Ref: 2012/3356.

4 EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The main aim of the archaeological work is initially to identify any archaeological remains surviving within the site prior to commencement of construction works so as to inform the planning process and facilitate their removal before or during construction. Any such remains may require further mitigation, subject if necessary to discussions between GLASS, PCA and the Client. This mitigation will normally comprise preservation by record (archaeological excavation and recording, and/or watching brief). If the remains are identified as being of national significance it may be appropriate, subject to design parameters, to preserve in situ.
- 4.2 A subsidiary aim is, if possible, to set the site in its local archaeological context, and to compare the archaeological evidence encountered with that recorded previously in its vicinity.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1.1 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 256 North London) shows the geological sequence on the site as Kempton Park Gravels, which overlies a solid geological sequence of London Clay.
- 5.1.2 The archaeological evaluation encountered the gravels in both trenches between 7.68m OD and 7.48m OD. Overlying this was a deposit of fine silty sands recorded between 7.88m OD and 7.64m OD.
- 5.1.3 At the time of the evaluation the site was comprised a building and a garden. The existing ground surface is roughly level between 9.21m OD (by Trench 2) and 9.11m OD (by Trench 1).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

General

- 6.1.1 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA) as defined by the London Borough of Wandsworth.
- 6.1.2 The Archaeological Desk Based Assessment on a nearby site at ICL House, Putney High Street and Brewhouse Street, Putney SW15 (Hawkins 1997) contains an account of the known archaeological and historical background of the site. The archaeological content of this document is summarised below.
- 6.1.3 There is a concentration of Roman activity north of Lacy Road and west of Putney High Street. The study site lies on the southeastern edge of this zone.
- 6.1.4 Putney is derived from the Anglo Saxon “puttas” meaning landing stage.
- 6.1.5 Fisheries and a ferry are mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. In 1290 Edward 1 is mentioned using the ferry. A short ferry to Fulham and a long ferry to Westminster were known from this time till 1729.
- 6.1.6 The parish church of St. Mary’s which lies approximately 200m to the north east of the study site was first mentioned in 1291. By the 13th Century Putney High Street had been established.
- 6.1.7 In the Nicholas Lane map of 1636 the high street can be clearly seen with numerous properties fronting it.
- 6.1.8 The 1849 Tithe map and the 1st Edition OS 1865 map show a terrace of six properties on the study site called Wickham’s Rents, and were mentioned in Charles Booth’s Survey into Life and Labour in London (Charles Booth Online Archive - Book 145 1899). They were described as “mixed, some comfortable, some poor” and are coloured purple on the poverty map.
- 6.1.9 A Mission Room (St. Mary’s), in Walkers Place, is mentioned in Kelly’s Kent, Surrey & Sussex Directory of 1891. A property (the Mission Hall) can be clearly seen on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map, replacing the three northern properties in the terrace. The London County Suburbs Directories 1908 and 1914 list “St. Mary’s Mission House and Upper Grade Schools and Mission”.
- 6.1.10 The site is currently home to a cookery school and various businesses.

7 METHODOLOGY

- 7.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2012) which was approved in advance by Mark Stevenson, English Heritage GLAAS. The aim of the work was to define and characterise any archaeological deposits and features, in order to allow an assessment to be made of the heritage potential of the site, and the impact upon it from the proposed development.
- 7.1.2 The evaluation comprised two stepped trenches. Both trenches were located in the garden of the Mission Hall (see Figure 2).
- 7.1.3 Originally both trenches were to measure 5.1m by 2.6m on the surface, but due to the presence of live services and access issues it was deemed necessary to alter this. Trench 1 measured 4.94m x 3.2m at ground level and 3.15m x 2.24m at the base with a maximum depth of 1.71m. The northern 1m of Trench 1 had to be abandoned due to the presence of two small metal service pipes. Trench 2 measured 3.36m x 5.8m at ground level and 1.32m x 3.62m at the base with a maximum depth of 1.9m.
- 7.1.4 The trenches were opened using a 360° mini mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision in spits of no more than 100mm at a time, and the modern overburden and low grade archaeological horizons were removed until natural or archaeological horizons was encountered. The trenches were stepped at a depth of c.0.3m to enable safe access to the natural gravels.
- 7.1.5 The trenches were cleaned by hand, recorded and photographed. Recording of the deposits was accomplished using the Single Context Recording Method on proforma context and planning sheets. Contexts were numbered and are shown in this report within squared brackets. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10.
- 7.1.6 The baselines and section pins were surveyed using GPS survey equipment.
- 7.1.7 A Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) was established, using GPS survey equipment, on the northwest corner of the paving slabs bordering the garden pond at a value of 8.97m OD.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

