

**RAM BREWERY (PHASE 1),
RAM STREET,
WANDSWORTH, SW18**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

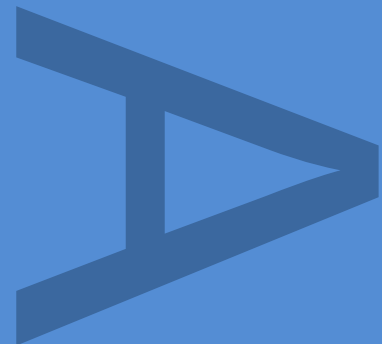
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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



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WANDSWORTH, SW18

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological investigation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Ram Brewery, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW18. The fieldwork comprised an evaluation commissioned by Greenland Ram (London) Limited.
- 1.2 Following an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by the client's archaeological consultants, CgMs Consulting (2014), two phases of archaeological evaluation were carried out between 11th and 19th December 2014 and 12th and 20th January 2015 respectively, during and following from demolition works at the site. The investigation comprised six archaeological trial trenches (Trenches 1 - 6).
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation demonstrated that the development of the Ram Brewery during the late 19th century and into the modern period had truncated potential archaeological horizons including any structures that previously stood on the site.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation revealed naturally deposited sands and gravels at heights ranging from 2.04m OD in Trench 6, at the northeast corner to the site, to 2.50m OD in Trench 5, to the western side of the site. This was sealed by an alluvial sequence which is considered equivalent to the Upper Alluvium which was recorded at the site during geoarchaeological works.
- 1.5 The archaeological evaluation did not encounter any discrete features, deposits or finds that pre-dated the late post-medieval/early modern period whether cutting or overlying natural deposits.
- 1.6 Masonry structures relating to the modern development of the Ram Brewery were encountered in Trenches 1 and 2. No traces of the 1803 Surrey Iron Railway were encountered within any of the trenches.
- 1.7 Given the absence of significant archaeological remains demonstrated by this investigation, PCA considers no further work to be appropriate for the Phase 1 development of the Ram Brewery.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken within the Phase 1 site at the former Ram Brewery, Brewery Street, London SW18 (Figure 1) in the London Borough of Wandsworth by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between the 11th and 19th December 2014 and between the 12th and 20th January 2015. The site is located at National Grid Reference TQ 25635 74760 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site is a polygonal plot covering approximately 25,600m². The boundaries of the site are defined by Ram Street to the east, Wandsworth High Street to the south, the river Wandle to the west and by the stable block fronting onto Armoury Way to the north.
- 2.3 Planning permission (under application numbers 12/5286; 12/5287; 12/5290) had been granted by the London Borough of Wandsworth for the redevelopment of the site, which included an archaeological planning condition. The client's archaeological consultants, CgMs Consulting, liaised with the Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth, Mark Stevenson of English Heritage, and an evaluation scheme was designed which would see the excavation of six trial-trenches designed to assess the presence or absence of archaeological remains and, if present, the impact upon them from the proposed development. The evaluation strategy was designed in detail in a Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs Consulting 2014) which was approved by Mr Stevenson.
- 2.4 A desk-based assessment had previously been prepared for a previous planning application for development, which researched the archaeological and historical background to the site. In addition
- 2.5 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of James Langthorne and the project management of Chris Mayo. The archaeological work was commissioned by Greenland Ram (London) Limited and the project was monitored by Mark Stevenson of English Heritage.
- 2.6 The site archive was identified using the unique site code RMY14, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Full details of the national; regional and local planning frameworks by which the planning application for the development has been guided are presented in the archaeological Desk-Based Assessment prepared for the site (MoLA 2012).

3.2 The site contains the Grade II listed Ram (Youngs) Brewery Complex, and associated Stables and Brewery House. It does not contain any scheduled monuments or registered parks and gardens. The site lies entirely within the boundary of Wandsworth Town conservation area. The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Wandsworth, which extends across most of the study area and is associated with the former floodplain of the River Wandle and the historic settlement at its lowest crossing point.

3.3 Planning permission (refs 12/5286; 12/5287; 12/5290) has been granted for the mixed use redevelopment of the site, the former of which included archaeological planning conditions as following:

56 For each phase, no development shall take place until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording of the standing historic building(s) within the relevant phase, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

To protect the archaeology of the site in accordance with policy DMS2.

57 For each phase no development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The relevant phase of the development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme pursuant to this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.

To protect the archaeology of the site in accordance with policy DMS2.

3.4 PCA understands that work required to deal with condition 56 has been undertaken separately.

3.5 To address condition 57, CgMs Consulting designed an evaluation scheme for the Phase 1 site. The evaluation strategy was designed in detail in a Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs Consulting 2014) which was approved by the Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth, Mark Stevenson of English Heritage.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50 000 Series, sheet 270 (1998) shows that located just outside of the east of the site is the Kempton Park Gravel terrace. These gravels would have been deposited around 30–150,000 years ago.
- 4.2 The site lies within the Wandle Valley with the River Wandle itself lying almost immediately to the west. Ground level at the site is at a general height of c. +5.00m OD, although it is apparent that some localised modification of ground levels had occurred during the construction of the most recent phase of brewery buildings at the site – for example the ground surface in the location of Trench 5 was at approximately +3.80m OD, compared to the remaining trenches which were at heights between +4.70 and +5.00m OD.
- 4.3 A number of geotechnical investigations have taken place within the vicinity of the Ram Brewery site. The most recent investigations were conducted in 2014 by the Museum of London (2014) and by QUEST (2014). The MoLA geotechnical exercise took place immediately to the north-east of the study site and indicated a sequence of London clay between +0.24 and +0.80m OD overlain by Shepperton Gravels between +0.44 and +1.09m OD, which was in turn sealed by various wetland soil and alluvial deposits until fluvial channel fill, essentially fine sand and gravel, was encountered at +3.04m OD. The remaining 2 metres of deposits were described as made ground. The QUEST geoarchaeological fieldwork took place on the site itself and revealed natural sandy gravels encountered between +1.32 and +1.99m OD sealed by alluvium, occasional peat deposits and made ground.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following text has been summarised and reproduced from the site-specific Historic Environment Assessment (HEA) previously compiled for the site (MoLA 2012).
- 5.2 The site was considered to have a high potential to contain palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological remains; this potential led to the implementation of a programme of geoarchaeological investigation which has been reported upon elsewhere (MoLA 2014, QUEST 2014).
- 5.3 The site was considered to have an uncertain, but possibly high potential to contain remains dated to the prehistoric period. The River Thames and Wandle would have provided predictable food resources through hunting and fishing along with natural transport and communication. The site is located on the River Wandle, close to its mouth, and the gravel terrace edge would have provided good access to the River along with fertile and well-drained soils. There is much evidence for prehistoric activity from the Mesolithic and later on the edges of the gravel terrace beside the Thames and Wandle at Wandsworth, largely in the form of chance finds, but also with evidence of flint tool manufacture. Chance finds within the site itself include the discovery of a small Bronze Age spear during brewery development in the late 19th century. Any prehistoric remains would be located beneath the made ground, on top of, or cut into, the underlying natural gravel.
- 5.4 The site was considered to have an uncertain, but possibly high potential to contain archaeological remains dated to the Roman period. During this period the site lay on the north side of what may have been an east–west Roman road off Stane Street to the east. The road and the crossing point would have attracted settlement and other activity, evidence of which has been fairly elusive to date. Chance finds within the site include the discovery of a Roman coin and fragments of pottery, which may indicate Roman activity. Any Roman remains would potentially be located at the bottom of the made ground, beneath the made ground at its interface with the natural gravel, or would be cut into the gravel. The presence of extensive remains was considered to be unlikely.
- 5.5 It was concluded that the site had an uncertain but possibly low potential to contain archaeological remains dated to the early medieval period. Although there is little archaeological evidence for early medieval activity the area is mentioned in documentary sources from the 7th century and it is possible that the focus of settlement within the manor grew up beside the river crossing, on or in the vicinity of the later medieval settlement. Any remains of this period would potentially be located at the bottom of the made ground, beneath the made ground at its interface with the natural gravel, or would be cut into the gravel.
- 5.6 The HEA stated that the site had a high potential to contain archaeological remains dated to the later medieval period. Wandsworth grew up along the roadside beside the bridge across

the Wandle. The site would have been located in the village centre and would almost certainly have been developed along the road frontage. The land to the rear of the brewery was probably open. The site contains the site of a possible early mill. Any remains of this period would potentially be located within the made ground, beneath the made ground at its interface with the natural gravel, or would be cut into the gravel.

- 5.7 It was considered that the area of proposed development, within which the Phase 1 site is located, has a known potential to contain archaeological remains dated to the post-medieval period. The site lay within the historic centre of Wandsworth. An inn and brewery is known on the brewery site from the 16th century. It also contains 'Middle Mill'. The earliest map consulted shows two, possibly three, non-extant buildings along the High Street in the southern part of the site and at least five buildings on the western side of the site on the western side of the Wandle River fronting the road that would become known today as Wandsworth Plain. A number of non-extant buildings are shown on subsequent historic maps. It is possible that remains of footings these buildings survive within and beneath the made ground.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

6.1 The excavation of six stepped trenches was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the Ram Brewery site (CgMs Consulting 2014). The general aims of the evaluation were:

- To establish the presence or otherwise of prehistoric and any later activity and to define the date and nature of such activity.
- To establish the environmental context of prehistoric and later activity
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy

6.2 Additionally the evaluation also sought to answer two specific research questions:

- To establish and record the presence/absence, condition and nature of earlier structures relating to the site's brewery use
- To identify remains of the 1803 Surrey Iron Railway, which formerly ran along the site's eastern boundary; specifically the granite sleepers which are known to exist at various places within the site.

6.3 All six stepped trenches (Figure 2) were excavated by a 13 ton machine under archaeological supervision until either significant archaeological horizons or natural deposits were reached at which point deposits were cleaned and excavated by hand. The table below summarises the dimensions of each of the trenches.

Trench Number	Orientation	Dimensions at GL	GL	Max. Depth
1	E-W	20.00m x 6.40m	+4.99m OD	2.82m
2	E-W	17.00m x 7.00m	+4.84m OD	2.75m
3	NE-SW	27.00m x 5.00m	+4.91m OD	2.86m
4	WNW-ESE	17.50m x 5.00m	+4.66m OD	2.80m
5	N-S	24.15m x 7.60m	+3.77m OD	1.70m
6	NW-SE	15.20m x 4.00m	+4.65m OD	2.75m

6.4 The original methodology for the site required that the trenches contain three steps in order to accommodate a base encompassing an area measuring 20m by 2m and permit the trenches to reach a potential maximum depth of 3.60m. However due to a combination of large obstructions, such as a live drain in the eastern extent of Trench 2, concrete piles and reinforced ground beams, and severe water ingress in all trenches, typically encountered between 1.2-2.0m below ground level, this was not always possible. Despite these obstacles it was possible to expose and record natural deposits in all but one of the trenches (Trench 4).

6.5 All deposits were then recorded on proforma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50 and sections were drawn at scales of either 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the level of detail required. The locations of the trenches triangulated from fixed points on site which were recorded using an EDM. A photographic record was kept of all the trenches in digital

format.

- 6.6 Two temporary benchmarks were established on site at heights of 5.00m OD and 5.42m OD based on survey data provided by the client.
- 6.7 The archaeological works were monitored by Mark Stevenson of English Heritage, the Archaeological Adviser to the London Borough of Wandsworth.
- 6.8 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code RMY14.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

The archaeological sequence of the site is presented here in phased order. Further details of the artefactual material referred to in this section can be found in the specialist assessments at Appendices 3-8.

7.1 Phase 1: Natural (Figures 3-6 and 8)

7.1.1 The earliest deposits recorded within five of the six evaluation trenches were loose light-mid brownish grey natural sands and gravels, context [18] in Trench 1, [5] in Trench 2, [43] in Trench 3, [56] in Trench 5 and [35] in Trench 6. Water ingress in Trench 4 prevented identification of this deposit.

7.1.2 The natural sand and gravels were recorded at maximum heights of +2.37m OD in Trench 1, +2.27m OD in Trench 2, +2.25m OD in Trench 3, +2.50m OD in Trench 5 and +2.04m OD in Trench 6. This would indicate a topography that gradually sloped from west of the site towards the east.

7.2 Phase 2: Alluvium (Figures 3-6 and 8)

7.2.1 Within Trench 6 a natural deposit of firm but friable mid brown peaty clay [34] was encountered at the southern end of the trench. This deposit is assumed to have overlain sand and gravel [35] however it was not possible, due to water ingress, to positively establish this part of the stratigraphic sequence. Layer [34] was encountered at heights between +2.04 and +2.10m OD.

