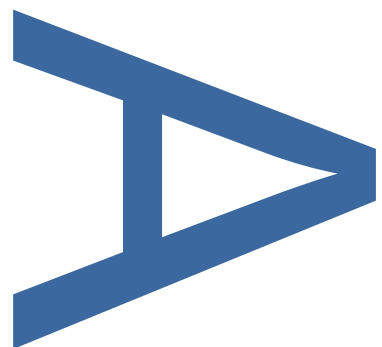
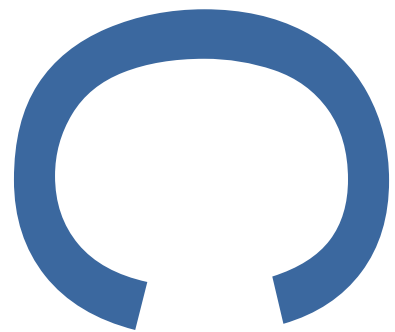


**THE BRICKLAYERS ARMS,
32 WATERMAN STREET,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
WANDSWORTH,
SW15 1DD
PHASE ONE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**



**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH**

SITE CODE: WMA17

OCTOBER 2017

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

The Bricklayers Arms, 32 Waterman Street, Wandsworth, SW15 1DD

Phase One Archaeological Evaluation

Site Code: WMA17

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 23956 75624

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Wandsworth

Planning Application No.: 2015/4817

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, October 2017

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October 2017

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

The Bricklayers Arms,
32 Waterman Street,
Wandsworth,
SW15 1DD

Type of project

Phase One Archaeological Evaluation

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CONTENTS

1	Non-Technical Summary.....	3
2	Introduction.....	4
3	Geology and Topography.....	6
4	Archaeological background.....	7
5	Methodology.....	12
6	Excavation Results.....	14
7	Finds.....	16
8	Conclusions.....	18
9	Acknowledgements.....	19
10	Bibliography.....	20

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location.....	21
Figure 2: Detailed Site and Trench Location.....	22
Figure 3: South-facing section, TP1.....	23

PLATES

Plate 1: Overview of layer [2] in TP1, looking north.....	25
Plate 2: East side of test pit 1 at a depth of 1.2m BGL (7.2m OD), looking north.....	26
Plate 3: West facing section of sondage and Section 1, looking east.....	27
Plate 4: South facing section of TP1 showing wall [4], looking north.....	27

APPEDICES

Appendix 1: Oasis Data Entry Form.....	28
Appendix 2: CONTEXT INDEX.....	31
Appendix 3: matrix.....	31

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation commissioned by Rebecca Newman and conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the Bricklayers Arms, 32 Waterman Street, Wandsworth, SE15 1DD. The Bricklayer's Arms public house dates back to the 1820s. The Bricklayer's Arms is locally listed and located within the Putney Embankment Conservation Area as well as an archaeological priority area as defined by Wandsworth Council.
- 1.2 Planning permission has been granted for demolition of rear additions and erection of a two storey rear extension and erection of a two-storey building with basement adjacent to the main public house to provide 2 flats. A condition attached to the planning permission requires archaeological evaluation and historic building recording. The proposed development is to be done in two phases with Phase 1 comprising the construction of the two storey with basement apartment building to the west of the public house.
- 1.3 The Phase 1 evaluation was carried out in October 2017 and involved the excavation of a 2m square test pit to the west of the public house. This location has archaeological potential because it is situated within an area of the known Roman settlement at Putney. Numerous archaeological interventions within the immediate area suggest that the potential for archaeological features and horizons dating from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods exists at the study site.
- 1.4 The archaeological evaluation of test pit 1 has shown that *in situ* remains of 19th century walls survive in this area. Nineteenth century pottery sherds and glass fragments were recovered from deep silty clay deposits in the test pit. Earlier residual finds included an early 18th century clay pipe bowl and an abraded 17th/18th century brick. No significant archaeological horizons or artefacts were found in the test pit although it was not fully excavated to the top of natural geological deposits despite a sondage being dug to 1.9m BGL (below ground level). Two geotechnical boreholes within the site encountered Kempton Park Gravel Formation at 2.2 and 2.5m BGL.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the Bricklayers Arms, 32 Waterman Street, Wandsworth, SW15 1DD (**Figures 1 and 2**). The work was carried out on 2nd October 2017 on behalf of the owner, Rebecca Newman, in response to a planning condition.

