Wessex Archaeology

118 Putney Bridge Road, London Borough of Wandsworth Greater London

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Site code: PBI 08

Ref: 70320.01

October 2008

118, PUTNEY BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH, GREATER LONDON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a *c*. 0.097Ha area of land at 118, Putney Bridge Road in the London Borough of Wandsworth, centred on NGR:175285 524550. The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in the borough's Unitary Development Plan Proposals Map.

The proposed development involves the construction of housing and office accommodation. The fieldwork comprised the machine excavation of a single stepped evaluation trench measuring 130m^2 in plan at existing ground surface, comprising an approximate 13% sample (by area) of the site. The fieldwork was undertaken between the 23rd and 30th September 2008.

No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts predating the Post-medieval (1500 – 1799) and Modern periods (1799 – present) were recorded from the archaeological evaluation.

A small number of brick and stone-built, 18th - 19th century structures, including walls, floors and culverts were recorded, some of which relate to recorded 'laundry' structures clearly shown on late 19th/early 20th century maps of the site. A series of deposits containing copper smelting waste were recorded, probably of 18th or 19th century date. It is not thought that this material represents evidence of cooper smelting *in situ*, rather that the material has been imported to the site as hard core or levelling material.

The structural remains (recorded at 2.0 – 2.4m depth) included a small number of brick walls of possible later 18th century, and certainly 19th century date as well as two brick culverts of probably 19th century date. The larger, elliptical sectioned, slightly curvilinear brick culvert is slightly to the east of the alignment of the earlier medieval parish boundary between Putney and Wandsworth parishes, which probably originated as a ditched boundary between two Late Saxon estates.

Building and subsequent demolition activities undertaken on the site from at least the 18th century to the relatively recent past have had major impacts upon any pre-17th/18th century archaeological remains that may have been present. This post-medieval disturbance continues down to a depth of *c*. 3m from the current ground surface (8.0m aOD) where natural geology is encountered, characterised by gravels and alluvial sands/clays.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Richard Meager in this respect as well as for the use of the desk based assessment historical and mapping information. We would also like to thank Mark Stevenson (GLAAS) for his advice and comments.

The fieldwork and post-excavation work was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Nick Truckle. The fieldwork was directed by Dave Godden and Chris Ellis (Project Officers) with the assistance of Claire McGlenn (Project Assistant). This report was compiled by Chris Ellis with contributions from Lorraine Mepham (Finds) and Phil Andrews (Metalworking waste). The figures were prepared by Will Foster.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of Document

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a *c*. 0.097Ha area of land at 118 Putney Bridge Road in the London Borough of Wandsworth (**Figure 1**), hereafter referred to as 'the Site'. The fieldwork comprised the machine excavation of a single stepped evaluation trench measuring 130m^2 in plan at existing ground surface, comprising an approximate 13% sample (by area) of the Site. The fieldwork was undertaken between the 23rd and 30th September 2008. This report describes and summarises the results of the archaeological evaluation of the Site.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site comprises a sub-rectangular parcel of land, centred on NGR:175285 524550, at the junction Putney Bridge Road with Deodar Road. Prior to the evaluation a small number of buildings occupied the Site, which was surrounded by a perimeter brick wall, with access to a gated concrete hard-standing in the north. All the structures were demolished and removed before archaeological fieldwork began.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 An archaeological evaluation was required as a condition of the planning consent (ref: 2007/1300) granted for the re-development of the Site.

1.3.2 The proposed development includes the construction of a part single, part three, part four-storey building comprising office accommodation and 12 flats with associated communal and private roof terraces, as well as the construction of two, three-storey houses (with basements) and private gardens. The evaluation followed an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2008) that followed discussions with Mark Stevenson and Diane Walls of Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).

1.4 Geology

1.4.1 The underlying geology of the Site consists of Kempton Park Gravels (Bridgland 1994, 85), one of the most recent of a series of gravel terraces laid down by the Thames in the Pleistocene epoch. These overlie the London Clay, a much older Eocene epoch deposit. The Site is generally flat, lying at *c*. 8.0m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The River Thames lies *c*. 260m to the north.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This section is based upon the desk-based assessment of the Site carried out by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2007). This assessment not only included the Site itself but also a wider 'Study Area', which comprised a circular area with a radius of 250m, centred on the Site. Although the Site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area, no known archaeological site or findspots were identified within it from data within the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record.

2.2 Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 43)

2.2.1 Although only a single Levallois flake from a site on Putney Bridge Road to the east dates from the Palaeolithic period (500,000 – 10,000) there is the small possibility of reworked material from earlier terraces being within the gravels of the Kempton Park Terrace. Mesolithic finds (8500 – 4000 BC) have been recorded from the Study Area including an axehead from the Thames foreshore to the north-east.

2.2.2 A small assemblage of Neolithic finds (4000 – 2400 BC) have been recorded from the Study Area including worked flint from the Lawn Estate, to the west and a potsherd from the Thames foreshore. The only Bronze Age (2400 – 700 BC) find, a palstave axe, has been recorded immediately south-east of the Site. No finds of Iron Age date (700 BC – AD 43) are recorded within the Study Area.