Seven Phases of activity were noted during investigations:

- Phase 1 represents the natural drift geology encountered during investigations
- Phase 2 represents the horticultural soil
- Phase 3 represents the period of post-medieval activity
- Phase 4 represents activity in the 19th century
- Phase 5 represents the 20th Century and the modern over burden seen across site

Trench 1 (Figure 4 Section 1, Plates 1 and 2)

Phase 1

- 8.1.1 A natural, light to mid yellowish brown, sandy gravel [5] was recorded between 7.64m OD and 7.58m OD. This was overlain by a layer of soft, light reddish brown, silty sand [21] observed at 7.74m OD.

Phase 2

- 8.1.2 Sealing the natural was a horticultural soil type deposit of soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand [4]. Noted between 8.19m OD and 8.06m OD, this was 0.5m thick and extended beyond the trench limits. A single abraded fragment of Roman tile Fabric 3006 was recovered from this and spot dated 50-160+.

Phase 4

- 8.1.3 In the south of the trench a garden soil like deposit of compact, light greyish brown, sandy silt [3] with frequent fragments of mortar was seen overlying [4]. This was recorded in section at 8.54m OD to be 0.35m thick. Truncated to the north, by modern gardening activities, this layer extended beyond the trench limits to the east, west and south. Pottery sherds, clay tobacco pipes and a bone needle case were recovered from this layer. Spot dates for these are in the range 1580-1900.

Phase 5

- 8.1.4 A layer of dumped material, truncated to the north and south, comprising medium to large fragments of light greyish white mortar [2] was noted at 8.59m OD to be 0.53m thick. This extended beyond the eastern and western excavation limits.
- 8.1.5 Modern deposits of garden material covered with topsoil sealed the trench.

Trench 2 (see Figures 3 & 4, Section 2, Plates 3, 4 and 5)

Phase 1

- 8.1.6 The natural sandy gravels [19] were observed throughout the trench between 7.68m OD and 7.48m OD, this is the same deposit noted in Trench 1. A layer of soft light reddish brown silty sand [27] (same as [21]) was seen above the gravels between 7.88m OD and 7.78m OD, to be 0.35m thick, extending beyond the excavation limits.

Phase 2

- 8.1.7 Sealing the natural, a deposit of horticultural soil material [24] (same as [4]) was recorded extending beyond the trench limits, between 8.27m OD and 8.12m OD, to be 0.5m thick. Pottery sherds and a clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from this and spot dated 1580-1910.

Phase 3

- 8.1.8 A posthole [26], with steeply sloping sides and a concave base, was seen in section at 8.23m OD to have a width of 0.55m and a depth 0.65m. This was filled by a soft, mid to dark greyish brown, silty sand [25] which yielded a small quantity of pottery, spot dated 1580-1900.

Phase 4

- 8.1.9 Posthole [26] was sealed by a thin layer of soft, light to mid greyish brown, silty sand [23] containing frequent fragments of CBM, mortar and coal. This was noted between 8.25m OD and 8.12m OD measuring 2.3m in length and 0.07m thick.
- 8.1.10 On the southern edge of the excavation the horticultural soil [24] was covered by a deposit of compact, dark greyish brown, sandy silt [15] which was observed at 8.48m OD measuring 0.26m north to south by 0.80m east to west and 0.30m thick. A thin layer of firm dark greyish brown sandy silt [14] resembling a beaten earth floor was seen covering [15]. This was recorded at 8.53m OD measuring 0.8m north to south by 1.5m east to west and 1.5m thick.
- 8.1.11 Excavations in this trench revealed a series of external and internal walls relating to the 19th century properties seen on the 1849 Tithe map and the 1st Edition OS map 1865, which predate the Mission Hall. The external walls extended beyond the northern and southern excavation limits.
- 8.1.12 A linear construction cut [13], for wall [10], measuring 0.8m north to south by 0.06m east to west and 0.48m deep was seen truncating the earthen floor [14] at 8.53m OD. Wall [10]

was seen to be aligned north to south between 8.93m OD and 8.69m OD, measuring 3.30m north to south by 0.30m east to west and 0.85m in height. It was constructed using narrow frogged brick, Fabric 3032, measuring 225mm x 98mm x 66mm, bonded with a soft grey clinker mortar. The construction cut was backfilled with a deposit of loose, mid yellowish brown, sandy silt [12]. At 3.6m to the east, of [10], wall [9] was recorded between 8.92m OD and 8.69m OD measuring 3.0m north to south by 0.32m east to west and 0.82m in height. This was the eastern wall of the property and the construction materials used were the same as those of wall [10].