2.2 The study site comprises the Bricklayer's Arms public house and associated rear garden located on the south side of Waterman Street (**Figure 2**). The building has two storeys and a basement with the original elements of the public house dating back to the 1820s, whilst later additions to the rear of the property were constructed in various forms over a number of years. The surrounding area comprises large post-war blocks of flats, associated garages and areas of parking. The Bricklayer's Arms is locally listed and located within the Putney Embankment Conservation Area as well as an archaeological priority area as defined by Wandsworth Council.

2.3 Planning permission (App. No. 2015/4817) has been granted for 'Demolition of existing ground floor rear back additions and erection of a two storey rear extension to re-provide accommodation to the public house at ground floor level (Use Class A4) and additional ancillary residential accommodation at first floor level; erection of a two-storey building with basement adjacent to the main public house to provide 1 x 1 bedroom flat and 1 x 2 bedroom flat with private amenity space'. Condition 11 attached to the planning permission states:

'No development shall take place until archaeological investigations have been undertaken by an investigating body approved by the Council. Site investigations shall be carried out in accordance with a detailed scheme to be approved in advance by the local planning authority, unless it is agreed in writing that a site investigation is not required.

In order that the archaeological remains that may exist on the site can be investigated, in accordance with Council policies DMS2 (d).'

2.4 Mark Stevenson, Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth (hereafter the Curator), has requested the following:

1. A Level II building recording of the c.1820 public house
2. A trial trench evaluation.

The latter will form part of a two-stage process of archaeological investigation comprising: first, evaluation to clarify the nature and extent of surviving archaeological remains, followed,

if necessary, by a fuller investigation of key elements.

2.5 The proposed development is to be done in two phases:

Phase 1. Construction of new two storey with basement apartment building to the west of the public house

Phase 2. Demolition of rear extensions to the public house, construction of new two storey building to the south of the public house, refurbishment of the public house

2.6 The Curator agreed to the excavation of two 2m square archaeological evaluation test pits within the footprints of the two new buildings. This report covers the archaeological evaluation of Test pit 1 within the Phase 1 apartment building footprint. Test pit 2 will be excavated as part of Phase 2 following the demolition of the rear extensions to the public house.

2.7 The Phase 1 Test Pit (TP1) was excavated to the west of the rear extension of the public house in the associated garden. No archaeological deposits pre-dating the 19th century were encountered. Natural horizons were not observed due to the limitations of the machine excavator.

2.8 The central Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference for the Site is TQ 23956 75624. The site was given the unique site code WMA17 by the LAARC (London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre).

2.9 The archaeological evaluation was managed by Charlotte Matthews for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and conducted by the author.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The British Geological Survey records that the natural bedrock geology of the area is 'London Clay formation - Clay and Silt', a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Paleogene period. The British Geological Survey also records that the study site is overlain by Kempton Park Gravel Member-Sand and Gravel (BGS, 2017).

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 A topographic survey of the site was not available at the time of writing this report; however the site is generally flat at around 8.3m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) and located within a comprehensively developed part of the urban landscape. The meandering River Thames is located to the north of the site (**Figure 1**).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A GLHER (Greater London Historic Environment Record) search was made covering 250m radius from the centre of the Site and 57 findspots and Listed buildings were found in the Study Area. The Site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by Wandsworth Council.

4.2 Prehistoric

4.2.1 Putney is situated on the edge of the River Thames at the base of hills that flank the south bank and rise steadily towards Wimbledon Common 2km to the south of the Site. Beverly Brook forms the western boundary of the parish and the River Wandle flows to the east. Putney is therefore bounded on three sides by water courses which have produced fertile alluvial soils well suited to agricultural development since the Neolithic period (Bird, 1987).

4.2.2 Evidence of prehistoric archaeological finds and remains is sparse within the 250m radius GLHER search area, with only four prehistoric entries listed. Prehistoric flint flakes have been recovered from the foreshore near Putney Bridge (MLO26796). Neolithic and Iron Age pottery together with Neolithic flint artefacts (MLO104 and MLO1187) were found during archaeological excavations in 1972 at no.10 Beamish Road (MLO9562) about 100m to the west of the Site.