7.2.2 Sealing natural sand and gravels [5] and [43] in Trenches 2 and 3 and natural sand and gravel [35] and peaty clay [34] in Trench 6 were layers of firm light yellowish white grey slightly sandy alluvial clay recorded as [4], [42] and [33] respectively. Layer [4] in Trench 2 was 0.50m thick and encountered at a maximum height of +2.79m OD while layer [42] in Trench 3 was slightly more substantial varying between 0.60-0.90m thick and recorded at a maximum height of +3.13m OD. Layer [33] in Trench 6 was 0.30m thick and encountered at a height of +2.34m OD.

7.2.3 Natural sand and gravel [56] was overlain in Trench 5 by fairly firm light-mid bluish grey brown clay with occasional pea grit and small rounded and sub-rounded gravel inclusions [55]. This alluvium was 0.22m thick and seen at a maximum height of +2.98m OD.

7.3 Phase 3: Post-Medieval / Early Modern Redeposited Material

7.3.1 All six trenches were then seen to present a series of dumped deposits and redeposited layers sealing the natural geology of the site.

7.3.2 Sealing natural sand and gravel [18] in Trench 1 (Figure 3) was a layer of soft but friable light brownish grey sandy clay with occasional pieces of heavily fragmented timber [17]. This redeposited alluvial sandy clay was 0.56m thick and reached a height of +2.77m OD. Layer [17] was in turn overlain by a 1.00m thick layer of soft mid-dark clay silt and coarse sub-

- angular gravel with flecks and fragments of CBM and mortar [16]. Pottery and clay tobacco pipe recovered from [16] dated this made ground deposit to the middle of the 19th century.
- 7.3.3 Subsequent to alluvial clay [4] in Trench 2 (Figure 4) was a 0.83m-thick layer [3] of redeposited alluvium composed of soft slightly bluish grey brown clay silt with occasional small pebbles, charcoal and CBM flecks encountered at a height of +3.59mOD. Layer [3] was in turn overlain by a 0.26m thick of loose dark black brown sandy silt with occasional greenish grey lenses of silt with occasional-moderate sub-rounded and rounded pebbles and CBM flecks. This garden soil deposit contained pottery dating from 1670-1926 and was recorded at a height of +3.85m OD. Garden soil [3] was capped by a thin layer of trampled material consisting of fairly firm but friable mottled mid yellowish grey and mid grey brown slightly clay sandy silt [8] that contained frequent CBM and occasional burnt flint and charcoal fragments. This deposit was encountered at a height of +4.03m OD.
- 7.3.4 Trench 3 (Figure 5) was seen to contain a layer of 1.40m thick soft dark greyish brown organic silty clay [41] which sealed alluvial clay [42] and presented occasional flecks of CBM and charcoal. Organic clay [41] was found at a height of +3.33m OD and was overlain by a layer of redeposited alluvial clay [40]. Layer [40] was described as soft light bluish grey silty clay with occasional pea grit, shell fragments and CBM flecks; it was 0.60m thick and recorded at a maximum height of +3.77m OD. Redeposited alluvial clay [40] was in turn sealed by a 0.20m thick layer of soft mid greyish brown silty clay [39] that was seen at a height of +4.08m OD. A further layer of soft mid greenish grey alluvial silty clay [38] superceded layer [39]. Redeposited alluvial clay [38] was 0.40m thick and seen at a height of +4.48m OD.
- 7.3.5 Natural sand and gravels were not encountered in Trench 4 (Figure 6) and so the earliest deposit found within this trench were loose mid grey brown sandy gravels containing occasional brick rubble, timber, cattle bones and clay tobacco pipe fragments [50]. Pottery from this layer dated to the mid 19th century and it was encountered at 3.19m OD. Truncating redeposited sandy gravel [50] in the central part of the trench was a small gully [52] filled by loose dark blackish brown silty sandy clay with occasional animal bone, frequent small gravel and a brick and peg tile dating between 1700-1900 [51]. Gully [52] was of dimensions 1.20m north-south by 1.30m east-west by 0.50m deep and encountered at a maximum height of +3.69m OD. Capping gully [52] was a 0.50m thick layer of soft mid grey brown silty clay [49] encountered at a height of +3.69m OD that was subsequently sealed by a dumped deposit of soft dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional flecks of CBM [48]. Layer [48] was 0.25m thick and recorded at a height of +3.93m OD.
- 7.3.6 Alluvium [55] in Trench 5 (Figure 7) was sealed by a 0.20m thick layer of loose light whitish grey coarse sand with occasional charcoal flecking [54] which was encountered at a height of 2.68m OD. Sand deposit [54] was overlain by a 0.40m thick layer of firm mid grey brown slightly peaty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small rounded pebbles and CBM flecks and fragments [53]. Redeposited peaty clay layer [53] was found at a maximum height of +3.10m OD.

7.3.7 Alluvial sand [33] in Trench 6 (Figure 8) was succeeded by a 1.25m-thick layer of firm mid grey brown slightly clay sandy silt with occasional small pebbles and CBM flecks [32]. This layer of redeposited alluvium was encountered at a height of +3.56m OD and was capped by a layer of garden soil [31]. Garden soil [31] was composed of loose mid grey brown slightly sandy silty clay with moderate fragments of CBM and angular and sub-angular pebbles. It was recorded at a height of +3.81m OD and was 0.26m thick.

7.4 Phase 4: Late Post-Medieval / Early Modern Brewery Structures

7.4.1 Truncating made ground layer [16] in Trench 1 (Figure 3) were several masonry structures including a brick drain [20] within cut [21], stepped wall foundations [13] and [22] within cuts [25] and [26] respectively and remnant of a wall foundation [23] in cut [24]. The dimensions and orientation of each of these structures is shown in the table below:

Context	Orientation	Length	Width	Depth	Height (m OD)
13	E-W	7.50m	0.65m	0.34m	+4.33m OD
20	E-W	3.55m	0.40m	-	+3.75m OD
22	E-W with truncated N-S return at east end	4.50m	1.16m	0.25m (brickwork)	
				0.60 (concrete base)	+4.26m OD
23	N-S	2.80m	0.44m	0.25m	+3.52m OD

7.4.2 Overlying brick drain [20] was a 0.40m-thick layer of fairly firm and friable mid yellowish grey brown slightly clay sandy silt with occasional CBM and mortar flecks, two glass bottle fragments and moderate small sub-rounded pebbles [19]. Deposit [19] was encountered at a maximum height of +4.20m OD and functioned as a levelling layer for 60mm-thick concrete slab [12] that abutted the northern aspect of wall foundation [13] in the western part of the trench. Concrete slab [13] was in turn the foundation for brick floor [11], a remnant of which could be observed in the west facing section. Floor [11] was 60mm thick and recorded at a maximum height of +4.33m OD.

7.4.3 A further brick structure [6] consisting of two small industrial chambers was recorded in the west end of Trench 2 (Figure 4). Structure [6] measured 5.20m north-south by 1.40m east-west and was more than 0.20m deep. It was encountered at +4.03m OD and was situated in construction cut [7] that truncated sandy silt deposit [8].

7.4.4 It was clear that all of these brick structures were attributable to the 20th century development of the Ram Brewery.

7.5 Phase 5: Modern (Figures 3-8)

7.5.1 Overlying the brick structures in Trench 1 was a 0.45m-thick layer of modern backfill composed of loose mid orange brown coarse sand with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles [15] which was encountered at a maximum height of +4.17m OD.

7.5.2 Cutting the central part of chambered brick structure [6] in Trench 2 was a modern ESE-WNW aligned construction cut [10] containing ceramic drainpipe within a concrete surround [9]. This

drain was 7.40m long, 0.43m wide, 0.50m deep and was recorded at +4.39m OD.

7.5.3 Sealing the redeposited alluvium in Trench 3 was a dumped deposit of friable dark greyish black coal and ash. This deposit was 0.55m thick and was found at a maximum height of +4.73m OD.

7.5.4 Successive dumped deposits were also recorded in Trench 4 overlying layer [48]. Soft light brownish sandy clay [47] was overlain by loose light brownish yellow sandy gravel [46] which was in turn sealed by soft dark brown grey silty sand [45]. All of these dumped layers contained CBM flecks and fragments, pea grit and sub-rounded pebbles in varying quantities and their respective depths and heights are shown in the table below:

Context	Thickness	Maximum height
45	0.10m	4.29m OD
46	50mm	4.14m OD
47	0.30m	4.09m OD

7.5.5 Overlying garden soil [31] in Trench 6 was a 0.22m-thick deposit of friable mottled dark black brown and light brownish yellow sandy silt and gravel [30] encountered at a maximum height of +4.01m OD which was succeeded by a 0.36m-thick layer of fairly firm mid yellowish grey brown sandy silt [29] which was recorded at a height of +4.31m OD. These made ground deposits were subsequently cut at the southern end of the trench by a large modern truncation [27] which was backfilled by loose mottled light yellow brown and mid grey brown sand and silty sand [28]. This modern cut measured 6.85m north-south by 5.00m east-west by 0.30m deep and was encountered at a maximum height of +3.65m OD.

7.5.6 Capping all of the deposits in all six trenches was a layer of made ground created by the current demolition works that had taken place of the site prior to the commencement of the archaeological evaluation. The heights at which this layer of made ground was encountered and its relative thickness in each trench are described in the table below:

Trench	Context	Maximum thickness	Maximum height
1	14	0.82m	4.99m OD
2	1	1.00m	4.84m OD
3	36	0.50m	4.91m OD
4	44	0.20m	4.66m OD
5	+	0.64m	3.70m OD
6	+	0.96m	4.65m OD

7.5.7 Some metal finds recovered from layer [1] in Trench 2 are considered to perhaps originate from the tools of a farrier or a cooper working at the brewery (Appendix 5).

Plate 1: Trench 1, 2m scale facing west



Plate 2: Brick structure [6] in Trench 2, 2m scale facing north.



Plate 3: North facing section of Trench 4, 2m scale.



Plate 4: Natural sand and gravel [43] in base of Trench 3, south facing.



8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The natural deposits, consisting of natural sand and gravels, were overlain by alluvium in Trenches 2, 3 and 6 and peaty clay in Trench 6. The geoarchaeological investigation at the site by QUEST considered that where the gravels exist above c2.0m OD, such as was recorded in the evaluation trenches, they are likely to be equivalent to the Kempton Park Gravel formation (QUEST 2014, 9). The QUEST survey recorded the localised presence of sands and gravels below 2.0m OD within the middle of the site, perhaps reflecting a channel aligned approximately northeast-southwest; however this was not found to be the case within the evaluation trenches. In fact, the gravels recorded during the evaluation works were found to be broadly level, occurring at heights ranging from 2.04m OD in Trench 6, at the northeast corner to the site, to 2.50m OD in Trench 5, to the western side of the site.
- 8.2 The geoarchaeological investigation recorded towards the north of the site “very organic Alluvium or Peat in three boreholes, between 0.7 ([in borehole] AH1) and 0.25m thick (QBH3) and generally lying at between 0.5 and 1.85m OD” (QUEST 2014, 9). QUEST’s report also stated that “In borehole QBH4, directly overlying the Gravel, an organic clayey silt with indications of soil formation is recorded between 1.51 and 1.32m OD; a similar possible soil horizon was recorded in borehole AH2 between 0.95 and 1.10m OD (MoLA, 2014). Peat was also recorded in borehole AH3 at a higher elevation of between 2.39 and 2.64m OD (MoLA, 2014).” This lower alluvial sequence was not identified during the evaluation works; rather the surface of the alluvial material seen in the trenches, which comprised peaty clay and clay, was recorded between +2.04 and +2.10m OD in Trench 6 and reaching as high as +3.13m OD in Trench 3. It is considered that the alluvial material recorded by PCA is equivalent to the upper alluvium recorded by QUEST to lie “at between ca. 2.0 and 3.0m OD”.
- 8.3 It is apparent that the natural topography of the area, which comprised undulations in the superficial geology and braided channels formed by riverine activity, was extremely varied, which is reflected in the range of heights of the alluvium recorded during the geoarchaeological and archaeological investigations. It is also feasible that the post-medieval activity had caused some localised truncation to the surface of the alluvial sequence, an impact which may not have been obvious within the boreholes.
- 8.4 The archaeological evaluation did not encounter any discrete features, deposits or finds that pre-dated the late post-medieval/early modern period whether cutting or overlying natural deposits.
- 8.5 Masonry structures relating to the modern development of the Ram Brewery were encountered in Trenches 1 and 2 consisting of wall foundations and a drain in Trench 1 and a chambered structure in Trench 2. These structures date from the early 20th century.
- 8.6 No traces of the 1803 Surrey Iron Railway were encountered within any of the trenches.

