



Spread Eagle Public House, Wandsworth, London Archaeological Evaluation Report

February 2020

Client: Young & Co.'s Brewery PLC

Issue No: 3

OA Reference No: 7514

NGR: TQ 25698 74597



Client Name: Young & Co.'s Brewery PLC
Client Ref No.: 19-1139 (30)
Document Title: Spread Eagle Pub, Wandsworth, London
Document Type: Evaluation Report
Report No.: 7514
Grid Reference: TQ 25698 74597
Planning Reference: 2019/0858
Site Code: WNZ19
Invoice Code: WNZEV
Receiving Body: Museum of London
Accession No.: WNZ19

OA Document File Location: X:\London_Wandsworth_Spread-Eagle-Pub_EVAL\Report
John OA Graphics File Location: P:\W_codes\WNZEV\PDFs
X:\London_Wandsworth_Spread-Eagle-Pub_EVAL\010Geomatics\01 PDFs

Issue No: V2
Date: 13.12.2019
Prepared by: Mariusz I. Gorniak (Project Officer, Fieldwork)
Checked by: Stuart Foreman (Senior Project manager)
Edited by: Charlotte Howsam (Project Officer, Post-excavation)
Approved for Issue by: David Score (Head of Fieldwork)
Signature: 

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk

w. oxfordarchaeology.com

Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627



Director and Chief Executive
Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIFA
Private Limited Company, No: 1618597
Registered Charity, No: 285627
Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

Spread Eagle Pub, Wandsworth, London

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Mariusz I. Górnjak

*With contributions from John Cotter and illustrations by
Aidan Farnan and Magdalena Wachnik*

Contents

List of Figures	vi
List of Plates	vi
Summary	vii
Acknowledgements.....	viii
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Scope of work	1
1.2 Location, topography and geology	1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background	1
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY.....	7
2.1 Aims	7
2.2 Methodology	7
3 RESULTS	9
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results.....	9
3.2 General distribution of soils and ground conditions	9
3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits	9
3.4 Trench 1.....	10
3.5 Trench 2.....	10
3.6 Finds summary.....	12
4 DISCUSSION	14
4.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	14
4.2 Evaluation objectives and results.....	14
4.3 Interpretation	14
4.4 Significance.....	16
APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY	17
APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS.....	24
B.1 Pottery.....	24

B.2	Ceramic building material (CBM)	25
B.3	Clay tobacco pipes	27
B.4	Glass	28
APPENDIX C	ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS	29
C.1	Marine shell	29
APPENDIX D	BIBLIOGRAPHY	30
APPENDIX E	SITE SUMMARY DETAILS	31

List of Figures

Fig. 1	Site location
Fig. 2	Trench location plan
Fig. 3	Site on 1896 OS 2nd edition map
Fig. 4	Trench 1 plan 101
Fig. 5	Trench 1 plan 102
Fig. 6	Trench 1 features and soils sequence – representative section, facing north
Fig. 7	Trench 2 plan 200
Fig. 8	Trench 2 plan 201
Fig. 9	Trench 2 plan 202
Fig. 10	Trench 2 section of pit 230
Fig. 11	Trench 2 features and soils sequence - representative section, facing east

List of Plates

Plate 1	Trench 1, surface 103 – viewing north
Plate 2	Trench 1, features and deposits – viewing east
Plate 3	Trench 1, representative section – viewing south
Plate 4	Trench 2, features and deposits in plan – viewing south
Plate 5	Trench 2, northern part, features and deposits – viewing east
Plate 6	Trench 2, features and deposits – viewing north
Plate 7	Trench 2, section of pit 228 – viewing east
Plate 8	Trench 2, wall foundation 205, 220 – viewing north

Summary

In October 2019, Oxford Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation in the car park area to the rear of the Spread Eagle public house in Wandsworth, London. The work was commissioned by Leagate Project Services, on behalf of Young & Co.'s Brewery PLC, for proposed building development.

The Spread Eagle is first mentioned in 1664 and a building is evident within the site on Rocque's map of 1741-5, the first to show the site in any detail. On Corris' 1787 map, the site is referred to as 'The Eagle Inn & buildings, gardens etc'.

Two trenches, measuring c 4m x 7m at the top and c 2m x 5m at the base, located in the western and eastern part of the site, revealed 1.2 to 1.4m of deposits, layers, pits, surfaces, and walls dating from the early 18th century to the current car park phase.

The earliest phase of activity found in the trenches comprised a rubbish pit and finds from a buried former topsoil horizon dating from the first half of the 18th century. The finds included drinking vessels and clay tobacco pipe fragments, no doubt associated with the Spread Eagle or a former tearoom adjacent to the site.

Most of the features in the trenches dated from the 19th century when, as shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps, outbuildings were standing in the yard of the Spread Eagle. One of the buildings has been identified as a stable. The buildings were demolished in the latter half of the 20th century.