2.3 Roman (AD 43 – 410)

2.3.1 Although a small Roman riverside settlement is known to the west of Putney High Street, there are no indications of such a settlement in the immediate vicinity of the Site. The sole find of Roman material from the Study Area was the base of a Samian bowl, found on the Thames foreshore to the north-west.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (410 – 1499 AD)

2.4.1 The boundary between the parishes of Putney and Wandsworth runs diagonally through the centre of the Site from north to south. The parish boundary was probably fixed from at least the 12th century onwards and may have originated as a land division between estates in the Saxon period. During these periods the Site would have been relatively remote, being some distance from both Putney and Wandsworth in agricultural land set back from the River Thames. Although Putney Bridge Road is probably of late Medieval origin (then known as Love Lane) it does not appear that the Site was developed in these periods, being open agricultural land into the Post-medieval period.

2.5 Post Medieval and Modern

2.5.1 John Rocque's Map dated 1747 (CgMs 2007, figure 2) shows the Site occupied by a rectangular building fronting Putney Bridge Road, with a yard to the west and north, and gardens to the west.

2.5.2 A building on the southern side of the road is subsequently known as Mouliniere House. The boundary between the parishes of Putney and Wandsworth is shown running through the centre of the Site. The Wandsworth Tithe Map of 1838 (CgMs 2007, figure 3) and the accompanying Award shows the eastern part of the Site occupied by a 'Stables, Coach House and Yard' associated with Mouliniere House (CgMs 2007, parcel 284 on figure 3) on the southern side of the road, and the rest as meadowland. The 1849 Putney Tithe Map (CgMs 2007, figure 4) shows the western side of the Site as open gardens.

2.5.3 The First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1866 (CgMs 2007, figure 5) shows the eastern side of the Site occupied by a rectangular building fronting Putney Bridge Road (at that time named Wandsworth Lane). The ground plan of this structure differs from the stable block shown on the Wandsworth Tithe Map of 1838. The western side of the Site remains undeveloped.

2.5.4 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey of 1894 (CgMs 2007, figure 7) shows the Site occupied by the rectangular building, and by a large irregular-shaped building to the north. The footprint of this building suggests that it is likely to be the steam laundry building, which features on a drainage plan dated November 1893 (CgMs 2007, figure 6).

2.5.5 The Charles Goad Insurance Plan for the study site dated May 1907 (CgMs 2007, figure 8) shows the presence of the 'Putney Bridge Steam Laundry' on the Site, principally a single storey building with the earlier rectangular building shown to be two storeys. A steam boiler is indicated by the hatched rectangle on the middle of the Site towards the eastern boundary.

2.5.6 The 1911 drainage plan for the 'Putney Bridge Sanitary Laundry' (CgMs 2007, figure 9) shows extensive redevelopment on the Site. The presence of the building fronting Putney Bridge Road is shown as an office and 'Receiving and Sorting Room', with a staff room and store to the west. Access into a yard, together with three toilet cubicles, is shown in the south-eastern corner. Buildings upon the western boundary are labelled as a 'staff room' and a 'store', and the extent of the basement in the south-western corner is shown inset. The altered ground plan suggests that the former rectangular building present on earlier maps has been removed entirely.

2.5.7 The Third Edition Ordnance Survey of 1913 (CgMs 2007, figure 10) reflects the above changes and shows the Site occupied by a large building fronting both Putney Bridge Road and Deodar Road, with detached buildings on the western boundary and in the south-eastern corner. The rear of the Site remains open. It also clearly shows that Putney Bridge Road had been widened (post-1907) by *c*. 7m and the street frontage moved northwards accordingly. The Revised Ordnance Survey map of 1935 (CgMs 2007, figure 11) shows additions to the principal building on the Site, within the south-eastern corner. Bomb damage information demonstrates that the Site did not sustain any damage during World War Two (London Topographical Society 2005: Map 113).

2.5.8 The 1951 Ordnance Survey (CgMs 2007, figure 12) shows extensions to the building along the western boundary, and an open-sided shed in the north-western corner. The principal building occupying the Site is labelled as a 'Coppersmithing & Engineering Works'.

2.5.9 The 1965 Ordnance Survey (CgMs 2007, figure 13) shows the insertion of a further building behind 118 Putney High Street, another northward extension to the building along the western boundary and the removal of the shed shown in the north-western corner. Another open-sided building is now shown immediately north of the Works building, which has expanded fully into the south-eastern corner.

2.5.10 The current Ordnance Survey map (CgMs 2007, figure 14) shows that between 1965 and 2005, although the building fronting Putney Bridge Road and the external wall to Deodar Road were retained, other structures on the Site were demolished and replaced with a large single storey unit. To the north an open area served as a car park.

2.5.11 Following the desk based assessment the archaeological potential of the Site for archaeology of any period was thought to be low to moderate (CgMs 2007, 7-11).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1.1 The principal aims and objectives of the evaluation as specified in the agreed Project Specification (CgMs 2008) were to establish whether any archaeological sites exist in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to require preservation *in situ*.