4.2.3 Evidence from the wider area shows that numerous Bronze Age Barrows and earthworks associated with a possible Early Iron Age hill fort (sometimes misleadingly referred to as 'Caesar's Camp') have been recorded on Wimbledon Common 2.5km to the south. Significant quantities of Late Bronze Age material including deliberately broken/damaged rapiers, axes, spearhead and swords have also been recovered from the Thames foreshore or by dredging (MacRobert, 2009) and there is some evidence for limited settlement activity at the mouth of Beverly Brook (1km west) dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

4.2.4 Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery sherds were recovered from excavations undertaken by the Wandsworth Historical Society (WHS) at Kingsmere Close, some 100m to the south of the Site.

4.3 Romano-British

4.3.1 Londinium became a major settlement and administrative centre during the Romano-British period. Putney lies 8km south-east of the Roman town and was somewhat removed being on the opposite banks, however Putney may have been the first point at which the invading Roman Army of 43AD crossed the Thames. The classic account recorded by Cassius Dio

(Historia Romana) suggests that the Army first tried to manoeuvre across at Westminster, using Auxiliary troops to force a route through the ford, however regular units were subsequently used to cross at an 'unguarded bridge a little way upstream' (Cassius Dio, trans. Carey, 1989).

4.3.2 The archaeological evidence suggests that a settlement was established to the west of Putney High Street. This settlement could also have controlled the southern part of the Thames crossing. There is a concentration of Roman activity north of Lacy Road and west of Putney High Street. The study site appears to lie close to the conjectured route of an east-west Roman Road as well as just to the east of a north-south Roman Road (Fuentes & Greenwood, 1993).

4.3.3 Evidence of Roman archaeological finds and remains is abundant within the 250m radius GLHER search area, with 34 Roman entries listed. Evidence for a Roman settlement (ditches, post holes, Roman pottery and Roman coins) has been found immediately to the north of the Site at nos 2, 6 and 22-25 Waterman Street (MLO10499, MLO16742, MLO10480, MLO010487, MLO16725 and MLO23419). Further evidence for a Roman settlement has been found immediately to the south of the Site at nos 13-14, 27-29 and 38-42 Gay Street (MLO10470, MLO16703, MLO16747 and MLO06322). Further evidence for a Roman settlement as well as a late 1st/early 2nd century Roman cremation burial site has been found about 100m to the south-west of the Site at nos 6-12 and 24-38 The Platt (MLO10483, MLO22041, MLO10484 and MLO10504). Further evidence for a Roman settlement (roads, huts, ditches, pits and Roman pottery) has been found about 100m to the south-east of the Site at Kingsmere Close (MLO12213, MLO38308, MLO38309, 38310, MLO46682 and MLO52641). A Roman cremation burial and further evidence for a Roman settlement (features, pottery and metalwork) has been found about 100m to the west of the Site at nos 4 and 10 Bemish Road, respectively (MLO23210 and MLO11008). The GLHER lists further evidence for Roman settlement in the 250m radius search area of the Site at Putney High Street, Felsham Road, Lacy Road, Lower Richmond Road and Olivette Street.

4.3.4 The study site has the potential to lie within the Roman settlement at Putney and to contain Roman remains.

4.4 **Anglo-Saxon**

4.4.1 The withdrawal of Roman authority in Britain from AD 410 onwards and the subsequent dominance of the Anglo-Saxons in the south and east of England led to significant changes in settlement distribution. London eventually re-emerged as an important town in the 7th century AD, but the focus of settlement initially shifted outside of the walled town to the Strand, returning back within the walls in later centuries. The decline and abandonment of

many Romano-British settlements is well documented and it is likely that Putney followed this general pattern. The GLHER lists a seaxe (knife) and 5th century pottery sherds from 55 Felsham Road (MLO23213), less than 150m to the south-west of the Site.

4.4.2 The modern settlement of Putney can trace its origins back to the Anglo-Saxon period; the name is a corruption of the Old English (Anglo-Saxon) Putelei meaning 'clearing of the hawk, or of a man called Putta,' (Mills, 2003) and is recorded by this name in the Domesday survey of AD 1086.

4.4.3 It is probable that a small settlement was established next to the Thames and close to the old Roman town/villa, although evidence for any sustained settlement activity is sparse. A fish trap or small wear downstream of the railway bridge was radiocarbon dated to AD 410 – 640, however the archaeological evidence for post-Roman Putney shows that settlement was not always continuous and shifted over time (MacRobert, 2009).

4.4.4 The first reference to Putney was in Domesday in AD 1086 and identified it as part of the Mortlake Manor (later known as Wimbledon Manor). The entry describes a '20 shilling toll from the vill of Putelei' which most likely related to a ferry toll or landing fee and Putney was only mentioned because this income to the manor came exclusively from the village (MacRobert, 2009).