- 8.1.13 Internal brick structure [7] is the remnant of a back to back chimney breast, serving a northern and a southern property, with walls [6] and [8] as their internal property division walls.
- 8.1.14 Structure [7] was noted at 8.97m OD measuring 1.04m north to south by 1.22m east to west and 0.74m in height. This was constructed using narrow frogged brick, Fabric 3032, measuring 230mm x 98mm x 66mm, bonded with a soft grey clinker mortar. A small brick pad [11], possibly a hearth base of flue structure, was recorded at 8.92m OD within the northern property's fireplace. This measured 0.36m north to south by 0.80m east to west and was constructed from wide frogged brick, Fabric 3032 measuring 107mm x 68mm.
- 8.1.15 Abutting both [7] and [10] wall [6] was noted between 8.71m OD and 8.65m OD measuring 0.22m north to south by 1.20m east to west and 0.31m in height. This was constructed from narrow frogged brick, Fabric 3032R, measuring 102mm x 60mm with a soft grey sandy mortar.
- 8.1.16 Wall [8] which abutted [7] and [10] was seen between 8.71m OD and 8.65m OD measuring 0.22m north to south by 1.16m east to west by 0.42m in height. Narrow frogged brick, Fabric 3032, measuring 98mm x 66mm and a similar mortar (as [6]) were used.
- 8.1.17 Deposits of loose light grey brown sandy silt were recorded in section as [17], [18] and [20] between 8.50m OD and 8.38m OD with a maximum thickness of 0.4m. These are the same backfill deposit and are probably the levelling for the floor between walls of the southern property. Pottery and clay tobacco pipe recovered from this deposit were spot dated to the late 19th century. In the eastern edge of the trench a small remnant of a mortar floor was seen at 8.46m OD. This measured 0.32m north to south by 0.48m east to west and 0.03m thick.

Phase 5

- 8.1.18 The archaeology was sealed by demolition material covered with topsoil.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1 The archaeological work encountered untruncated river terrace gravels in both trenches. In Trench 1 this was at depths between 7.64m OD and 7.58m OD and in Trench 2 between 7.68m OD and 7.58m OD. A deposit of fine silty sand was seen sealing the gravels in both areas of investigation. This is the interface layer between the natural gravels and the ploughsoil above.
- 9.1.2 No evidence of prehistoric activity was seen during investigations.
- 9.1.3 Spot dates from the finds recovered from the horticultural soil deposits gave a wide date range, probably due to the land being continually used for a long period of time. The fragment of residual Roman tile recovered from Trench 1 hints at a presence nearby, which is what was expected due to the site's location.
- 9.1.4 A post-medieval posthole seen in Trench 2 may relate to garden activity in the early 19th century..
- 9.1.5 The earthen floor to the south of the posthole, may be related to the interior of this structure, as it is unlikely that this type of surface would survive being left in the elements.
- 9.1.6 The exterior and interior walls recorded in Trench 2 are probably the remnants of the southern two properties seen on site the Tithe map of 1849 through to the 20th century. These have been named as Wickhams Rents and are mentioned in Charles Booths Survey of Life and Labour in London and Poverty Map.
- 9.1.7 The investigations show the archaeology to be concentrated in the west of site, to the south of the 1970's extension (to The Mission Hall) in Trench 2.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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1st Edition OS map 1865

OS map 1894

The maps Descriptive of London Poverty 1898-99

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Matt Keller of M&N Properties UK Limited for commissioning and funding this investigation and for his support throughout.
- 11.1.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Mark Stevenson of English Heritage for monitoring the work.
- 11.1.3 The author would like to thank Joe Brooks for his work on site. Thanks are given to Richard Archer for the surveying, Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations, Chris Jarret for his identification and dating of the pottery and clay tobacco pipe, and Kevin Hayward for identifying and dating of the ceramic building material.
- 11.1.4 Special thanks are given to Peter Moore for his project management and the editing of this report.