- 8.6 No traces of the 1803 Surrey Iron Railway were encountered within any of the trenches.
- 8.7 The evaluation works within the Phase 1 site have led to the conclusion that either the site has not been significantly occupied prior to the known development in the post-medieval period, due to its location close to the river Wandle in a wetland environment, or that the later development of the brewery has truncated earlier archaeology which may once have existed.
- 8.8 Of the post-medieval development of the site, no remains pre-dating the modern period have been found. The Phase 1 site is in a location which is removed from the focus of post-medieval activity, which was towards the High Street at the southern end of the site rather than to the north. It had been speculated that the “land to the rear of the brewery was probably open” (MoLA 2012, 20); a statement which is supported by the lack of evidence found in the trenches.
- 8.9 It was evident that the development of the Ram Brewery during the late 19th century and into the 20th century had caused localised but severe truncation to potential earlier archaeological horizons.
- 8.10 Given the absence of significant archaeological remains demonstrated by this investigation, PCA considers no further work to be appropriate for the Phase 1 development of the Ram Brewery.
- 8.11 Once the project is deemed complete and this report approved by the Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will be deposited by PCA with LAARC under site code RMY14. Until then the archive comprising all paper, digital and artefactual material will be stored at PCA's headquarters in Brockley, London.
- 8.12 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the London Archaeologist 'Round Up'.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Greenland Ram (London) Limited for commissioning the work. We also thank the team of Gardiner and Theobald for their assistance, and Richard Meager and Chris Clarke of CgMs Consulting for their support. PCA also thanks Paul Singleton and the staff of Keltbray for their assistance on site.
- 9.2 PCA would also like to thank Mark Stevenson, English Heritage Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth, for monitoring the project.
- 9.3 The author would also like to thank Chris Mayo for his project management and editing, Jennifer Simonson for the CAD illustrations and Richard Archer for the survey work. Thanks are also due to Chris Jarrett for assessing the metal, glass, pottery and clay tobacco pipe, Berni Sudds for assessing the CBM and Kevin Rielly for assessing the animal bone. Further thanks are offered to Chris Cooper for the logistics and Aaron Mohler, Patric Cavanagh, Jim Heathcote, Ewa Sieradzka and David Taylor for all their hard work on site.

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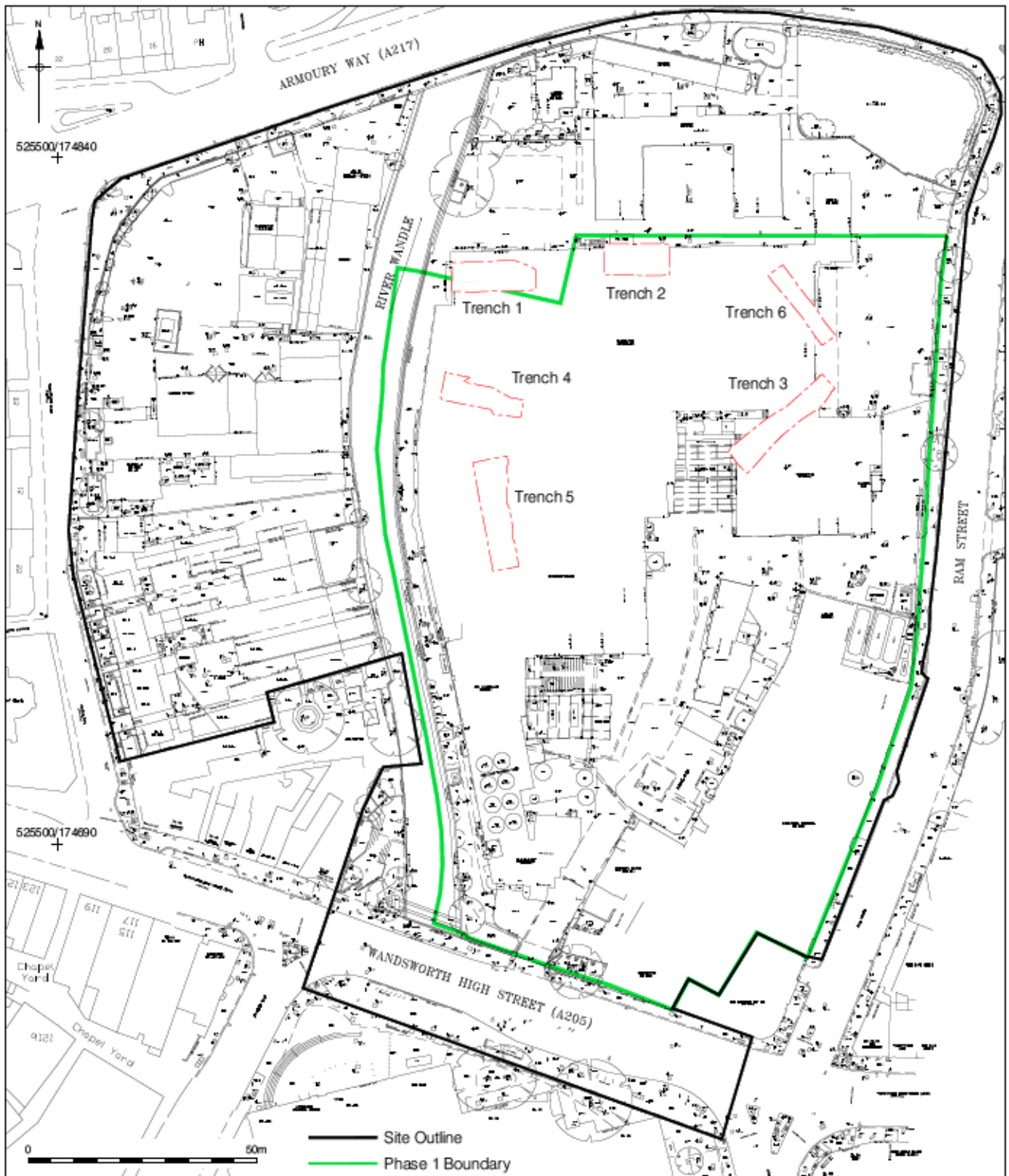
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 26/01/15 JS

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



Based on drawings supplied by CGMS & On Centre Surveys Ltd.
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 26/01/15 JS

Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:1,250 at A4

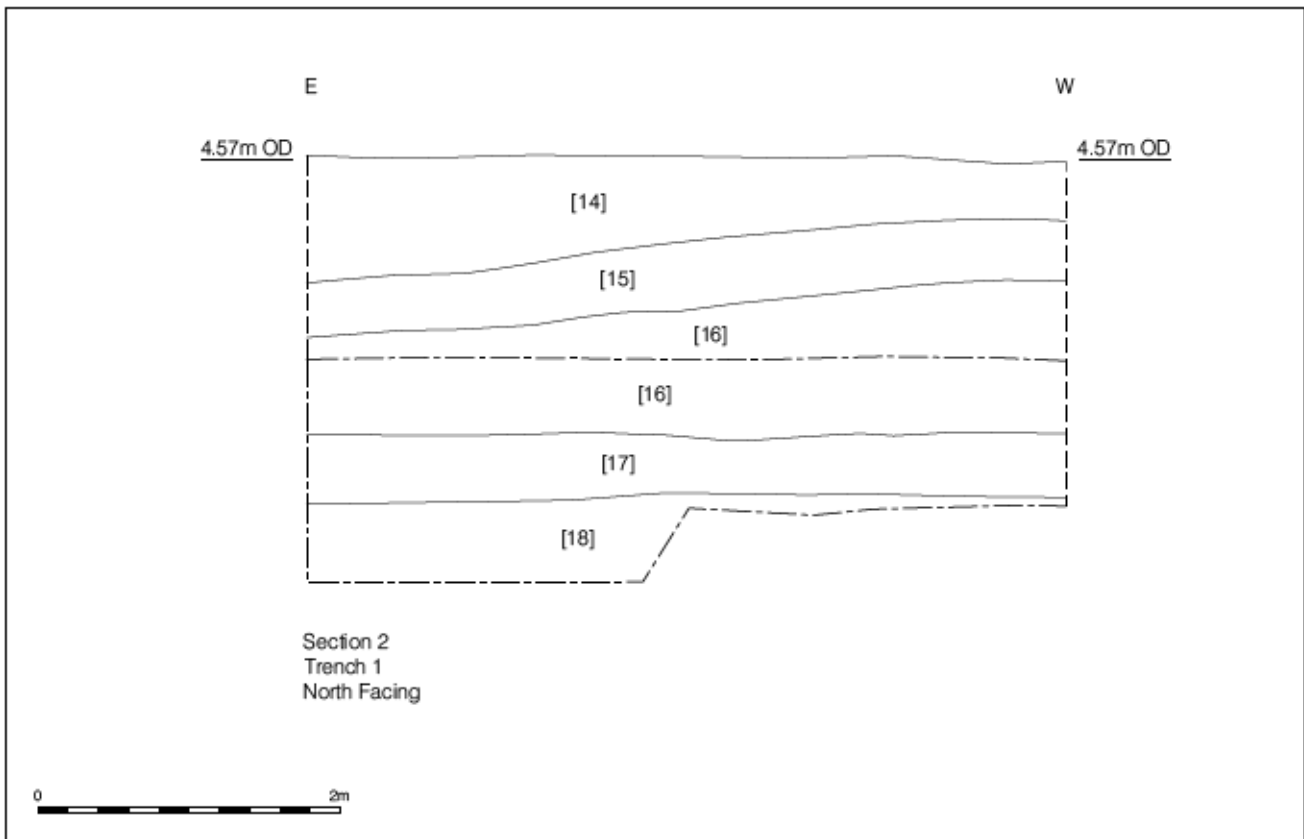
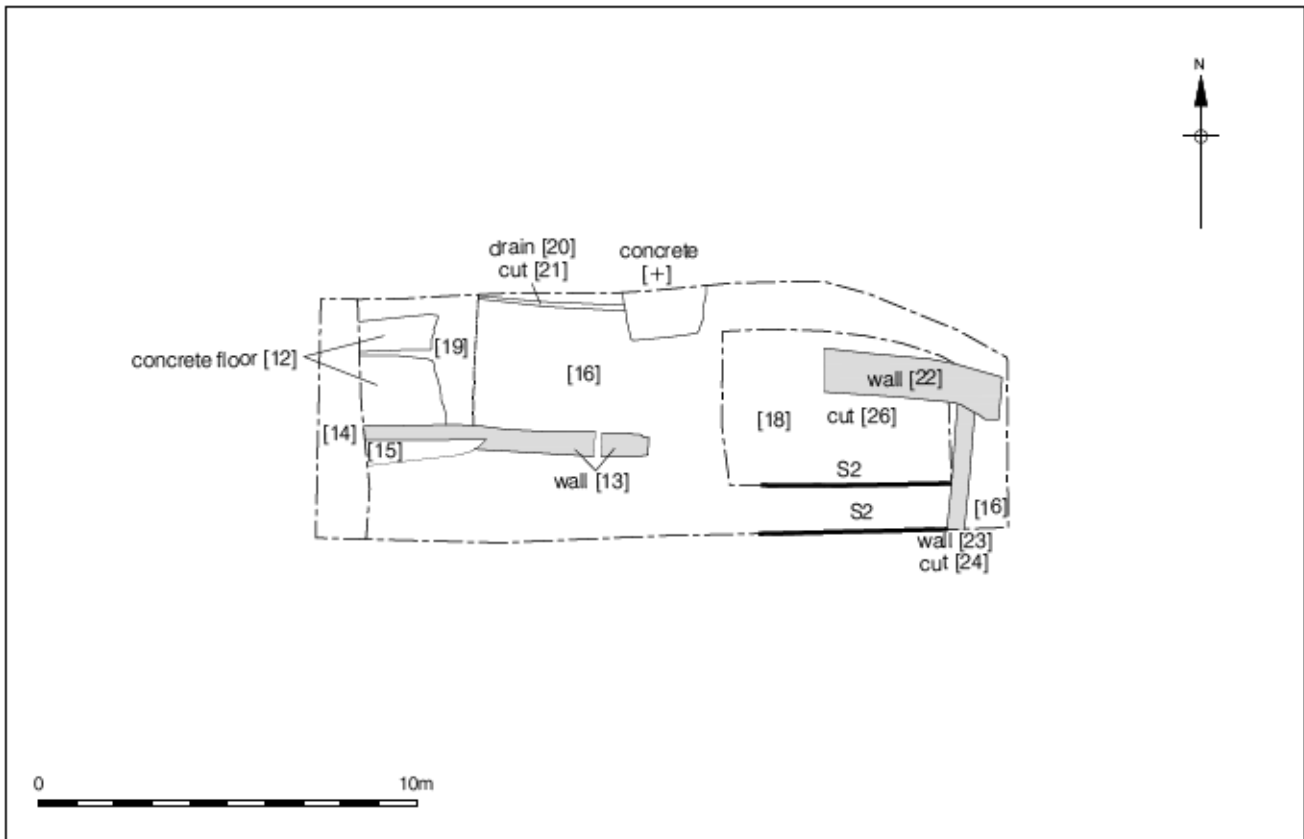