4.5 **Medieval**

4.5.1 The medieval period in Putney is better represented in both primary and secondary sources, although the settlement remained small. In the wider area, London became an increasingly important city and the de facto capital of Britain after the Norman invasion in 1066.

4.5.2 The next documentary reference to Putney dates to 1279 when the town name is recorded as Puttenhuth which translates as 'landing place of a man called Putta' (Mills, 2003). This is thought to describe the village's most distinguishing characteristic (MacRobert, 2009) in relation to its use as a landing place along the Thames.

4.5.3 The earliest reference to the Church of St Mary the Virgin in Putney dates to 1271 on a document held in the archives at Lincoln Cathedral (MacRobert, 2009) and the foundations of this 13th century building were excavated in the 1970s. It was not considered a parish church, but rather a chapel of ease to the parish church at Wimbledon and was largely rebuilt in 1836, the 15th century tower and 16th century chapel by Nicholas West being the only surviving sections of the original building. It has Grade II* Listed Building status MLO75507). The medieval village of Putney is thought to have clustered around the Church of St Mary (MLO73313).

4.5.4 Evidence of medieval archaeological finds and occupation is fairly frequent within the 250m

radius GLHER search area, although far less than the Roman find spots with 8 medieval entries listed. Evidence for medieval occupation (medieval pottery) has been found to the north of the Site at no. 2 Waterman Street (MLO10517). Further evidence for medieval occupation (medieval pottery) has been found about 100m to the south-west of the Site at nos 24-38 The Platt (MLO12008). The GLHER lists further evidence for medieval occupation in the 250m radius search area of the Site at Putney High Street, Felsham Road, Lacy Road, Lower Richmond Road and Olivette Street. Some medieval pottery sherds have also been found on the Thames foreshore at Putney (MLO26922).

4.6 **Post-medieval and Modern**

4.6.1 Putney is well represented in primary and secondary sources during the post-medieval and modern periods and the growth of the town from small settlement to its present size is well-chronicled.

4.6.2 The town grew in importance due to the ferry crossing over the Thames and there are numerous references to it in late medieval and post-medieval documents. They suggest two types of ferry were commonly used with the short haul across to Fulham being the most common and a long-haul ferry to London being reserved for more affluent patrons (MacRobert, 2009). Putney was used as the headquarters for the Parliamentary Army in 1647 and the 'Putney Debates' were held at this time in the Church of St Mary (Malden, 1912). These were a series of debates between members of the Parliamentary Army regarding a proposed new constitution for England.

4.6.3 The settlement slowly expanded during the early part of this period along the High Street and is a classic example of a linear settlement. A 1639 map by Nicholas Lane clearly shows the development of buildings along the High Street and a little way along what is now Lower Richmond Road on the Thames waterfront where presumably the landing area and ferry were located. This cartographic source pre-dates the construction of the first wooden bridge in 1729.

4.6.4 The Tithe Map dating to 1849 shows a moderate increase in building development, and it was by this time that the Bricklayers Arms had been built. Building development continued in Putney in the 19th century and a number of terraced houses were built to the west of the Bricklayers Arms facing north onto Waterman Street. These terraced houses were demolished in the 20th century.

4.6.5 The GLHER lists 14 post-medieval entries in the 250m radius search area. Nine of these come from the Thames foreshore and include a stone stair at Putney Bridge (MLO70080), a timber structure (MLO70069) and a drain (MLO70088). 17th/18th century pottery has been found at 2 Waterman Street (MLO12017) and post-medieval pits have been recorded at 3-29

Putney High Street. Listed buildings within the 250m radius search area include the 18th century Winchester House (Putney Constitutional Club; MLO93871), early 19th century terraced houses at nos 37, 39 and 41 Lower Richmond Road (MLO93740) and the White Lion Hotel Public House (MLO93805) dated 1887.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Aims and Objectives

5.1.1 The Test Pit was intended to locate the extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The general aims and objectives of the evaluation as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews, 2017) were as follows:

- What is the nature, depth, survival and date of any archaeological deposits on the site?
- Is there any evidence for prehistoric remains?
- Is there any evidence for Roman, Saxon or medieval activity?
- Is there any evidence for post-medieval activity on the site, is this associated with the later use of the site as a public house and terraced houses?
- What has been the impact on the site by previous development?