12 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

| CONTEXT No | TYPE | AREA | PLANS | NS / ELEV | DESCRIPTION | HIGHEST LEVEL |
|------------|---------|---------------|----------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|
| 0 | | | | | | |
| 1 | Layer | Test Pit 1 | N/A | 5 | Alluvium | 1.76m OD |
| 2 | Layer | Test Pit 1 | N/A | 5 | Sandy Silt | 1.12m OD |
| 3 | Layer | Test Pit 1 | N/A | 5 | Silty Clay | 0.82m OD |
| 4 | Layer | Test Pit 1, 2 | N/A | 5, 6 | Terrace Gravels | 0.57m OD |
| 5 | Layer | Trench 2 | N/A | 1 | Alluvium | 2.00m OD |
| 6 | Layer | Trench 2 | N/A | 1 | Sandy Silt | 1.75m OS |
| 7 | Layer | Trench 2 | Trench 2 | 1 | Sandy Gravels | 1.22m OD |
| 8 | Layer | Trench 2 | N/A | 1 | Clayey Silty Sand | 2.07m OD |
| 9 | Layer | Trench 2 | N/A | 1 | Sandy Clayey Silt | 2.22m OD |
| 10 | Fill | Trench 2 | Trench 2 | 1 | Sandy Gravel Fill | 1.74m OD |
| 11 | Cut | Trench 2 | Trench 2 | 1 | Cut | 1.74m OD |
| 12 | Layer | Trench 2 | N/A | 2 | Sandy Clayey Silt | 2.18m OD |
| 13 | Layer | Trench 2 | N/A | 2 | Silty Clay | 2.08m OD |
| 14 | Fill | Trench 2 | N/A | 2 | Fill | 1.67m OD |
| 15 | Fill | Trench 2 | Trench 2 | 2 | Fill | 1.49m OD |
| 16 | Fill | Trench 2 | Trench 2 | 2 | Fill | 1.11m OD |
| 17 | Cut | Trench 2 | Trench 2 | 2 | Ditch Cut | 1.67m OD |
| 18 | Layer | Trench 2 | Trench 2 | 2 | Sandy Clay | 1.57m OD |
| 19 | Layer | Trench 2 | Trench 2 | 2 | Sandy Gravelly Clay | 1.67m OD |
| 20 | Layer | Trench 2 | N/A | N/A | Sandy Clay | 1.57m OD |
| 21 | Layer | Trench 2 | N/A | 2 | Sandy Gravels | 1.13m OD |
| 22 | Layer | Trench 2 | Trench 2 | 2 | Sandy Clay | 1.17m OD |
| 23 | Fill | Trench 1 | Trench 1 | 4 | Fill | 2.53m OD |
| 24 | Masonry | Trench 1 | Trench 1 | 4 | Brick Cess-pit | 2.53m OD |
| 25 | Cut | Trench 1 | Trench 1 | 4 | Cut | 2.53m OD |
| 26 | Layer | Trench 1 | Trench 1 | 4 | Sandy Clayey Silt | 2.53m OD |
| 27 | Fill | Trench 1 | Trench 1 | 3 | Fill | 1.72m OD |
| 28 | Cut | Trench 1 | Trench 1 | 3 | Cut | 1.72m OD |
| 29 | Fill | Trench 1 | Trench 1 | 3 | Fill | 1.76m OD |
| 30 | Cut | Trench 1 | Trench 1 | 3 | Ditch Cut | 1.76m OD |
| 31 | Fill | Trench 1 | Trench 1 | N/A | Fill | 1.51m OD |
| 32 | Cut | Trench 1 | Trench 1 | N/A | Posthole | 1.51m OD |
| 33 | Layer | Trench 1 | Trench 1 | 3 | Sandy Silty Clay | 1.59m OD |
| 34 | Layer | Trench 1 | Trench 1 | 3, 4, 7 | Sandy Silty Clay | 1.66m OD |
| 35 | Layer | Trench 1 | N/A | 3 | Sandy Gravelly Clay | 1.81m OD |
| 36 | Layer | Trench 1 | N/A | 3 | Sandy Silty Clay | 1.93m OD |
| 37 | Layer | Trench 1 | N/A | 3 | Sandy Clay | 2.09m OD |
| 38 | Layer | Trench 1 | Trench 1 | 7 | Silty Clay | -1.14m OD |
| 39 | Layer | Trench 1 | N/A | 4 | Silty Clay | 2.02m OD |
| 40 | Fill | Trench 1 | N/A | 4 | Silty Clay | 1.67m OD |
| 41 | Layer | Trench 1 | N/A | 4 | Sandy Clay | 1.97m OD |