Figure 3
Trench 1 Plan and Section
Plan: 1:200; Section 1:50 at A4

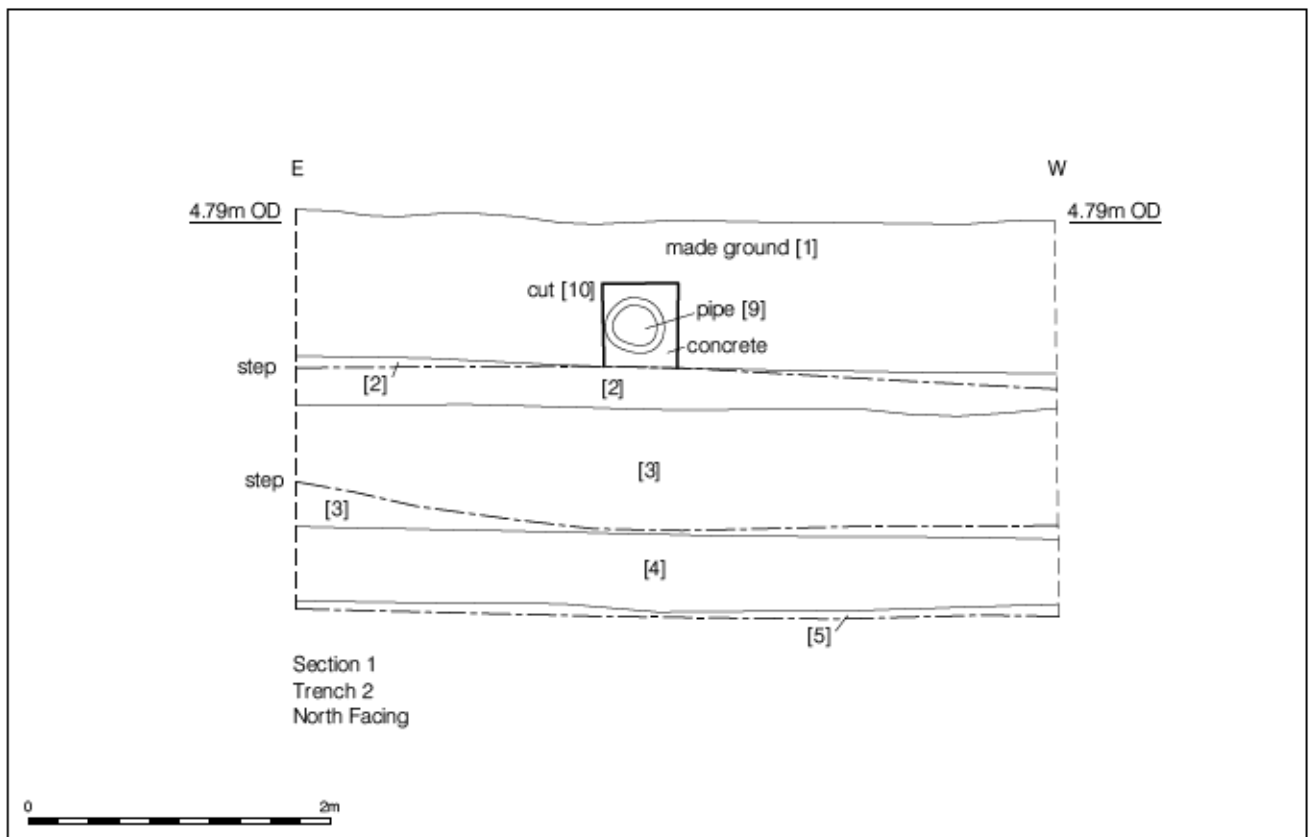
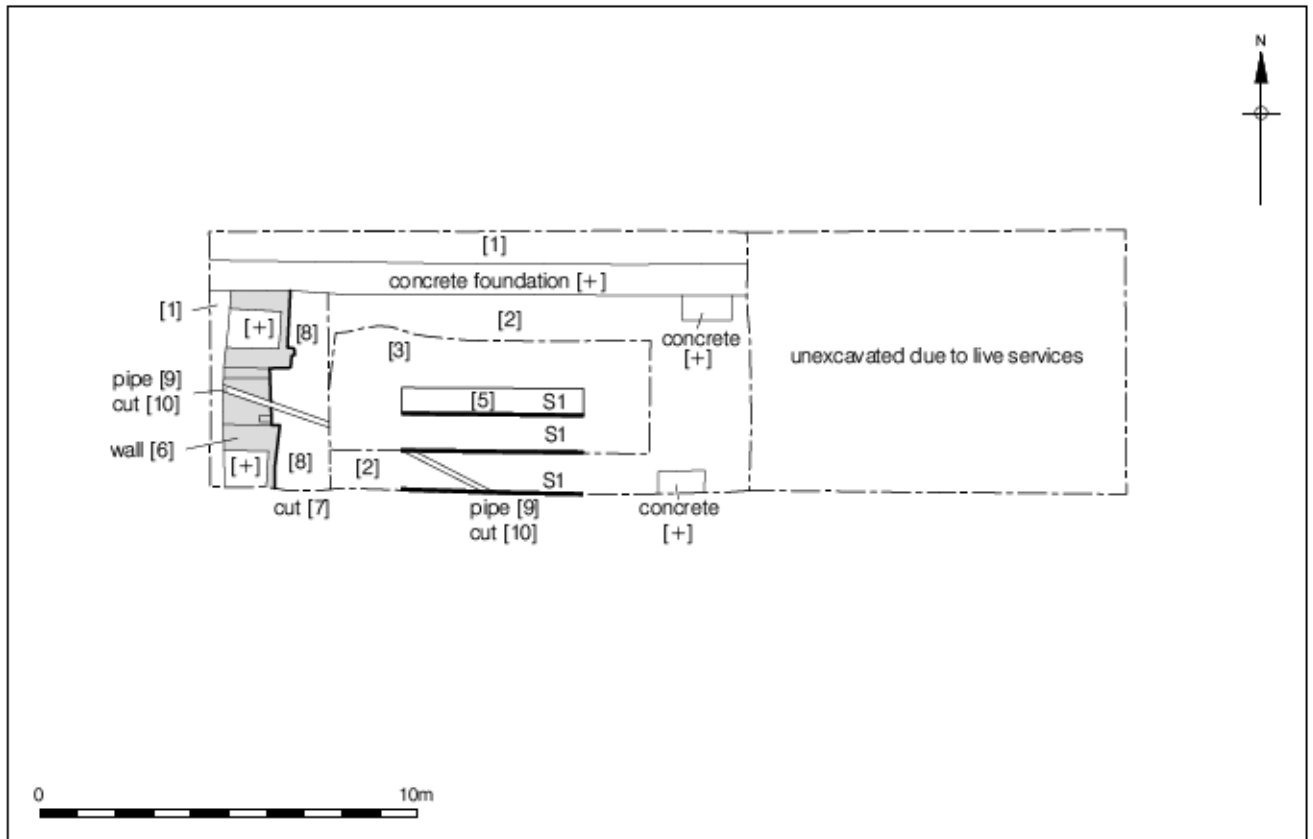
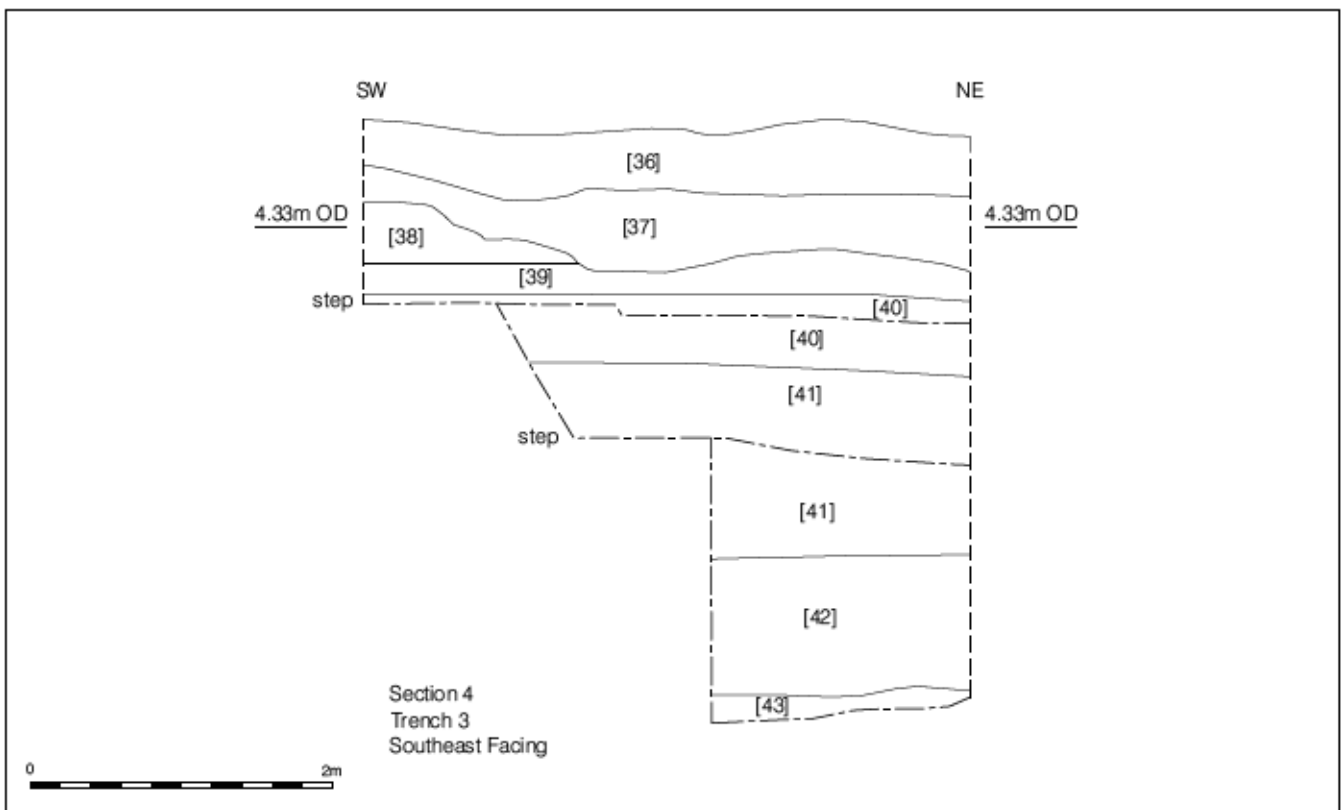