5.2 Methods

5.2.1 The phase one archaeological evaluation consisted of the evaluation of a single test pit (TP1), which was positioned to the west of the Bricklayers Arms Public House (**Figure 2**).

5.2.2 The test pit was 2m square and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.9m BGL (below ground level; 6.5m OD) on the eastern side and 0.6m BGL (7.8m OD) on the western side. It was excavated by a mini digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

5.2.3 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata excavated and exposed were entered onto *pro-forma* recording sheets. All plans of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans and sections were drawn at scale of 1:20 and 1:10, respectively.

5.2.4 A photographic record of the investigations was made using digital format only.

5.2.5 The complete site archive including site records and photographs will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre (LAARC) under the site code WMA17.

5.3 **Standards**

5.3.1 The fieldwork in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- Historic England Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) 2015 *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*
- Historic England, 2015, 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide'
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 'Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation'

6 EXCAVATION RESULTS

- 6.1.1 The rear garden of the public house was covered with crazy paving. Excavation of the test pit showed that this was 100mm thick and covered a 50mm thick layer of tarmac. This in turn sealed concrete slabs, some 80mm thick, which in turn sealed another 50mm thick layer of tarmac. This covered a 0.38m thick layer of mid-brown clayey silt (**Figure 3; Plate 1**) with moderate small to medium sub-angular stones and fragments of concrete, slate and CBM (ceramic building material). A lens of mid-yellow sand was found within this layer (**Plate 3**). The layer was interpreted as made ground deposits containing demolition rubble that had been used to level the surface.
- 6.1.2 Removal of the above deposits (tarmac, concrete slabs and made ground) revealed a north-south service pipe surrounded by concrete in the western side of the test pit (**Figure 3; Plates 1 and 2**). A lead pipe was also found to the west of the service pipe. These were revealed at a level of 7.8m OD, some 0.6m BGL (below ground level) and no further excavation took place in this part of the test pit (**Plate 2**).
- 6.1.3 The service pipe and lead pipe cut through another made ground deposit [2] that covered the whole of the test pit (**Figure 3; Plate 1**). This comprised a moderately compact, dark blackish brown silty clay layer with moderate small-medium sub-angular stones and occasional CBM fragments and moderate charcoal flecks. Four sherds of 19th century pottery and two 19th century large circular bottle stoppers were recovered from this layer. The layer was excavated to the east of the service pipe (**Plate 2**) and was found to be some 0.3m thick.
- 6.1.4 Two courses of a north-south brick wall [3] were recorded in the west side of the test pit, to the west of the service pipe and lead pipe (**Figure 3; Plates 1 and 2**). The wall was constructed of 19th century yellow stock bricks (240x110x60mm) with deep frogs in an orange brown concrete mortar. The top of the wall was at 8.05m aOD, some 0.3m BGL.
- 6.1.5 The earliest layer [5] encountered in test pit 1 comprised a moderately compact dark grey brown silty clay deposit with moderate small stones and charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of CBM and white mortar. This layer was sealed by layer [2] at 7.45m OD and was excavated to the east of the service pipe (**Plate 2**). Following excavation of this layer to a depth of 1.2m BGL a deeper sondage was machine excavated showing that layer [5] was more than 1.1m thick (**Figure 3; Plate 3**). This layer continued below the base of the sondage and to the south and east of test pit 1. Two sherds of 19th century pottery and some 19th century glass bottle fragments were recovered from this layer. One of the bottle fragments was marked 'MINSTER' and '& SONS' Other finds included an early 18th century clay tobacco pipe bowl and an abraded red sandy 17th/18th century brick.
- 6.1.6 During excavation of layer [5], a red brick east-west wall [4] was exposed in the north side of
-

test pit 1 (**Figure 3; Plate 4**). The upper part of this wall had been heavily disturbed and dislodged. The wall consisted of five courses of 19th century deeply frogged bricks (220x110x55mm) in a mid brown concrete mortar. The wall continued below the base of test pit 1 at 7.2m OD, some 1.2m BGL.

7 FINDS

7.1 Pottery by Berni Sudds

7.1.1 A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from test pit 1 amounting to 6 sherds, weighing 152g (**Table 1**). The material is all of 19th century date, comprised of mass-produced refined wares commonly found in London.