13 APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



14 APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-137498

Project details

| | |
|---|---|
| Project name | The Mission Hall, Walker Place, Putney, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW15 1PP |
| Short description of the project | A two trench archaeological evaluation of land at the Mission Hall, Putney, SW15 1PP, was undertaken. This revealed the natural River Terrace Gravels to be almost level in the study area between 7.68m OD and 7.48m OD. A sequence of natural gravels and sands overlain by disturbed agricultural soils was observed in the east of site. A late post medieval posthole was observed in the western trench under the remains of a 19th century property. |
| Project dates | Start: 06-11-2012 End: 09-11-2012 |
| Previous/future work | Not known / Not known |
| Any project codes associated with reference codes | MSN12 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area |
| Current Land use | Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices |
| Monument type | LAYER Post Medieval |
| Monument type | POSTHOLE Post Medieval |
| Monument type | WALL Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POT Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | GLASS Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | CBM Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POT Medieval |
| Significant Finds | BONE Post Medieval |
| Methods & techniques | ""Sample Trenches"" |
| Development type | Housing estate |

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the Not known / Not recorded
 planning process

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH PUTNEY The Mission Hall,
 Walkers Place, Putney, London Borough of Wandsworth

Postcode SW15 1PP

Study area 815.90 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 2400 7548 51 0 51 27 51 N 000 12 53 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 7.48m Max: 7.68m

Project creators

Name of PCA

Organisation

Project brief Pre-Construct Archaeology
 originator

Project design Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
 originator

Project Peter Moore
 director/manager

Project supervisor Shane Maher

Type of House builder
 sponsor/funding
 body

Name of M & N Properties Uk Limited
 sponsor/funding
 body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
 recipient

Physical Archive ID MSN 12

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Glass","Worked bone"

Digital Archive LAARC
 recipient

Digital Archive ID MSN12

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
 available

Paper Archive LAARC
 recipient

Paper Archive ID MSN12

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"

Paper Media "Context sheet", "Diary", "Matrices", "Plan", "Section"
 available

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title THE MISSION HALL, PUTNEY, SW15 1PP: An Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Maher, S.

Date 2012

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Place of issue or London
 publication

15 APPENDIX 4: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking south



Plate 2: West facing Section 1 showing natural gravels [5], looking east



Plate 3: Trench 2 looking east



Plate 4: Trench 2 looking west



Plate 5: South facing Section 2 Looking south

16 APPENDIX 5: THE FINDS SPOT DATES

The Finds

Spot Dates MSN12

| Context | Description | Suggested spot dates |
|---------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3 | Pottery assemblage | 1580-1900 |
| | CTP | 1662-80 |
| | Bone Needle case | Post medieval |
| 17 | Pottery Assemblage | 1580-1900 |
| | CTP | 1660-80 |
| 20 | Pottery Assemblage | Late 19 th century |
| 24 | Pottery Assemblage | 1580-1900 |
| | CTP | 1580-1910 |
| 25 | Pottery Assemblage | 1580-1900 |

17 APPENDIX 6: THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

The ceramic building material

Spot Dates MSN12

Kevin Hayward

| Context | Fabric code | Description | No | Date | Suggested spot date |
|---------|-------------|---|----|-----------|---------------------|
| 4 | 3006 | Roman Tile early sandy fabric | 1 | 50-160 | 50-160+ |
| 6 | 3032R | Narrow frogged red post great fire brick 102x60mm no mortar | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1775-1900 |
| 7 | 3032 | Narrow Frogged post great fire brick 230x98x66mm soft grey clinker mortar | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1775-1900 |
| 8 | 3032 | Narrow frogged burnt post great fire brick 98x66 no mortar | 3 | 1664-1900 | 1775-1900 |
| 10 | 3032 | Narrow Frogged post great fire brick 225x98x66mm soft grey clinker mortar | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1775-1900 |
| 11 | 3032 | Wide Frogged post great fire brick sharper arrises 107x68mm | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1800-1900 |

Table 1: Spot Dates

This small assemblage is dominated by late post medieval post great fire (1775+) brick structures on the basis of the same brick form, size , fabric and mortar (where present) – they are essentially of one build date for fireplace, external and internal walls.