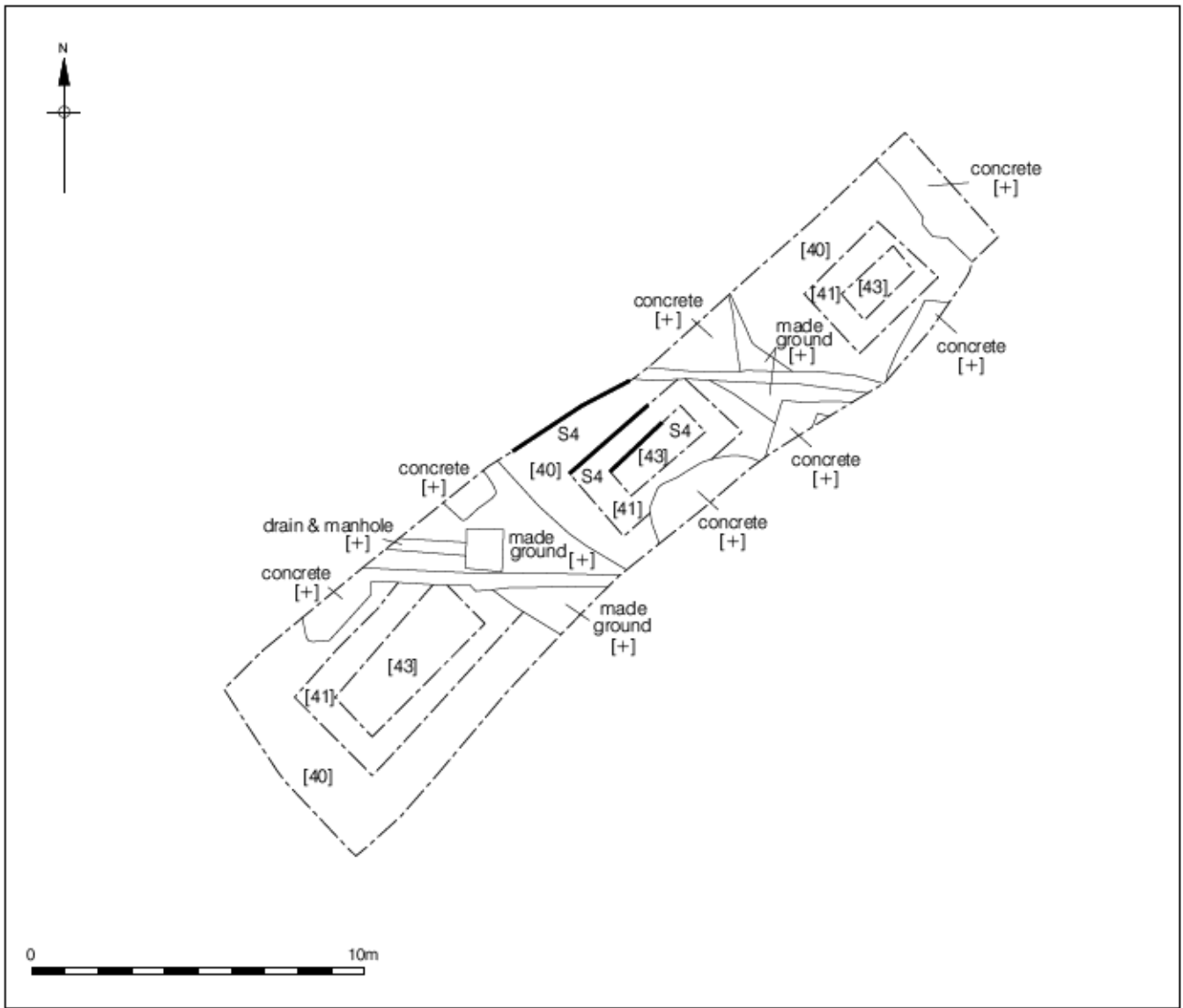
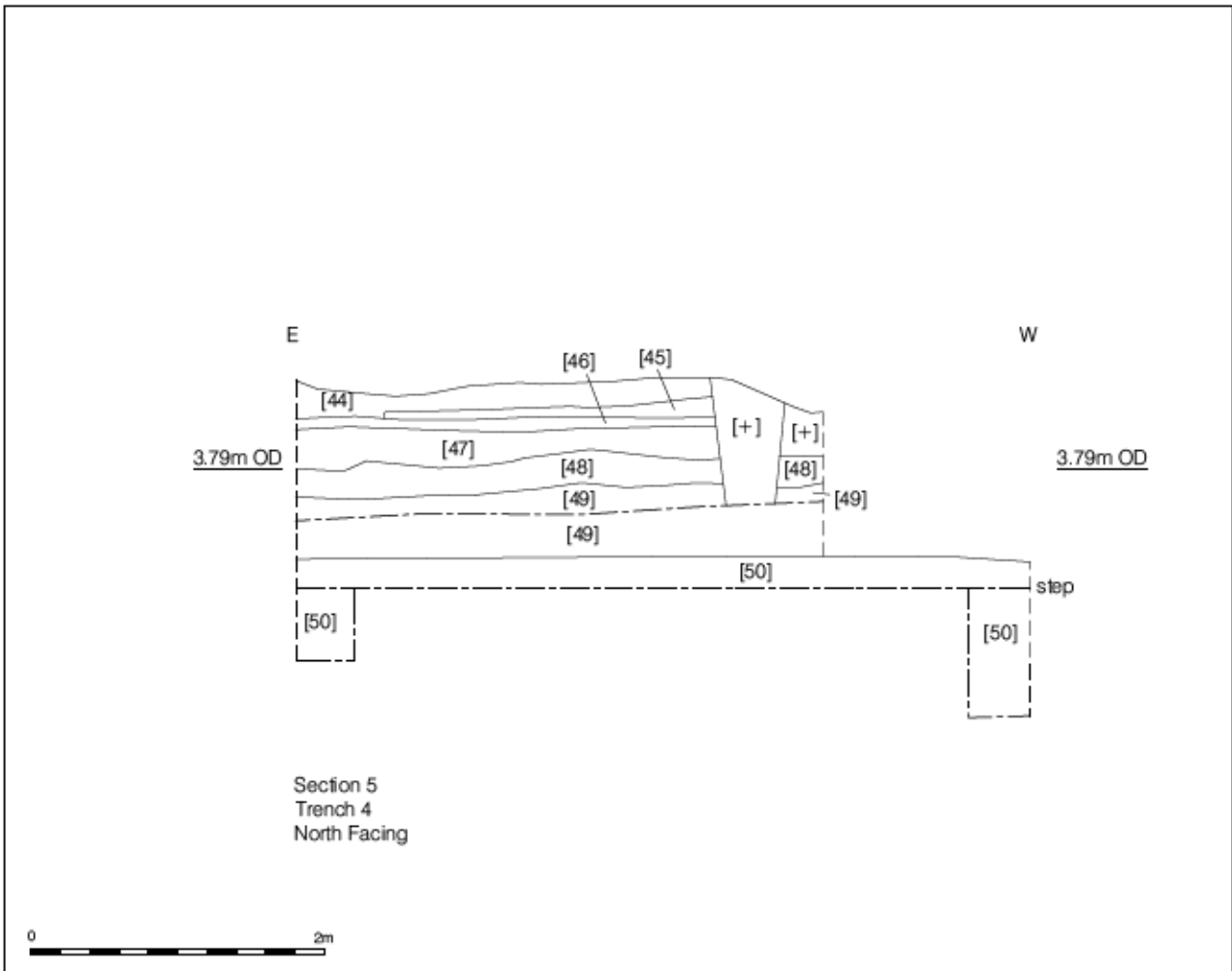
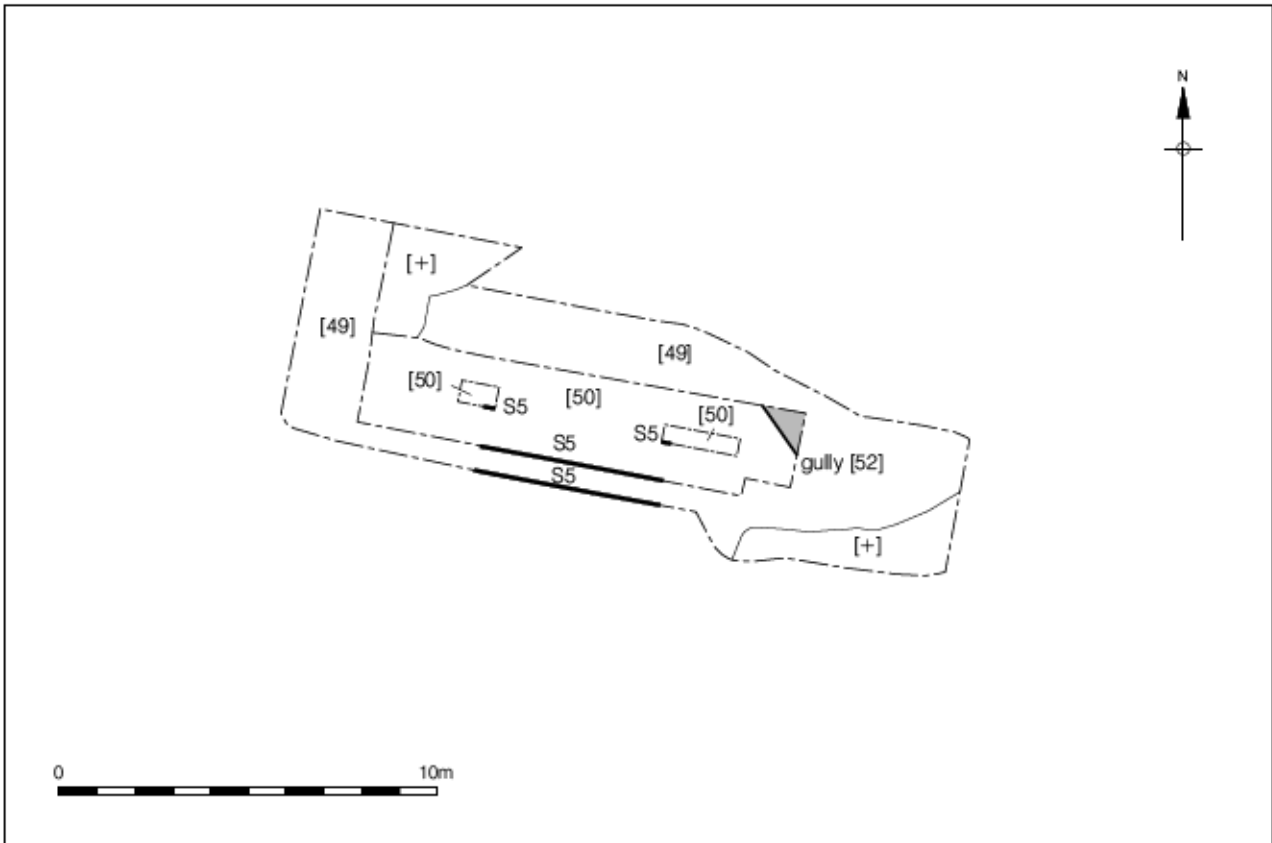
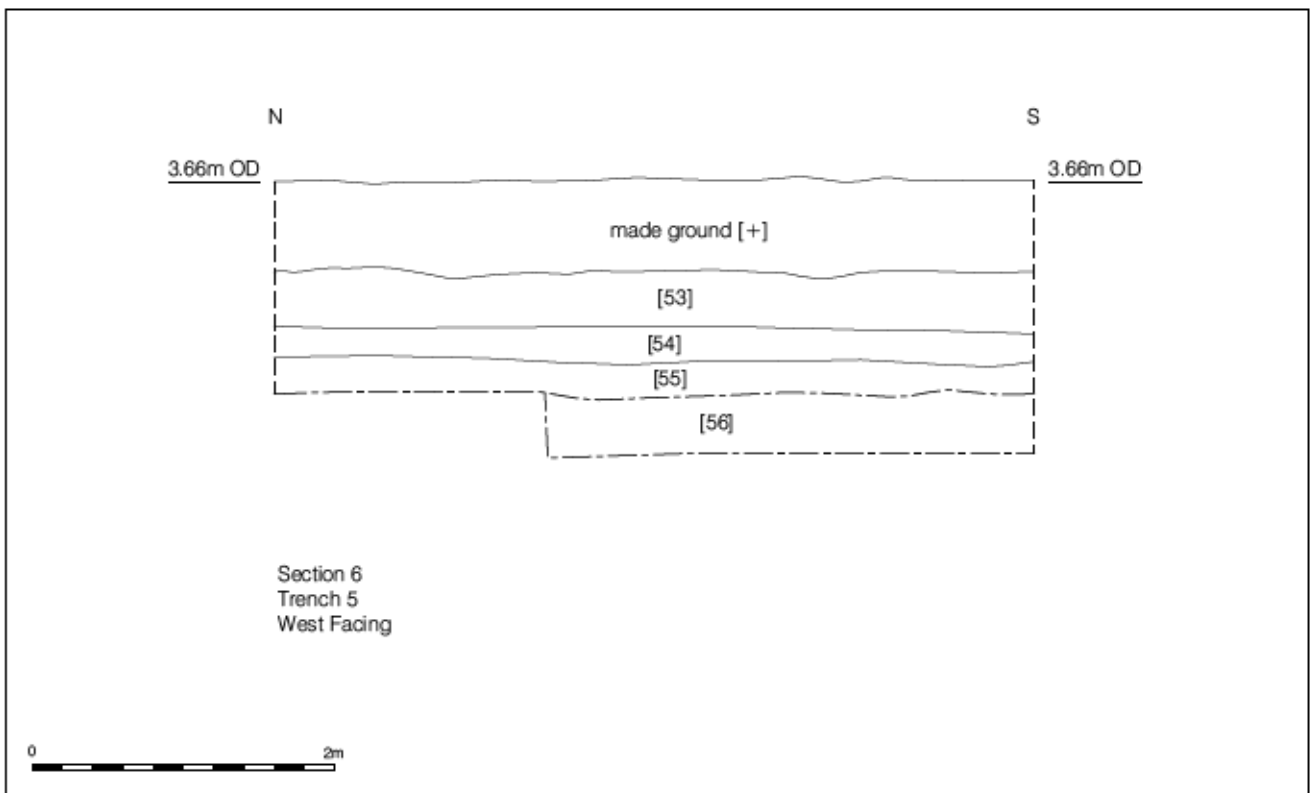
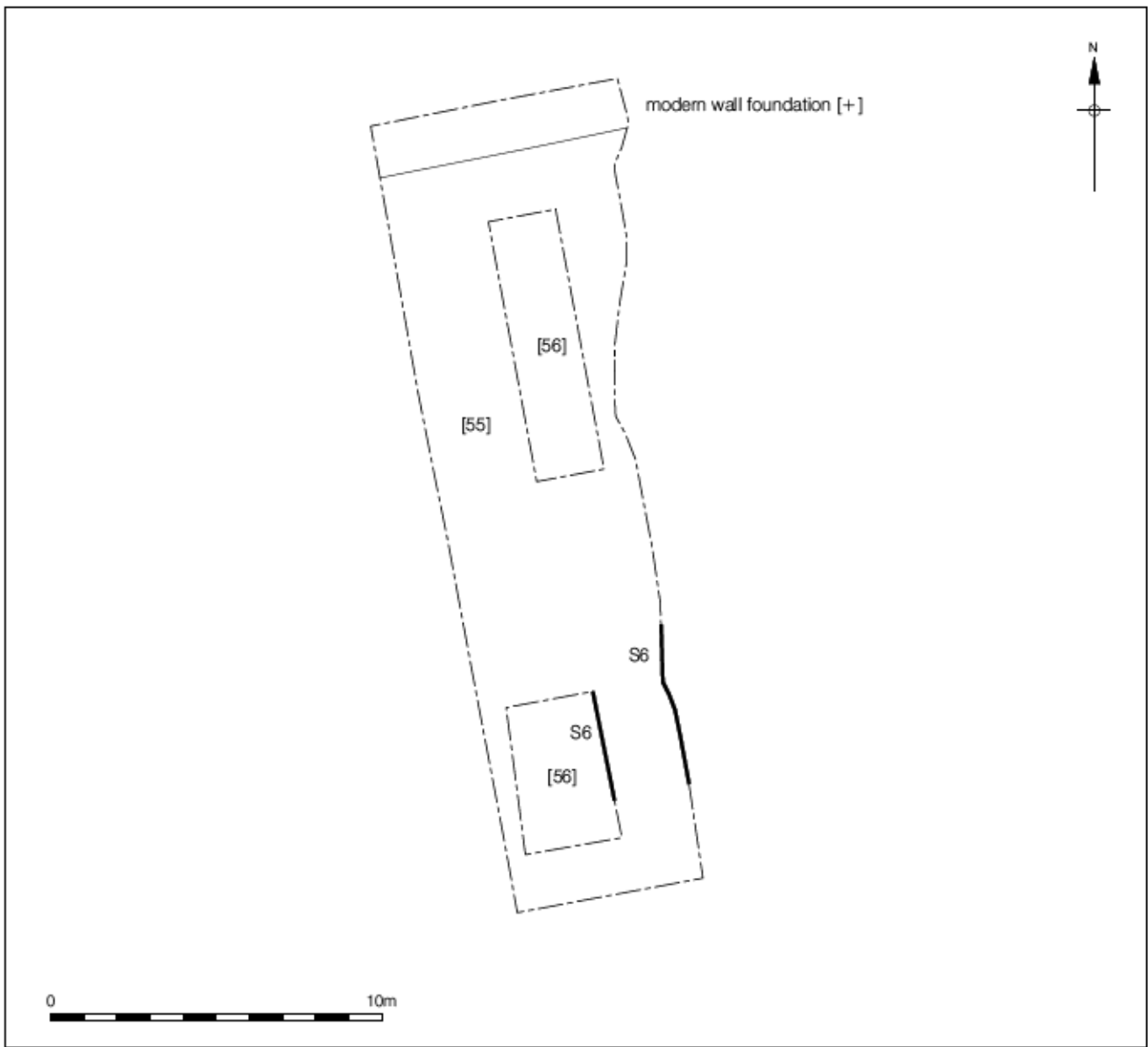