Context	Fabric	Form/ decoration	SC	Wg	Date	Spot date
2	Bone china	Plate with moulded floral decoration and overglaze painted.	1	6g	1794 - 1900	1794 - 1900
	London-area post-medieval redware	Bowl or dish with everted, thickened rim. Internal clear glaze.	1	35g	1580 - 1900	
	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	Bowl or cup rim, floral print.	1	4g	1780 - 1900	
	Non-local redware	Flowerpot, simple rim, unglazed.	1	6g	1700 - 1900	
5	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	Plate base, marked 'Indian Stone China'.	1	82g	1825 - 1900	1825 - 1900
	Refined white earthenware	Cylindrical jar with moulded and underglaze painted decoration	1	19g	1805 - 1900	

Table 1: Pottery by context. SC = sherd count. Wg = weight in grams.

7.2 Clay tobacco pipe by Chris Jarrett

7.2.1 A single clay tobacco pipe bowl was recovered from test pit 1 and was found in context [5]. The bowl consists of an Oswald (1975) OS10 type bowl, dated c.1700–40 and the item has

the initials T C on the side of the heel. Six so far documented pipe makers shared these initials that were working during the timeframe for the bowl type, although only the location for two of these master pipe makers is known: Southwark and Tower Hamlets (Oswald 1975, 134). The Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited clay tobacco pipe database, which is only a sample of the London archaeological sites that produced this material, has only four entries for early and mid 18th-century T C marked pipes and these were restricted to three excavations only in Tower Hamlets. This may imply that the T C marked bowl from test pit 1 was made in East London, however, it should not be ruled out that the bowl was made elsewhere, even possibly at a local workshop in Wandsworth.

7.3 Ceramic Building Material by Amparo Valcarcel

7.3.1 The small assemblage (5 fragments, 4.22 kg) from test pit 1 consists of post-medieval ceramic building material (**Table 2**). A red sandy abraded brick recovered from [5] suggests a date of 1600-1800. Bricks from [3] and [4] are deep frogged and bonded with concrete indicating a 19th century date.

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
3	3035	Modern deep frogged brick bonded with concrete	1	1770	1950	1770	1950	1800-1900	1800-1900
4	3032	Post great fire frogged bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
5	3033, 2276	Post medieval sandy red brick and peg tile	2	1450	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800	No mortar

Table 2: Ceramic building material fabrics

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The archaeological evaluation of test pit 1 has shown that *in situ* remains of 19th century walls survive in this part of the Site. Nineteenth century pottery sherds and glass fragments were recovered from deep silty clay deposits in the test pit. Earlier residual finds included an early 18th century clay pipe bowl and an abraded 17th/18th century brick. No significant archaeological horizons or artefacts were found in test pit 1 although the test pit was not fully excavated despite a sondage being dug to 1.9 BGL, the top of natural geological deposits was not reached. Two geotechnical boreholes within the site found Kempton Park Gravel Formation at 2.2 and 2.5m BGL.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Rebecca Newman for commissioning this evaluation and for her hospitality and assistance.
- 9.2 Charlotte Matthews managed this project for Pre-Construct Archaeology. Natashia Billson carried out the evaluation and wrote this report. The figures were compiled by Ray Murphy.