3.1.2 The evaluation aimed to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

3.1.3 The evaluation also sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance. Within these parameters, the evaluation of the Site presented an opportunity to address the following objectives:

1) To establish the presence or otherwise of any archaeological remains, and to define the date and nature of such activity.
2) To establish the environmental context of any archaeological remains, together with any earlier and/or later activity.
3) Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.
4) Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

4 EVALUATION STRATEGY

4.1 Trial Trenching

4.1.1 It was originally proposed to evaluate the Site through the excavation of two trenches, both measuring 9.8 by 6.8m in plan at the existing ground surface. However, because this would have resulted in the blocking of the only entrance to the Site, it was decided to excavate a single large trench measuring 18.6m by 7m in extent (**Figure 2**) – comprising the same sample area (13%) as the two individual trenches.

4.1.2 The trench was excavated using a 20 ton tracked mechanical excavator with a bladed ditching bucket under continual archaeological supervision. All excavation was conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the relevant GLAAS Guidance Papers and the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (as amended 1994).

4.1.3 Site levels were verified using a Global Positioning System (GPS)

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section summarises the primary findings of the evaluation. A detailed summary of the stratigraphic sequence and deposit descriptions are listed in the trench summary table in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Natural deposits

5.2.1 The natural geology was encountered at 5.05m (aOD) – **Figure 3a**. It was characterised by both natural chert gravel and clay/sand. The natural gravel (**131**) was characterised by a mid orange/brown fine sand matrix containing very common, well-sorted, dark orange/brown sub-rounded and sub-angular chert gravel (<30mm). Where exposed this deposit had been cut by the foundation trench (**125**) for a large brick-built culvert (**105**) which cut across the Site. This gravel overlay three natural deposits (**121, 131, 132**). The two earlier deposits (**131, 132**) were characterised by light to mid bluish-grey alluvial sand and sandy clay respectively, which contained no coarse components though had common iron staining and degraded waterlogged wood remains (<3mm). Their gleyed aspect indicates their anaerobic deposition in water. The later deposit (**121**) was a disturbed natural layer of mid greyish-brown sandy clay containing rare brick and coal fragments, due to an overlying industrial waste deposit (**122**).

5.3 Site Formation Sequence

5.3.1 Overlying the natural gravel and alluvial deposits was a 1.34m deep sequence of dump deposits (**108, 114-116, 120, 122 – 124**) which have been built up over the natural geology (**Figure 3a**; **Plate 1**). All the deposits except rubble deposit **108**, post-date the construction of the earliest brick wall (**107**) recorded during the fieldwork. Deposit **108** was a crushed lime mortar containing brick fragments and copper smelting waste as well as lumps of degraded lime mortar. The copper smelting material was probably imported onto the Site for use as hard core material and mixed with an earlier (18th century?) reworked rubble (**108**) from the demolition of a brick-built structure on the Site.

5.3.2 The rubble deposit (**108**) had been cut by the foundation trench (**130**) of a north-south aligned brick wall (**107**) which comprised the earliest surviving structural remains on the Site (**Figure 2, 3a,b**). The wall was at least 8.5m long, continuing further to the north of the trench, but was truncated to the south by the construction of a large brick culvert (**105**). The 0.46m (18") wide wall foundation was built in regular English Bond, flush pointed, with moderate to wide joints (10 – 20mm) with a light grey medium sand cementatious mortar. Only two courses of the superstructure brickwork survived above the (0.09m wide) step foundation. No associated floor surfaces were discernible.

5.3.3 The deposits overlying, and either side of, wall **107** (**114 – 116, 120, 122 – 124**) were represented by redeposited natural layers (**120=118**) or soil dumps containing either copper smelting waste (**116, 122**), or brick rubble (**114, 115, 123, 124**) – **Figure 3a**. A small assemblage of 17th/18th century pottery and clay pipe was recovered from deposits **116** and **122**.

5.3.4 In the west of the trench a culvert (**101**) was recorded cutting into deposit **119**, possibly later 19th or early 20th century in date. (**Figures 2, 3b**; **Plate 2**). This was a 9m(+) long, north-south aligned brick-built culvert (0.20m square internally) capped with 0.38m wide and 30mm thick greyish-green, fine sandstone slabs. The culvert ran parallel with, and 0.7m to the west of, wall 'robber cut' **102**/wall **104** with which it may have been in contemporary use with, though the stratigraphic sequence shows wall **104** to be very slightly later than **101** (**Figure 2**). These structural remains do not correlate closely with any mapping evidence of structures on the Site though **102/104** are on the exact alignment of the parish boundary marked on all the early maps. Functionally, culvert **101** may well be associated with the known late 19th/early 20th century steam laundry on the Site.

5.3.5 The 11m(+) long, north/south aligned robber cut (**102**) was filled with a mixed soil deposit (**103**) containing frequent brick and mortar rubble. At its south end a 0.33m wide, brick wall remnant (**104**) on the same alignment, butted against a small remnant of a north-west/south-east aligned brick wall (subsequently truncated by the construction of the large brick culvert **105**).

5.3.6 At the same stratigraphic position (and depth from surface) as wall **104** was an area of brick walling and associated flagstone and tile flooring in the south-east corner of the trench (**106**) – (**Figure 2**; **Plate 3**). These structural remains correlate well with the irregular-walled structure recorded first on the 1894 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (CgMs 2007, figure 7) which on the 1907 Goad Insurance Map (CgMs 2007, figure 8) is clearly labelled as 'Putney Bridge Steam Laundry'. These structural remains would closely correlate with the angled west wall of the northern structure labelled as the 'Wash House' on the 1907 map (*ibid*, figure 7).