An interesting item is the fragment of early Roman sandy tile from subsoil [4]

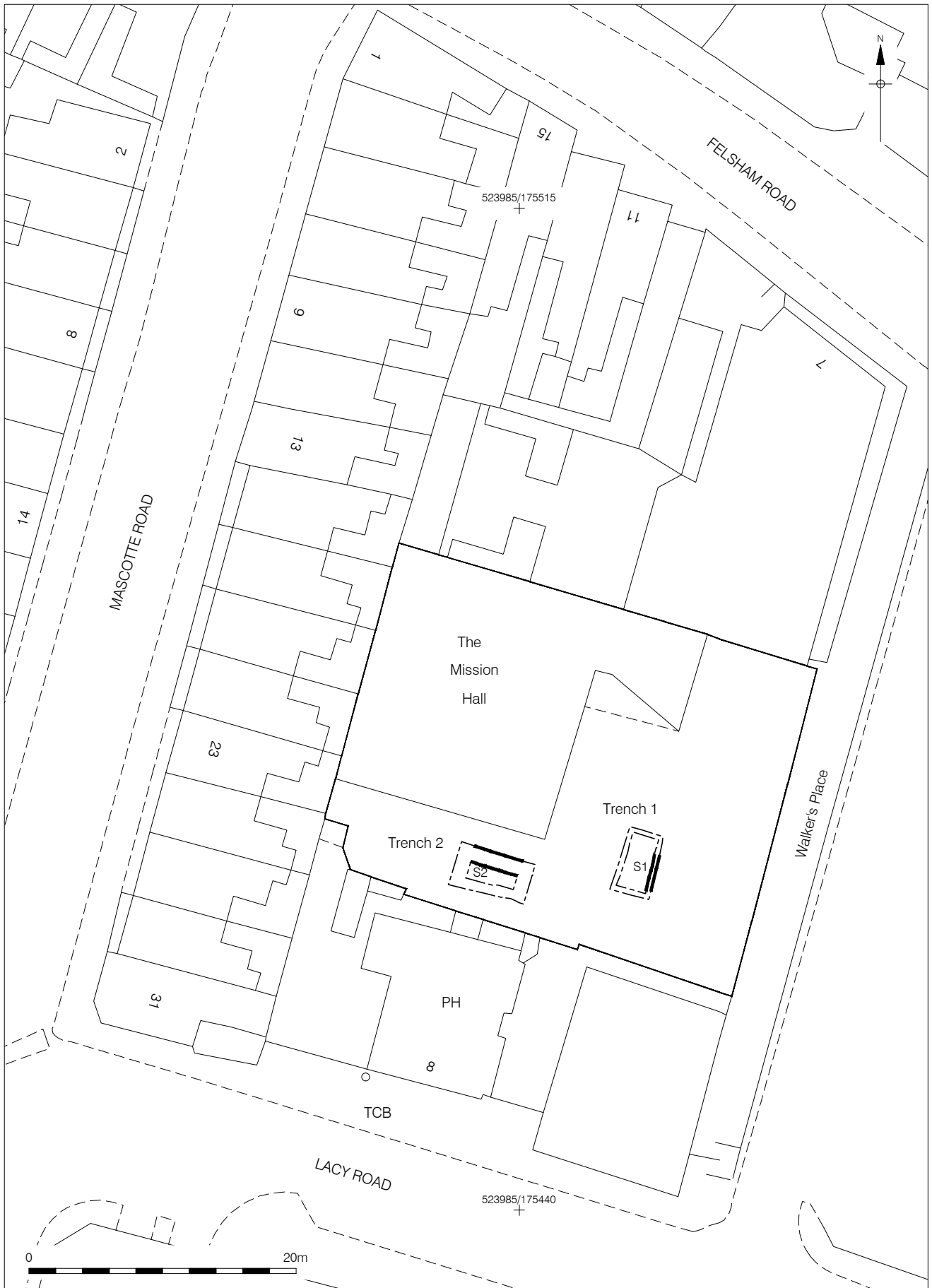


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15/11/12 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