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23/10/17 RM

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

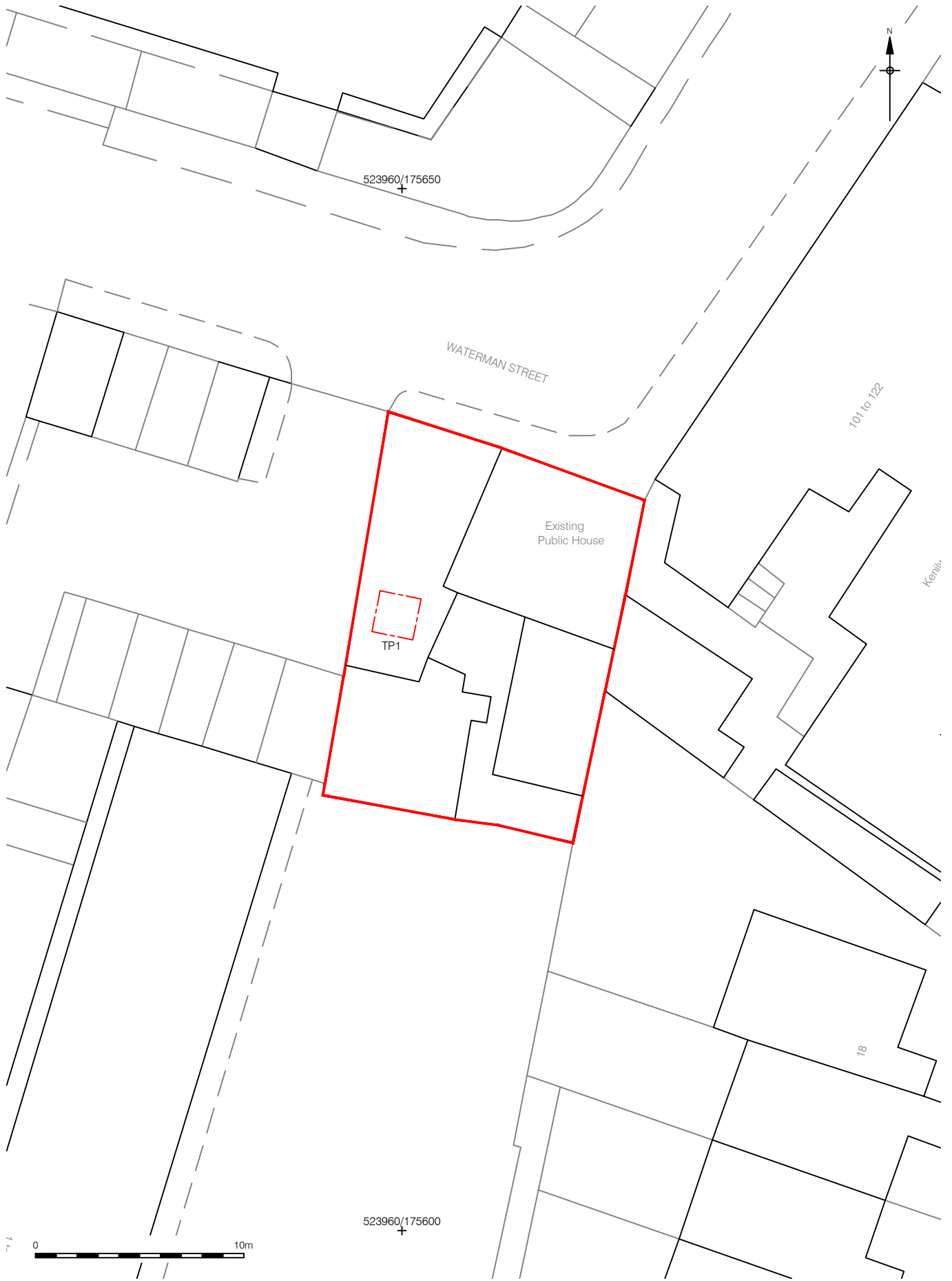


Figure 2
 Test Pit Location Plan
 1:250 at A4

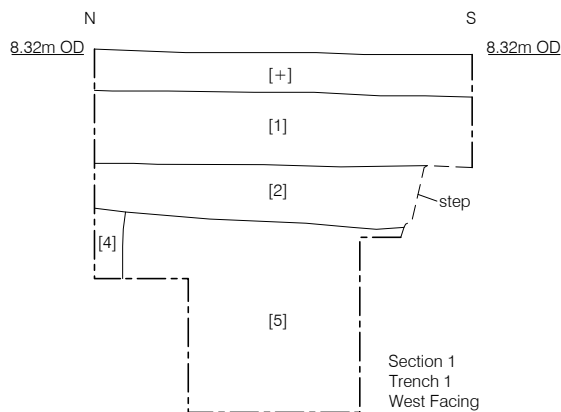
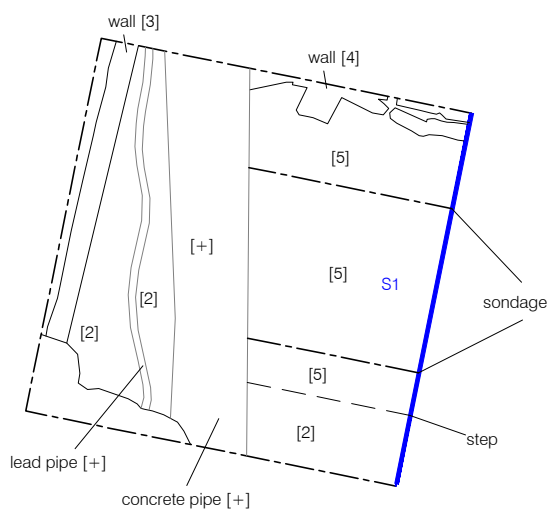




Plate 1: Overview of layer [2] in TP1, which is truncated by concreted pipe and lead pipe, looking north



Plate 2: East side of test pit 1 at a depth of 1.2m BGL (7.2m OD), wall [4] and layer [5], looking north.