5.3.7 By far the largest impact upon the deposits of the Site was the construction of a large, north-north-east/south-south-west aligned, slightly curvilinear brick-built culvert (**105**) which was built slightly to the east of the line of the historical parish boundary between Putney and Wandsworth (**Plate 4**). This boundary probably began in the early medieval period (CgMs 2007, 9) which later became know locally as the 'Putney Gutter'. A possible ditched boundary is shown on the line of the parish boundary on the 1838 Wandsworth Tithe Map (CgMs 2007, figure 3).

5.3.8 The culvert is laid within a large foundation cut (**125**) which had truncated the earlier dumps overlying wall **107** and any earlier structural remains as it cut south and slightly west diagonally across the centre of the Site. The culvert's construction also truncated walls **104** and **107** (**Plate 4**) in the south of the trench. The foundation cut was at least 2.60m wide and *c*. 1.6m deep with near-vertical sides, and backfilled with redeposited natural sands and gravels (**126**) and demolition rubble (**127, 128**). The culvert was an elliptical cross-sectioned brick construction, unrendered on its internal and external surfaces, with walls built of two courses of stretcher-on-edge brickwork. This resulted in a culvert with internal dimensions of 1.0m (high) by 0.7m (wide) with a very gradual fall down to the north (towards the River Thames). A small square inspection manhole for the culvert was recorded at 2.0m depth (6.0m aOD). The spatial and stratigraphic location of the culvert, as well as its characteristics suggest an early-mid 19th century date, prior to the more substantial structures built on the Site (from the later 19th century onwards).

5.3.9 After the construction of the large brick culvert (**105**) there is a large-scale dumping of *c*.1.3m thick of a medium black sand (**129**) containing common post-medieval and modern material, including glass, ceramics, clay pipe, salt-glazed drain pipe fragments, coal, slate, as well as brick and mortar lumps (**Figure 3b**; **Plate 1**). The nature of the deposit would suggest either in-situ reworking of earlier demolition and industrial waste or deliberate raising of the Site after demolition of 19th century structures with material brought in from elsewhere. At the very top of this deposit (*c*. 7.4m aOD), a *c*. 0.20m thick deposit of copperworking waste was clearly visible in the north-east corner of the trench. This undoubtedly derives from the later 20th century 'Coppersmithing and Engineering Works' clearly shown on the 1951 Ordnance Survey map of the Site (CgMs 2007, figure 12). Overlying this deposit were two modern concrete slab surfaces, interspersed with a brick surface which together formed a 0.56m thick sequence of yard surfaces dating to the later part of the 20th century.

6 FINDS

6.1.1 Aside from the post-medieval and modern material from later deposit **129** (which was not retained) only three other contexts produced finds (**108, 116, 122**). The majority of these consisted of metalworking waste.

6.1.2 Other finds types were very limited in quantities, and comprise four plain clay pipe stems (**108, 116, 122**), two sherds from a tin glazed earthenware drug jar, of probable late 17th/early 18th century date (**116**), and a sherd of German stoneware (17th century) and a sherd of post-medieval redware (**122**). Also, a near-complete clay pipe from context **116** has a bowl form datable in London to *c*. 1680 – 1710.

6.1.3 Approximately 25.26kg of metalworking waste was recovered, all of it probably representing debris from copper smelting. The material came from three contexts: **108** (5.201kg), **116** (15.137kg) and **122** (2.921kg), all containing residual material of broadly 17th and 18th centuries date; a strip or offcut of copper also came from context **116**. No material was collected from the uppermost part of deposit **129** as this debris certainly derived from the 20th century 'Coppersmithing and Engineering Works' which is shown on the 1951 Ordanance Survey map of the Site (CgMs 2007, figure 12).

6.1.4 The copper smelting slag comprises generally dense fragments up to *c*. 200mm in size and in 'fresh' condition; other, mostly smaller fragments are more vesicular with copper corrosion products evident on the surface. The dense material includes several large fragments which clearly show the rounded shape of the base of the iron bucket or vessel in which the slag was collected prior to disposal; solidification or cooling lines are visible in several of these fragments.

6.1.5 Copper smelting would not have been undertaken on the Site, or indeed the general area at this time. The size of the fragments suggest a date in the 18th or 19th century and the slag is therefore likely to have been imported to the Site from elsewhere. Iron and copper slags were used widely as hardcore in the 18th and 19th century, as was probably the case here, and a source in the West Country or south Wales is likely for this material.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1.1 No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts pre-dating the Post-medieval and modern periods (1799 – present) have been recorded from the archaeological evaluation of the Site. All of the deposits which overlie the natural gravels and alluvium to a depth of *c*. 3m from the present ground surface (c. 8.0m aOD) contain a very small assemblage of exclusively post-medieval material of 17th to early 19th century or modern date (1799 – present).

7.1.2 Deposits of copper smelting waste found in association with small quantities of pottery of late 17th/early 18th century date were recorded both cut by and abutting a north south orientated brick wall. It is possible that this wall is part of the building shown on the Roque map of 1747, but the form of the bricks and bonding technique mean that it is most likely to be of early 19th century date and the small quantities of pottery are redeposited. No floor layers were associated with the wall and so it may represent a boundary or yard/garden wall.