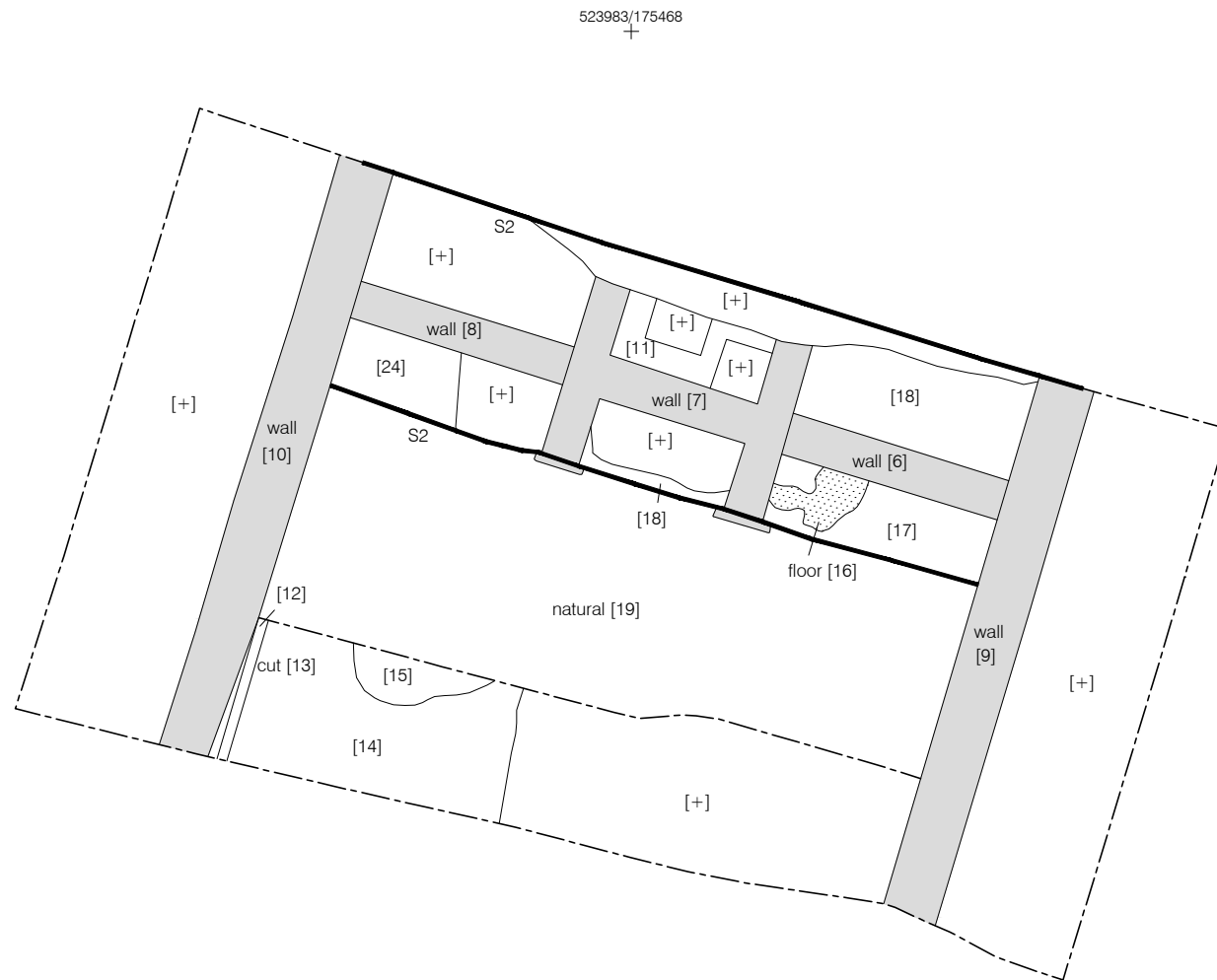


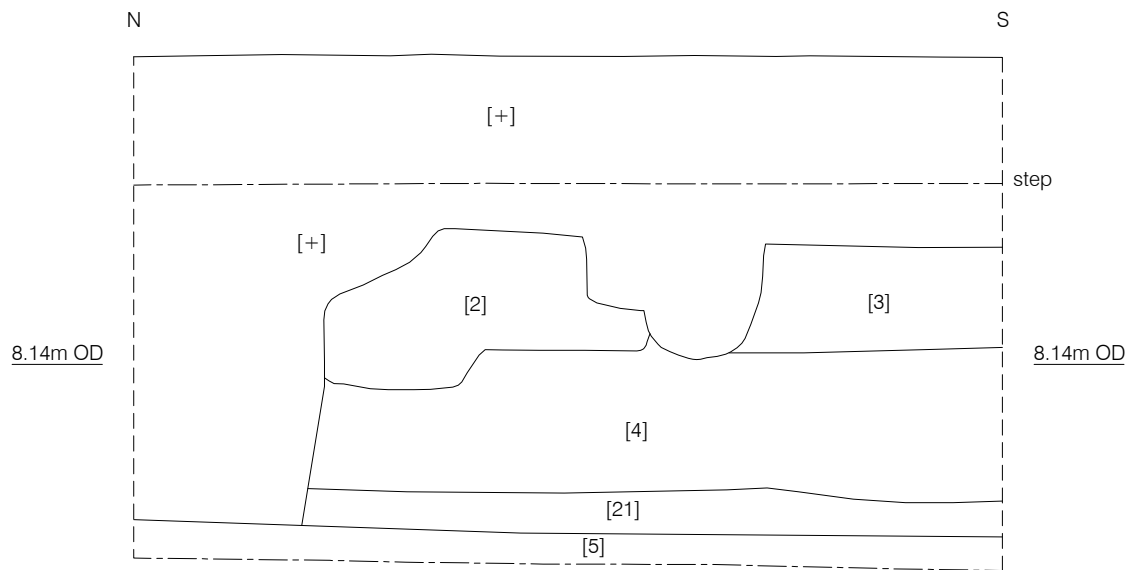
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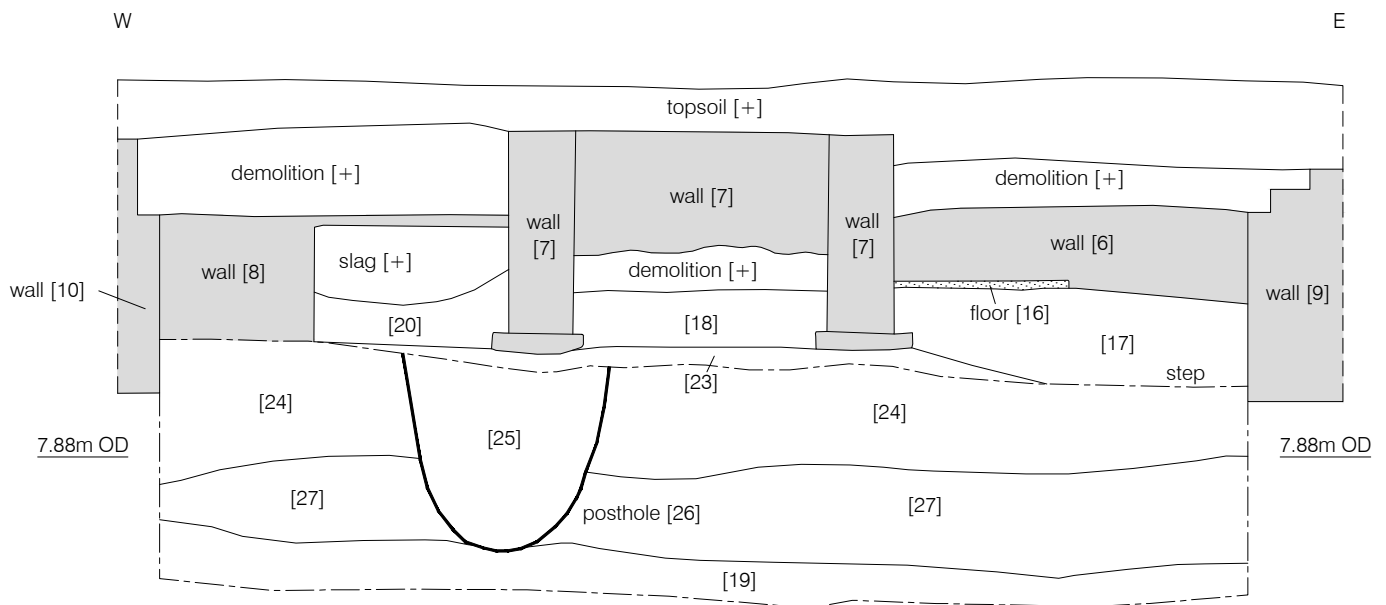
15/11/12 JS

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:400 at A4





Section 1
Trench 1
West Facing



Section 2
Trench 2
South Facing

PCA

PCA SOUTH

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