Figure 4
Trench 2 Plan and Section
Plan: 1:200; Section 1:50 at A4







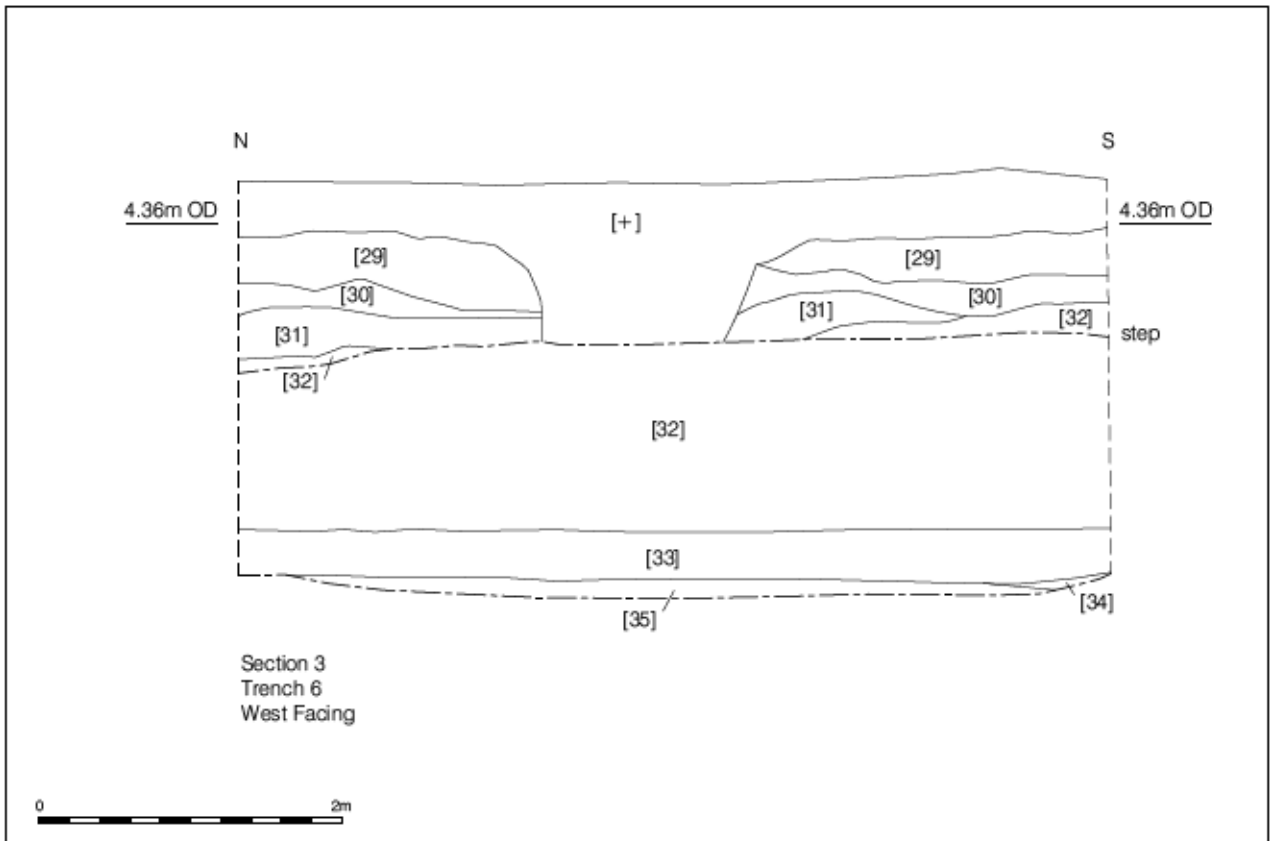
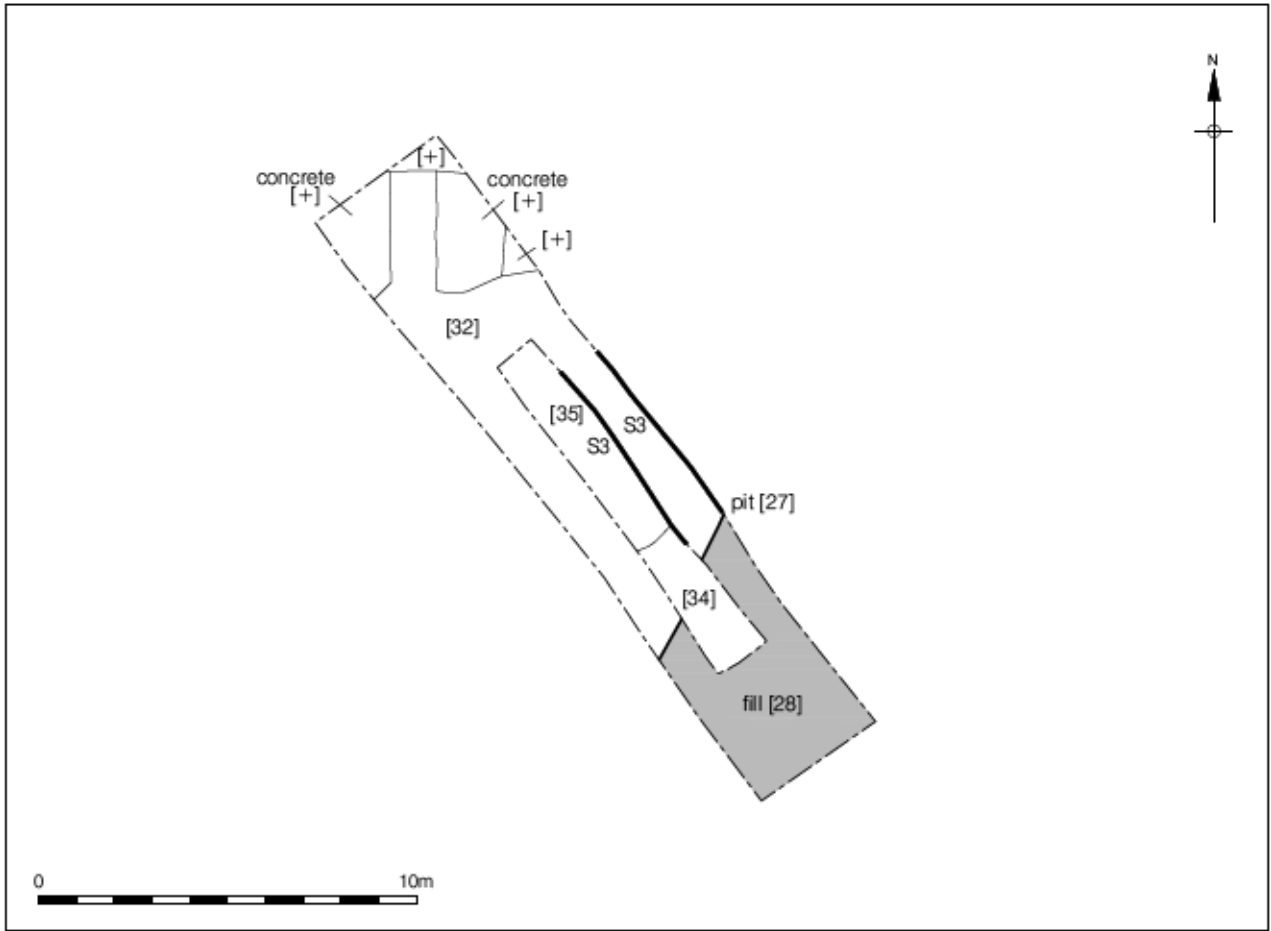


Figure 8
Trench 6 Plan and Section
Plan: 1:200; Section 1:50 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
1	Tr. 2	Tr. 2	S1	Layer	Made ground	Soft mid-dark grey brown slightly clay silt	-	7.00	17.00	1.00	4.89	4.79	Modern	5
2	Tr. 2	Tr. 2	S1	Layer	Garden soil	Loose/friable dark black brown with occasional mid greenish grey banding sandy silt	-	7.00	17.00	0.26	3.85	3.69	Post-med/ Modern	3
3	Tr. 2	Tr. 2	S1	Layer	Redeposited alluvial clay	Soft slightly bluish grey brown clay silt	-	3.50	8.50	0.83	3.59	3.53	Post-med/ Modern	3
4	Tr. 2	-	S1	Layer	Alluvial clay	Firm light yellowish grey white clay	-	1.00	5.00	0.50	2.79	2.69	N/A	2
5	Tr. 2	Tr. 2	S1	Layer	Natural sand and gravel	Fairly loose light grey sand and subrounded and rounded gravel	Not bottomed	1.00	5.00	-	2.27	2.23	N/A	1
6	Tr. 2	Tr. 2	-	Masonry	Wall foundation	Truncated brick structure relating to the brewery	Not bottomed	5.20	1.40	0.20+	4.03	4.02	Post-med/ Modern	4
7	Tr. 2	Tr. 2	-	Cut	Construction cut	Linear cut for [6]	Not bottomed	5.20	1.40	-	4.03	-	Post-med/ Modern	4
8	Tr. 2	Tr. 2	-	Layer	Trampled material/ made ground	Fairly firm but friable mottled mid yellowish grey and mid grey brown slightly clay sandy silt	-	5.20	1.25	0.05	4.03	4.02	Post-med/ Modern	3
9	Tr. 2	Tr. 2	S1	Masonry	Drain	Ceramic pipe within a concrete surround	-	0.43	7.40	0.50	4.39	-	Modern	5
10	Tr. 2	-	S1	Cut	Construction cut	Linear cut for [9]	-	0.43	7.40	0.50	4.39	4.25	Modern	5
11	Tr. 1	-	-	Masonry	Brick floor	Fragment of brick floor surface	-	2.80	0.10	0.06	4.33	-	Post-med/ Modern	4
12	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	-	Masonry	Concrete slab	Foundation for floor surface	-	2.80	2.20	0.06	4.27	-	Post-med/ Modern	4
13	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	-	Masonry	Wall foundation	Truncated brick foundation relating to the brewery	-	0.65	7.50	0.34	4.33	4.24	Post-med/ Modern	4