7.1.3 Although smelting waste was present in two layers, it is highly unlikely that smelting was carried out on the Site. The waste appears to represent large-scale smelting activity, an industry which at this period was almost entirely concentrated in south Wales and the West County in the 18th and early 19th century (English Heritage, 2001). The remoteness of London from the raw materials required to smelt copper mean that it would have made no economic sense to undertake the process in Putney, and there is no evidence for such industrial activity shown on the available cartographic evidence. The material is most likely to have been imported as ship ballast and used for ground consolidation. This was at a time when large-scale working in the metalworking industries was developing and the large quantity of waste products were used in many engineering and building projects as a convenient hard core.

7.1.4 Later activity on the Site took the form of two brick drainage systems, both dating from the 19th century, the larger of which had severely truncated earlier deposits. It is probable that the larger of these represents public health improvements in the sewage system in the later 19th century as it runs along the former course of the 'Putney gutter', a ditch forming a Parish boundary which runs through the Site.

7.1.5 The large culvert must have been constructed before 1894 when the Putney Bridge Steam Laundry occupies the Site. Remnants of walls and yard surfaces associated with the laundry buildings were recorded in the northern part of the Site and it is possible that the smaller drainage culvert dates from this period of use.

7.1.6 By an interesting co-incidence a coppersmithing works also existed on the Site in the mid-20th century which has resulted in the deposition of smithing waste material (mainly copper offcuts) immediately below modern concrete slabs in the north of the Site.

7.1.7 Industrial and domestic structures and activities undertaken on the Site from at least the 18th century to the relatively recent past have had major impacts upon any pre-17th/18th century archaeological remains that may have been present. This later disturbance continues down to a depth of *c*.3m from the current ground surface (8.0m aOD) where natural geology is encountered, characterised by gravels and alluvial sands/clays.

8 THE ARCHIVE

8.1.1 The project archive from the present fieldwork has been compiled into a stable, fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with Appendix 6 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition, English Heritage 1991). The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury, under the project code **PBI 08** (**WA 70320**). The full list of the contexts of this archive are detailed in **Appendix 2** of this report. The project archive will be deposited with the Museum of London in due course.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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10 APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH SUMMARY TABLE

All archaeological deposits/features shown in **bold**.
All (+) indicate deposits/features not fully excavated.
'Depth' equals depth from present ground surface.

Trench	**Co-ordinates: NW - 524552, 175299; SW - 524548, 175280 Ground Level (m AOD): 8.0**	**Dimensions:17.5x4.5 Max.depth: 3.43**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
101	Brick culvert – a N/S aligned brick walled culvert recorded in the west of the trench. Capped with 380mm wide and 30mm thick greyish-green fine sandstone slabs. The bricks are unfrogged (early 19th century?). Near-parallel to robbed out brick wall **104** with which it might be associated.	2.00 – 2.38
102	Post-med/Modern cut of robber trench – a N/S aligned, 8m(+) long and 0.5m wide, robber trench in the west of trench, lies parallel and to the east of culvert 101. Survival of original brick wall (**104**) at the south end of robber trench.	2.00(+)
103	Fill of robber trench **102**. A mixed, dark grey sandy silt with frequent brick frag's and lumps of mortar as well as degraded mortar.	-
104	Brick wall – a N/S aligned wall remnant (3.4m+ long and 0.33m wide) recorded at the south end of robber trench **102**. Butts against a small section of E/W aligned wall at the south end which has been truncated by construction of brick culvert **105** to the east.	2.00 – 2.22
105	Brick culvert – fill of foundation cut **125**. A generally NNE/SSW aligned, slightly curvilinear elliptical (section) brick culvert built on the line of the parish boundary between Putney and Wandsworth. Bends to the west as it proceeds northwards. Base falls gently down to the north i.e. the River Thames. Culvert has an upright elliptical cross-section, with internal dimensions of 1,0m (high) and 0.7m (wide). Constructed of two courses thickness of stretcher-on-edge brickwork set in a pale yellow sandy cementatious mortar (Portland Cement) – early 19th century?	2.43 – 2.87
106	Group of late 19th century brick walls in the SE corner of trench. Also associated with flagstone floor and floor tiles on edge. Includes a narrow doorway or chute/flue? in the main NE/SW aligned wall. Part of 19th century laundry complex?	2.00(+)
107	Brick wall – a N/S aligned (18th century?) brick wall in the east of the trench. Within foundation cut **130**. An 8.5m(+) long and 0.46m wide (18") brick wall in regular English Bond. Five courses of step foundation and 2 courses of superstructure brickwork surviving. Flush pointed with moderate to wide joints (10 – 20mm), set in a light grey medium sandy cementatious mortar. A 0.09m (3.5") wide step foundation present on the east side of wall. Truncated to the south by the construction of brick culvert **105**.	2.39 – 3.15
108	Rubble layer – below wall foundation cut **130**. A pale grey crushed lime mortar surface to the west of wall **107**, with a small 'rain channel' cut into it. This deposit thickens to 0.54m thickness to the east of wall **107** where it also contains brick and tile frag's, clay pipe frag's and copper smelting waste.	2.60 – 3.36