Plate 3: West facing section of sondage and Section 1, looking east



Plate 4: South facing section of TP1 showing wall [4], looking north

APPENDIX 1: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-297682

Project details

Project name	The Bricklayers Arms, 32 Waterman Street, Wandsworth, SW15 1DD: Phase One: Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology was commissioned by Rebecca Newman to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the Bricklayers Arms, 32 Waterman Street, Wandsworth. The Bricklayer's Arms public house dates back to the 1820s. It is locally listed and located within a Conservation Area as well as an archaeological priority area. Planning permission has been granted for demolition of rear additions and erection of a new rear extension and erection of an apartment building with basement adjacent to the main public house. A condition attached to the planning permission requires archaeological evaluation and building recording. The proposed development is to be done in two phases with Phase 1 comprising the construction of the apartment building to the west of the public house. The Phase 1 evaluation was carried out in October 2017 and involved the excavation of a 2m square test pit. The site is situated within an area of the known Roman settlement at Putney. The archaeological evaluation uncovered in situ remains of 19th century walls. Nineteenth century pottery sherds and glass fragments were recovered from deep silty clay deposits in the test pit. Residual finds included an early 18th century clay pipe bowl and an abraded 17th/18th century brick. No significant archaeological horizons or artefacts were found in the test pit although it was not fully excavated to the top of natural geological deposits despite a sondage being dug to 1.9m BGL (below ground level). Two geotechnical boreholes within the site encountered Kempton Park Gravel Formation at 2.2 and 2.5m BGL.
Project dates	Start: 02-10-2017 End: 02-10-2017
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	WMA17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2015/4817 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS BOTTLE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Test Pits""
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 PUTNEY The Bricklayers Arms, 32 Waterman St, Wandsworth
Postcode	SW15 1DD
Study area	2 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 23956 75624 51.465493968041 -0.21532896079 51 27 55 N 000 12 55 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Mark Stevenson
Project design originator	Charlotte Matthews
Project director/manager	Charlotte Matthews
Project supervisor	Natasha Billson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Rebecca Newman

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

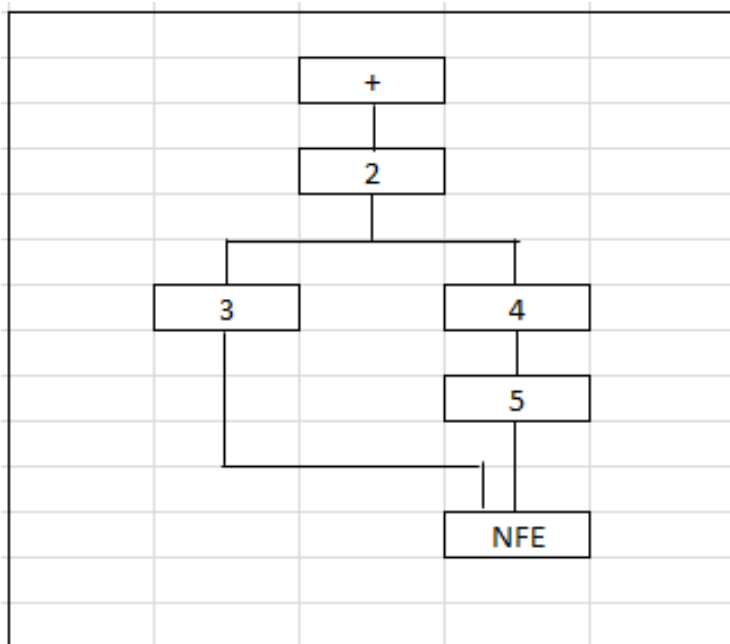
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Bricklayers Arms, 32 Waterman Street, Wandsworth, SW15 1DD: Phase One Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Billson, N.
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Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London

Description	PDF report
Entered by	Charlotte Matthews (cmatthews@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	25 October 2017

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	Type	Description
WMA-17	2	LAYER	Silty clay layer
WMA-17	3	MASONRY	N-S wall in west section, not fully excavated
WMA-17	4	MASONRY	E-W wall in north section, not fully excavated
WMA-17	5	LAYER	Silty clay layer

APPENDIX 3: MATRIX



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