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
14	Tr. 1	-	S2	Layer	Made ground	Fairly firm but friable mid reddish grey brown clay silt	-	6.40	20.00	0.82	4.57	-	Modern	5
15	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	S2	Layer	Dumped deposit	Loose mid orange brown coarse sand	-	6.40	20.00	0.45	4.17	3.77	Modern	5
16	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	S2	Layer	Made ground	Soft mid-dark grey clay silt and angular/ subangular gravel	-	6.40	20.00	1.00	3.77	3.37	Post-med/ Modern	3
17	Tr. 1	-	S2	Layer	Alluvial sandy clay	Soft friable light brownish grey sandy clay	-	3.81	6.20	0.56	2.77	2.73	Post-med/ Modern	3
18	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	S2	Layer	Natural sand and gravel	Loose mid-light grey sand and gravel	-	3.80	6.20	0.56	2.37	2.32	N/A	1
19	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	-	Layer	Dumped deposit	Fairly firm and friable mid yellowish grey brown slightly clay sandy silt	-	3.35	1.20	0.40	4.20	-	Post-med/ Modern	4
20	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	-	Masonry	Brick drain	E-W aligned brick drain	Not bottomed	0.40	3.35	-	3.75	-	Post-med/ Modern	4
21	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Construction cut	Linear construction cut for drain [20]	Not bottomed	0.40	3.55	-	3.75	-	Post-med/ Modern	4
22	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	-	Masonry	Wall foundation	E-W aligned wall foundation with N-S return	Also 0.60m thick concrete base	1.16	4.50	0.25	4.26	3.86	Post-med/ Modern	4
23	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	-	Masonry	Wall foundation	N-S aligned wall foundation	-	2.80	0.44	0.25	3.52	3.50	Post-med/ Modern	4
24	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Construction cut	Construction cut for wall foundation [23]	-	2.80	0.44	0.25	3.50	3.25	Post-med/ Modern	4
25	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Construction cut	Construction cut for wall [13]	-	0.50	7.00	0.34	4.29	3.95	Post-med/ Modern	4
26	Tr. 1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Construction cut	Construction cut for wall [22]	-	1.16	4.50	0.85	4.26	3.31	Post-med/ Modern	4
27	Tr. 6	Tr. 6	-	Cut	Pit	Large pit	-	6.85	5.00	0.30	3.65	3.30	Modern	5

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
28	Tr. 6	Tr. 6	-	Fill	Backfill in [27]	Loose light yellow brown and mid greenish grey brown silty sand	-	6.85	5.00	0.30	3.65	3.30	Modern	5
29	Tr. 6	-	S3	Layer	Demolition debris	Fairly firm mid yellowish brown grey sandy silt with frequent CBM and mortar inclusions	-	15.20	4.00	0.36	4.31	4.06	Modern	5
30	Tr. 6	-	S3	Layer	Made ground	Friable dark blackish brown with mid brownish yellow mottling sandy silt and gravel	-	15.20	4.00	0.22	4.01	3.81	Modern	5
31	Tr. 6	-	S3	Layer	Garden soil	Loose mid greyish brown slightly sandy silty clay	-	15.20	4.00	0.26	3.81	3.76	Post-med/ Modern	3
32	Tr. 6	Tr. 6	S3	Layer	Redeposited alluvium	Firm mid grey brown clay sandy silt	-	15.20	4.00	1.25	3.56	3.46	Post-med/ Modern	3
33	Tr. 6	-	S3	Layer	Alluvial clay sand	Firm light whitish grey clay sand	-	10.60	1.40	0.30	2.34	2.30	N/A	2
34	Tr. 6	Tr. 6	S3	Layer	Peaty clay	Firm- friable mid brown peaty clay	Not bottomed	4.00	1.40	-	2.10	2.04	N/A	2
35	Tr. 6	Tr. 6	S3	Layer	Natural sand and gravel	Loose mid-light grey sand and gravel	Not bottomed	6.60	1.40	-	2.04	2.00	N/A	1
36	Tr. 3	-	S4	Layer	Made ground	Loose light brownish grey silty sand and gravel with frequent brick, concrete and mortar inclusions	-	5.00	27.00	0.50	5.03	4.93	Modern	5
37	Tr. 3	-	S4	Layer	Dumped deposit	Friable dark greyish black ash and coal fragments	-	5.00	27.00	0.55	4.73	4.50	Modern	5
38	Tr. 3	-	S4	Layer	Redeposited alluvium	Soft mid greenish grey silty clay	-	5.00	1.40	0.40	4.48	4.13	Post-med/ Modern	3
39	Tr. 3	-	S4	Layer	Dumped deposit	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay	-	5.00	27.00	0.20	4.08	4.03	Post-med/ Modern	3
40	Tr. 3	Tr. 3	S4	Layer	Redeposited alluvial clay	Soft light bluish grey silty clay	-	5.00	27.00	0.60	3.77	-	Post-med/ Modern	3

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
41	Tr. 3	Tr. 3	S4	Layer	Redeposited Peaty clay	Soft dark greyish brown organic silty clay	-	4.50	25.00	1.40	3.33	-	Post-med/ Modern	3
42	Tr. 3	-	S4	Layer	Alluvial clay sand	Firm light greyish white clay sand	-	1.90	4.75	0.90	3.13	-	N/A	2
43	Tr. 3	Tr. 3	S4	Layer	Natural sand and gravel	Loose mid-light brownish grey sand and gravel	Not bottomed	1.90	4.75	0.20	2.25	2.05	N/A	1
44	Tr. 4	Tr. 4	S5	Layer	Made ground	Loose light greenish grey silty sand and gravel with frequent CBM, brick and concrete fragments	-	5.00	17.50	0.20	4.42	4.19	Modern	5
45	Tr. 4	-	S5	Layer	Made ground	Soft dark greyish black silty sand	-	5.00	2.25	0.10	4.29	4.19	Modern	5
46	Tr. 4	-	S5	Layer	Engineering backfill	Loose light brownish yellow sandy gravel	-	5.00	2.90	0.05	4.14	4.12	Modern	5
47	Tr. 4	-	S5	Layer	Dumped deposit	Soft light brownish grey sandy clay	-	5.00	12.00	0.30	4.09	4.05	Modern	5
48	Tr. 4	-	S5	Layer	Dumped deposit	Soft dark brownish grey silty clay	-	5.00	12.00	0.25	3.93	3.79	Post-med/ Modern	3
49	Tr. 4	-	S5	Layer	Redeposited alluvium	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay	-	5.00	12.00	0.10	3.69	3.59	Post-med/ Modern	3
50	Tr. 4	Tr. 4	S5	Layer	Redeposited natural sand and gravel	Loose mid grey brown sandy gravels	Not bottomed	2.50	10.00	1.10	3.19	-	Post-med/ Modern	3
51	Tr. 4	Tr. 4	-	Fill	Fill of gully [52]	Loose dark blackish brown slightly silty sandy clay	Not bottomed	1.20	1.30	-	3.69	-	Post-med/ Modern	3
52	Tr. 4	Tr. 4	-	Cut	Gully	Linear gully	Not bottomed	1.20	1.30	-	3.69	-	Post-med/ Modern	3
53	Tr. 5	-	S6	Layer	Redeposited peaty clay	Firm mid grey brown slightly peaty clay	-	24.15	7.60	0.40	3.10	3.00	Post-med/ Modern	3
54	Tr. 5	-	S6	Layer	Sand deposit	Loose light whitish grey coarse sand	-	24.15	7.60	0.20	2.68	2.65	Post-med/ Modern	3

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
55	Tr. 5	Tr. 5	S6	Layer	Alluvium	Fairly firm light-mid bluish grey brown clay	-	24.15	7.60	0.22	2.98	2.94	N/A	2
56	Tr. 5	Tr. 5	S6	Layer	Natural sand and gravel	Loose mid-light brownish grey sand and gravel	Not bottomed	8.00	3.00	-	2.50	2.46	N/A	1

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-201514

Project details

Project name	Ram Brewery (Phase 1), Ram Street, Wandsworth, SW18: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Two phases of archaeological evaluation were carried out between 11th and 19th December 2014 and 12th and 20th January 2015 respectively, during and following from demolition works at the site. The investigation comprised six archaeological trial trenches (Trenches 1 - 6). The archaeological evaluation demonstrated that the development of the Ram Brewery during the late 19th century and into the modern period had truncated potential archaeological horizons including any structures that previously stood on the site. The archaeological investigation revealed naturally deposited sands and gravels at heights ranging from 2.04m OD in Trench 6, at the northeast corner to the site, to 2.50m OD in Trench 5, to the western side of the site. This was sealed by an alluvial sequence which is considered equivalent to the Upper Alluvium which was recorded at the site during geoarchaeological works. The archaeological evaluation did not encounter any discrete features, deposits or finds that pre-dated the late post-medieval/early modern period whether cutting or overlying natural deposits. Masonry structures relating to the modern development of the Ram Brewery were encountered in Trenches 1 and 2. No traces of the 1803 Surrey Iron Railway were encountered within any of the trenches.
Project dates	Start: 11-12-2014 End: 20-01-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RMY14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	12/5286 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Modern
Monument type	DRAINS Modern
Monument type	CHAMBERED STRUCTURE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval

Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL FRAGMENTS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH WANDSWORTH Ram Brewery, Ram Street
Postcode	SW18 1TJ
Study area	25600.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 25635 74760 51.4573572993 -0.191475276484 51 27 26 N 000 11 29 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.00m Max: 2.50m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Richard Meager
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	James Langthorne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Greenland Ram (London) Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	RMY14
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	RMY14
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	RMY14
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Matrices","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Ram Brewery (Phase 1), Ram Street, Wandsworth, SW18: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Langthorne, J.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R11978
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 grey literature report with blue covers

Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
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Entered on	4 February 2015
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APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Introduction

A total of 44 stratified sherds, representing 33 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 942g of pottery were recovered from the archaeological investigation and dates entirely to the post-medieval period. The material is fragmentary, although forms are recognisable and there is no abraded material indicating that it was deposited soon after breakage. The pottery was quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight. Pottery was found in five contexts as small sized groups (fewer than 30 sherds). It was classified according to the Museum of London Archaeology (LAARC 2007). The assemblage is discussed by context as an index.