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY TABLE

Trench	**Co-ordinates: NW - 524552, 175299; SW - 524548, 175280 Ground Level (m AOD): 8.0**	**Dimensions:17.5x4.5 Max.depth: 3.43**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
109	Modern concrete slab in NE corner of trench.	0 – 0.22
110	Fill of modern cut 111. A rubble and mid -grey silt matrix containing salt –glazed ceramic pipe frag's.	-
111	Cut of modern feature – filled with 110, cuts 112, seen in the north-east corner of the base of the trench.	0.22 – 1.45
112	Modern layer, cut by modern feature 111 in the NE corner of trench.	0.22 – 1.85
113	Rubble layer – below 112, above 114. A degraded lime mortar deposit containing lime mortar lumps and brick frag's.	1.85 – 2.00
114	Modern silt layer – below 113, above 115. A dark grey silt with common gravel and brick frag's recorded in the NE corner of trench.	2.00 – 2.20
115	Post-med/Modern rubble layer – below 114, above **123**. A mixed mid – grey silt containing degraded lime mortar and brick frag's.	2.20 – 2.35
116	Post-med/Modern dark silt layer – below **123**, above **122**. A dark grey silt with frequent gravel, occasional orange/ brown clayey patches and containing slag lumps and other copper smelting waste.	2.35 – 2.65
117	Disturbed natural – below **116**, above **118**, equivalent to **121**. A mid – grey silty sand with occasional chert gravel pebbles containing common charcoal, degraded lime mortar and copperworking waste.	2.50(+)
118	Redeposited natural gravel – below **117**, above **108**. Equivalent to **120**, to the east side of wall **107**. An orange/brown chert gravel recorded to the west of surface **117** in the north of the trench..	2.40 – 2.55
119	Post-med rubble layer – below **101**, above **118**.	1.90 – 2.60
120	Redeposited natural gravel – an orange/brown chert gravel, below **116**. Equivalent to **118**.	2.74 – 2.80
121	Disturbed natural - below **120**, also fills **130**, equivalent to **117** on west side of wall **107**. A mid greyish-brown sandy clay with rare brick and coal frag's.	2.74 – 3.14
122	Soil dump with Industrial waste – below **116**, above **120**. A dark brown slightly clayey (medium) sand with sparse, sub-rounded chert gravel, containing brick and coal inclusions as well as copper smelting waste.	2.55 – 3.14
123	Series of small dumps – below **115**, above **116**. Mostly light to mid yellowish-brown medium sand with gravel (redeposited natural?), soil, mortar and coal/charcoal lenses present.	2.14 – 2.74
124	Rubble layer (19th century?) – below **125**, above **114**. A pale yellow medium sand (pink tinge) with very common brick frag's (<0.1m) and associated Portland Cement? mortar lumps.	1.88 – 2.04
125	Foundation cut for brick culvert **105** – cuts **124**, filled with **105, 126-128**. A 2.60m(+) long NNE/SSW aligned foundation cut for large brick culvert **105**, in the NE of base of trench. Physically cuts wall **107** to the south.	1.84 – 3.43(+)

126	Backfill to **125** – below **127**, above? **125**. A dark brown to dark grey medium to coarse sand with rare chert gravel and common chert 'pea – grit'.	-

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY TABLE

Trench	**Co-ordinates: NW - 524552, 175299; SW - 524548, 175280 Ground Level (m AOD): 8.0**	**Dimensions:17.5x4.5 Max.depth: 3.43**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
127	Backfill to **125** – below **128**, above **126**. A very dark grey clayey (medium) sand with common lime mortar lumps as well as brick and tile frag's.	-
128	Backfill to **125** – below **129**, above **127**. A very dark brown coarse silty sand matrix with very common unfrogged brick frag's and rare coal frag's and redeposited chert gravel.	-
129	Soil dump – an extensive dump of medium, black sand containing Post-med glass, ceramics, clay pipe, slate-glazed drain pipes, coal, slate, mortar lumps and brick frag's.	0.56 – 1.88
130	Foundation cut for brick wall **107**, cuts **108**, filled with **107**, **121**. A N/S aligned cut (0.85m (+) long, 0.53m wide and 0.46m deep) with vertical, flat sides and a flat base.	2.95 – 3.15
131	Natural gravel – a mid orange/brown fine sand matrix with very common, well-sorted dark orange/brown chert gravel (<30mm).	3.36 – 3.43
132	Natural alluvium – below 131, above 121. A mid bluish-grey, slightly gleyed sandy clay with rare degraded waterlogged wood frag's and dark orange/brown iron staining..	3.15 – 3.43
133	Natural alluvium – below 121. A light bluish-grey slightly gleyed, clayey (fine) sand with common, mid orange/brown iron staining.	3.06 – 3.43(+)

11 APPENDIX 2 – ARCHIVE INDEX

File No.	NAR Cat.	Details	Format	No. Sheets
1	-	Index to Archive	A4	1
1	A	Client Report	A4	22
1	A	Client Report	A3	1
1	F	Desk based assessment	A4	44
1	-	Project Specification	A4	17
1	B	Day Book (photocopy)	A4	4
1	B	Trial Trench Record	A4	3
1	B	Context Records	A4	24
1	B	Graphics Register	A4	1
1	B	Site Graphics	A4	6
1	B	Site Graphics	A3	1
1	D	Photographic Register	A4	3
FINDS	**1 SMALL BOX**			

Parish boundary
Site boundary
Evaluation trench

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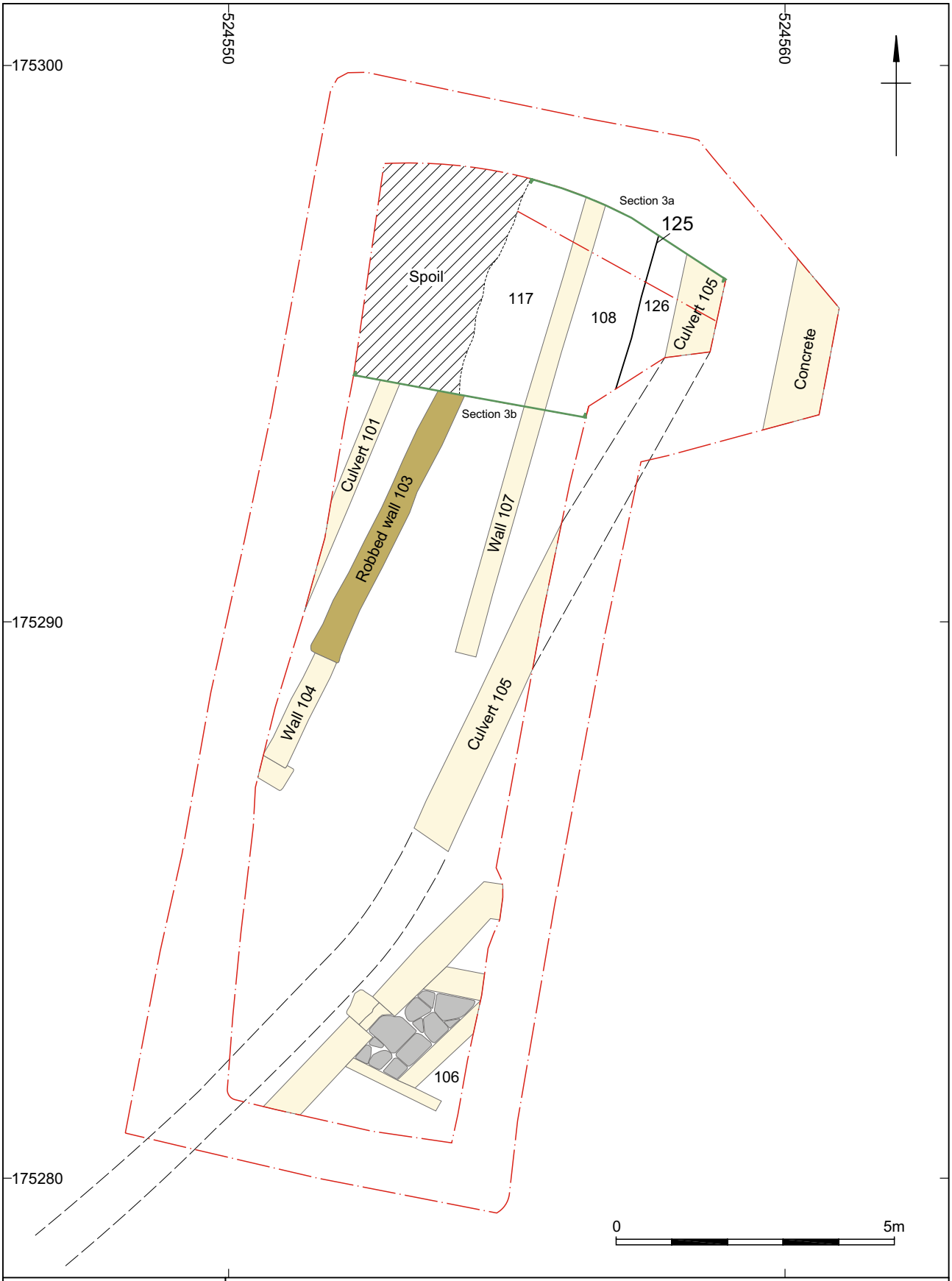
Date:	13/10/08	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:800 & 1:25000	Illustrator:	WAF
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\70320\Drawing Office\Report Figures (y-m)\Evaluation\08_10_09\70320_Evaluation.dwg		