Index

Unstratified

- Creamware (CREA), 1740-1830, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 9 g, form: dinner plate
- Dyed-bodied refined earthenware (DYE), 1820-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 8 g, form: waisted tea cup
- English brown salt-glazed stoneware (ENGS), 1700-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 9 g, form: blacking bottle
- London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 2 sherd, 2 ENV, 13 g, form: unidentified
- Refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 10 g, form: dinner plate
- Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours (REFW CHROM), 1830-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 69 g, form: tureen lid
- Refined white earthenware with cut-out sponged decoration (REFW SPON1), 1830-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 7 g, form: lid

Context [1], considered spot date: 1830-1900

- Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration (TPW FLOW), 1830-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 1 g, form: saucer

Context [2], considered spot date: 1670-1926

- London stoneware (LONS), 1670-1926, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 1 g, form: bottle or jar
- Context [16], considered spot date: mid 19th century
- Creamware (CREA), 1740-1830, 5 sherds, 4 ENV, 37 g, form: rounded dish

- English brown salt-glazed stoneware (ENGS), 1700-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 18 g, form: cylindrical bottle
- London stoneware (LONS), 1670-1926, 4 sherds, 2 ENV, 179 g, form: shouldered bottle, tall shouldered jar
- Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR), 1770-1840, 6 sherds, 5 ENV, 31 g, form: deep bowl, small rounded bowl
- London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 5 sherds, 4 ENV, 150 g, form: flower pot, jar
- Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 41 g, form: medium rounded jar (sherd link: [19]).
- Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780-1900, 4 sherds, 1 ENV, 53 g, form: medium rounded bowl

Context [19], considered spot date: mid 19th century

- Creamware with developed pale glaze (CREA DEV), 1760-1830, 3 sherd, 1 ENV, 5 g, form: plate
- English porcelain (ENPO), 1745-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5 g, form: plate
- London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 22 g, form: unidentified
- Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 18 g, form: medium rounded jar (sherd link: [16]).
- Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5 g, form: plate

Context [50], considered spot date: mid 19th century

- Midlands orange ware (MORAN), 1400-1820, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 251g, form: butter pot

Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has little significance at a local level. The pottery types present fit the ceramic profile for London. None of the ceramics directly relate to the use of the site as a brewery, except for a London stoneware cylindrical bottle with a rounded rim found in context [16] which may have contained a brewed alcoholic drink. The rim type does follow the usual profile of those usually associated with beer, porter or ale. The potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. None of the pottery requires illustrating. There are no recommendations for further work at this stage, although the importance of the assemblage should be reviewed if new pottery is recovered from further archaeological work on the study area.

APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Introduction

A small assemblage of glass was recovered from the archaeological investigation and it is quantified as three fragments, each from a different vessel and weighing a total of 525g. All of the glass dates to the late post-medieval period and was found in just two contexts. The glass, although fragmentary, is in a good condition and was deposited probably soon after breakage. The material is discussed by context as an index.

Index

Context [1], spot date: c. 1850

- French wine bottle: pale green high-lime low alkali glass, one fragment, one vessel, 111g. Rim fragment with a crudely applied marvered flat, rectangular cordon, conical neck and rounded shoulder. C. 1850

Context [19], spot date: 19th-20th century

- English cylindrical wine bottle: dark olive green high-lime low alkali glass, one fragment, one vessel, 297g. Base with a rounded kick and very slightly waisted wall. 1740 onwards.
- Cylindrical bottle: aquamarine soda glass, mould made, one fragment, one vessel, 117g. Base with a rounded kick, embossed on the underside with two concentric lines containing 'P & R. BRISTOL'. 19th-20th century.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has no significance and its only potential is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

APPENDIX 5: METAL ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Introduction

Four metal finds were recovered from the archaeological investigation and consist of an unstratified iron nail and found in a single context were three ferrous metal tools. All of the material is of a post-medieval date.

Index

Unstratified, Trench 3

- Iron: nail, rounded head (12mm in diameter), rectangular sectioned shaft (5mm by 4mm) with a total surviving length 105mm. Heavily corroded with a concretion of pebbles. Post-medieval.

Context [1]

- Iron: rasp file, tapered bar shape, flat based with a rounded top, 100mm in length, 23-29mm wide, 7-8mm thick. The flat surface has diagonal teeth. Post-medieval.
- Iron: unidentified tool, tapering with a rounded end, 82 mm in length, 22-29mm in width and 2mm thick. Heavily corroded with a concretion of pebbles. Post-medieval.
- Iron: wedge. Lozenge shaped, 140mm in length, 25-42mm. Heavily corroded with a concretion. Post-medieval.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The rasp, wedge and unidentified tool found in context [1] are of significance. They are possibly the tools of a farrier or a cooper working at the Ram Brewery and have the potential to give an insight into activities at this industrial location. No recommendations are made at this stage, although their importance should be reviewed in the event of future archaeological work on the site.

APPENDIX 6: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). Most fragments are in good condition, indicating that they were deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in three contexts as small groups (under 30 fragments).

All of the clay tobacco pipes (twelve fragments: consisting of three bowls, one mouth part and eight stems) were entered into a database. All of the bowls are of an 18th-century type and were classified following Oswald's (1975) typology (prefixed OS) The pipes have been further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The tobacco pipes are discussed by context as an index.

Spot dating index

Context [1], spot date: 1700-1740

- Bowl: one heeled OS10, 1700-40
- Mouth part: one fragment, thin, fine bore, oval in plan and flat topped
- Stem: four fragments of a thin, medium and thick thickness with wide bores

Context [16], spot date: 1580-1740

- Stem: four fragments of a medium thicknesses with medium bores

Context [1], spot date: 1700-1740

- Bowl: two heeled OS10 examples, 1700-40, one is initialled ? E P (SF1) and a second has dots on each side of the heel (SF2).

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The clay tobacco pipes have little significance at a local level and consist of bowl types frequently found in the London area. The main potential of the material is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material at this stage, although its importance should be reviewed in the event that more clay tobacco pipes are excavated from further archaeological work on the site.

Reference

Oswald, A, 1975 Clay pipes for the archaeologist, BAR 14, Oxford

APPENDIX 7: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By Berni Sudds, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

The ceramic building material recovered from site, comprising 5 fragments weighing 1731 grams, is catalogued and provisionally dated below in Table 1. The small assemblage is comprised loose fragments of brick and roof tile, dating to the post-medieval period, and a single 19th or early 20th century fireclay floor tile. The assemblage has been recorded using the London system of classification. A fabric number is allocated to each object, specifying its composition, form, method of manufacture and approximate date range. Examples of the fabrics can be found in the archives of PCA and/or the Museum of London.

Context	Fabric	Form	No. frag	Wg (g)	Comments	Date range	Context considered date
Unstrat	3261	Floor tile	1	1396g	Complete fireclay floor tile, unglazed. Fine red moulding sand. 158x158x25mm	1800 – 1950	-
2	3032	Unfrogged brick	1	154g	Fragment	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900
50	2276	Peg tile	1	107g	Fine moulding sand. 13mm	1480 – 1900	1480 – 1900
51	3032	Brick	1	64g	Fragment, yellow skin. 64mm thick.	1666 – 1900	1700 – 1900
	2276	Peg tile	1	10g	Fine to medium moulding sand.	1400 – 1900	

Table 1: Catalogue of ceramic building material by context.

The two fragments of brick from layers [2] and [51] are both in post-Great Fire fabric 3032, representing the most commonly identified fabric in the London region during the 17th to 19th century. Given the small size of the fragments recovered few chronologically diagnostic traits were identifiable, although the unfrogged example is likely to pre-date 1850 and size and forming of the fragment from layer [51] is consistent with an 18th or 19th century date. The post-medieval peg tile from layers [50] and [51] can also be well-paralleled in London, occurring in the ubiquitous fine fabric [2276]. These date from c.1480 and continued to be used across London in large quantity until the arrival of slate in the later 18th and 19th century.

Of some note is the recovery of a complete unglazed industrial fireclay floor tile of 19th or early 20th century date. Due to its high refractory quality fireclay was used specifically for the manufacture of brick and tile that could withstand very high temperatures, most frequently used in kilns, furnaces and ovens. Unfortunately, the example from the site is unstratified.

APPENDIX 8: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Rielly, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Introduction

The study area containing the remains of the old Ram Brewery was bounded to the west by the River Wandle, to the north by Armoury Way, to the east by Ram Street and to the south by Wandsworth High Street. Excavations, incorporating 6 trial trenches, recovered the remains of wall footing and construction trenches relating to the brewery buildings overlying, generally dated from the 19th century, overlying natural levels, generally comprising alluvial layers. A small quantity of bones was hand recovered, these limited to just one of the 6 trenches (Trench 4).

Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a grand total of 4 bones comprising a cattle metatarsus (foot bone) and a cattle-size rib from layer [50] and a cattle tibia and loose mandibular molar from gulley fill [51] (all from Trench 4). All of these bones were very well preserved, while fragmentation was minimal: the rib was 50% complete, the tibia near 75% complete and the metatarsus was whole. The latter bone provided a greatest length of 258mm which computes to a shoulder height of 1406mm. This clearly represents one of the larger cattle entering the London meat markets from the early 19th century following the 18th century improvement of domestic stock (Rixson 2000, 215), as confirmed by the dating evidence. Both the tibia and the rib are also from suitably large cattle.

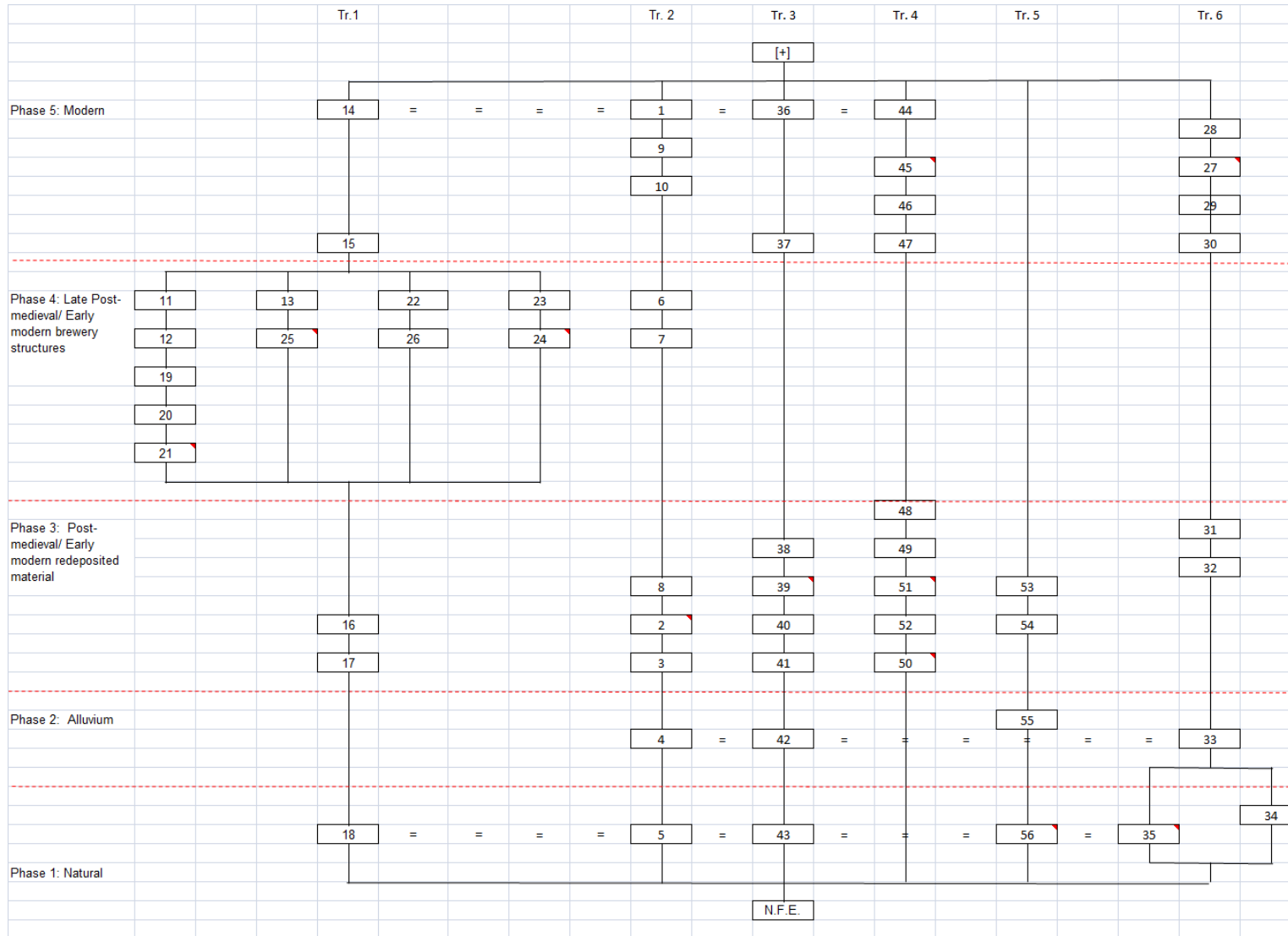
Conclusion and recommendations for further work

This small collection probably represents a small collection of mixed food and processing waste deriving from some local household and butcher. The quantity is too small to warrant any comment concerning animal usage in this locality, apart from the fact that adult cattle (the tibia and metatarsals are both fused) formed a portion of the local diet. In addition it is of interest that the bones are from typically large 19th century animals. While it can be assumed that further excavation may provide more bones, the absence of faunal material within 5 out of the 6 trenches does not bode well for gaining a much larger assemblage. A major positive point is the very good condition of the material which would also suggest that a sampling strategy aimed at the recovery of the smaller species, as birds and fish, would be advantageous.

References

Rixson, D, 2000 *The History of Meat Trading*, Nottingham University Press

APPENDIX 9: SITE MATRIX



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