Site and trench location

Figure 1



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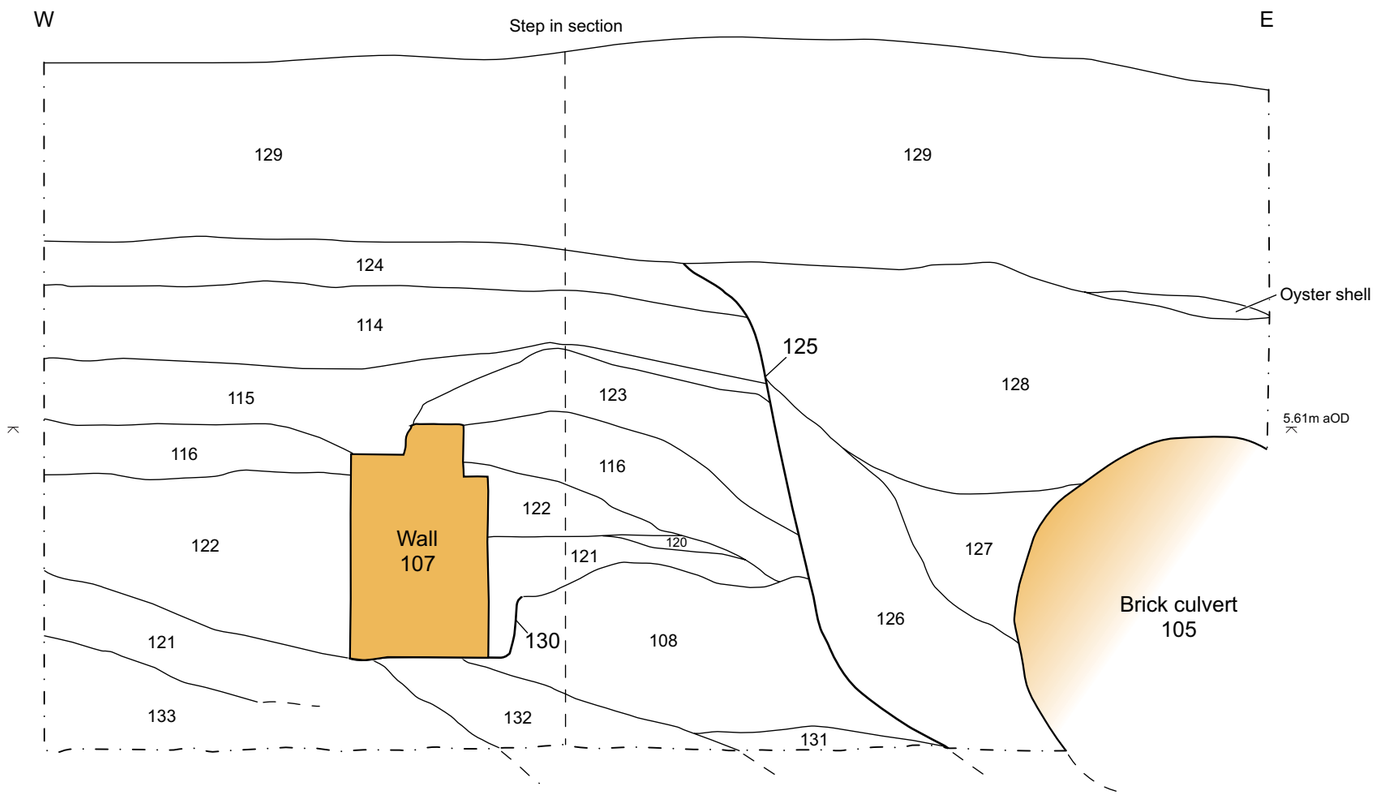
Trench plan

Figure 2

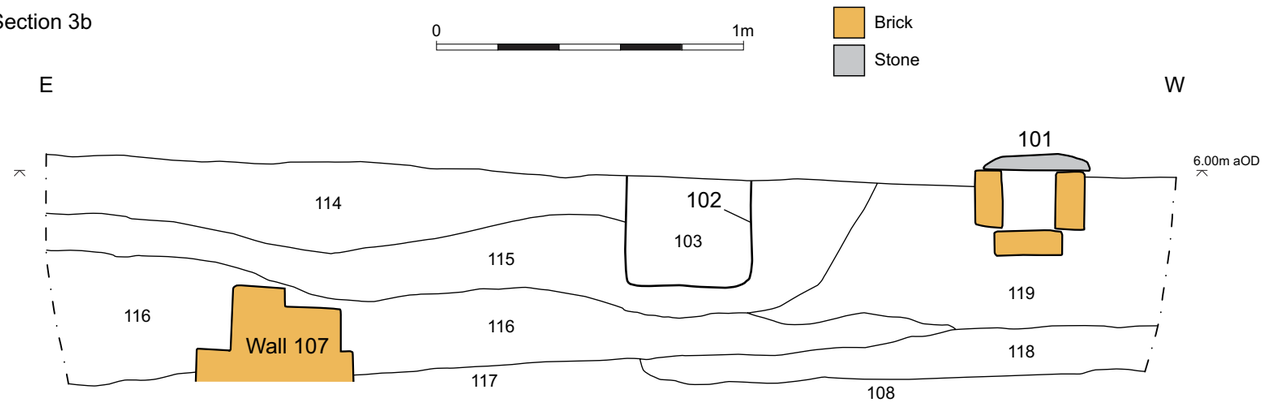
Section 3a

South facing section of trench



Section 3b

North facing section of north end of trench



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Scale:	1:20	Illustrator:	WAF
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Plate 1: South facing section of trench viewed from the south-east (scales: 2m, 1m)

Plate 2: General view of trench from the north (scale 1m)

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Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\70320\DOReport Figures (y-m)\Evaluation\08_10_09\Plates1_2.ai		

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Plates 1 & 2

Plate 3: Structural remains (106) viewed from the north-east (scale 1m)

Plate 4: Culvert 105 truncating wall 107. Viewed from the north (scales 2m, 1m)

Date:	10/10/08	Revision Number:	
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