In light of the limited significance of the remains, no further archaeological mitigation is proposed. The trenching results, in conjunction with the desk-based assessment, sufficiently characterise the post-medieval and modern archaeology that is present within the plot.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Leagate Project Services for commissioning this project on behalf of Young & Co.'s Brewery PLC. Thanks are also extended to Mark Stevenson who monitored the work on behalf of Wandsworth Council and Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Stuart Foreman, Senior Project Manager. The fieldwork was directed by Mariusz I. Gorniak, who was supported by Liberty Bennett. Survey and digitising was carried out by Mariusz I. Gorniak and Aidan Farnan. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Rebecca Allen and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Leagate Project Services, on behalf of Young & Co.'s Brewery PLC, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed building development at the Spread Eagle public house, Wandsworth.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition attached to planning permission (planning ref. 2019/0858). A specification was set by Wandsworth Council and Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by OA (OA 2019) detailing the local authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process/discharge the planning condition. This document outlined how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is situated in Wandsworth Town in Greater London, within the London Borough of Wandsworth (NGR TQ 25698 74597; Fig. 1). Wandsworth Town lies within the Wandle Valley at the lowest bridging point of the River Wandle, to the south of its confluence with the River Thames.
- 1.2.2 The site is situated in the Wandsworth Town Conservation Area, which encompasses the historic centre of the town. The site measures c 0.037ha and lies c 5.9m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). It comprises an inner yard currently used as a car park, behind several commercial frontages, including the Spread Eagle public house.
- 1.2.3 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS), the site lies on Kempton Park Gravel Member, a sand and gravel superficial deposit formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2019). These deposits overlie a sedimentary bedrock geology of London Clay Formation formed approximately 48-56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period (BGS 2019).
- 1.2.4 Borehole data from the Arndale Centre, just to the west of the site and situated within the alluvium, records 2.6m of alluvial deposits at an approximate depth of 1.4m below ground level (BGL) overlying the London Clay Formation at approximately 4m BGL (BGS 2019). Data just to the south-east of the site, recorded as lying above Kempton Gravel Member, records approximately 0.6m of alluvium overlying the Kempton Gravel Member at 1.5m BGL. London Clay Formation was found at 2-2.6m BGL. This suggests that, whilst the site is situated on Kempton Gravel, alluvial deposits might be present.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following information provides a summary of the archaeological and historical background drawn from a desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site (OA 2018), based on a review of known archaeological assets within a 0.5km radius of the site held in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for designated heritage assets, as well as the Wandsworth Heritage Service for historic maps and manuscripts.

-
- 1.3.2 There are no previous archaeological investigations recorded within the site. The 51 recorded investigations within a 0.5km distance from the site include a substantial number of evaluations, watching briefs, and geoarchaeological investigations.

Prehistoric period (500,000 BP – AD 43)

- 1.3.3 The position of the site to the east of the River Wandle and to the south of the River Thames suggests that there was a high possibility of palaeochannels existing beneath alluvial deposits within the site. A relict course of the river was recorded during investigations c 300m to the south of the site. Recent archaeological work has shown that small islands or eyots within the channel and its margin contain high potential for prehistoric cultural evidence (English Heritage 2014).
- 1.3.4 The evidence for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activities in the area is presented by finds assemblages. Palaeolithic hand axes, flint flakes and a hammerstone have been found in the vicinity, as well as a Mesolithic tranchet axe blade and flake.
- 1.3.5 While the detailed circumstances of these finds are unknown, Mesolithic deposits could have yielded information about the surrounding environment. An investigation c 300m south of the site suggests that a river flowed across a dry floodplain floor during the Mesolithic period. The results further indicate the river later became multi-channelled and faster flowing. These deposits of sandy sediments contained remnants of cereal cultivation and crop processing, indicating that these activities were occurring nearby from the Neolithic period onwards. Pollen evidence demonstrated that the surrounding landscape had been deforested by the later prehistoric period, yet there was little evidence of soil erosion or flooding, suggesting that the late prehistoric economy in this part of the Wandle Valley may have been focused upon livestock.
- 1.3.6 The first evidence of potential settlement activity in close proximity to the site dates to the Neolithic period (a number of shallow pits and gullies). A substantial number of further Neolithic finds, including a ground stone axe, chipped knife, scrapers, and flakes, were recovered c 400m east of the site. Scrapers and flints were also found c 200m to the north-east of the site. Alluvial deposits from the late Neolithic were recorded c 280m to the north-west of the site.
- 1.3.7 The scattering of heritage assets and the environmental analysis suggests that settlement was focused away from the floodplain, upon higher ground during the later prehistoric period. Early Bronze Age features, pits, and gullies were uncovered c 400m to the north of the site. The few other limited finds dating to this period are residual, concentrated primarily within the vicinity of the River Wandle. A bronze dagger was found c 110m to the north-west of the site and a bronze palstave c 420m to the north, both near to the river. A small spearhead was also mentioned as being found c 60m to the north-west of the site during the rebuilding of the Ram Brewery.
- 1.3.8 Evidence of activity dating to the Iron Age is scarce. Two curved iron blades were found near to the River Wandle c 190m to the north-west of the site. An archaeological evaluation c 540m south-east of the site revealed significant settlement remains. Finds included pottery, bone, a grain rubber quern and a hearth together with an assemblage of waste flints.

Romano-British period (AD 43 – 410)

- 1.3.9 Roman Londinium was established around AD 43 on the current site of the City of London approximately 9.5km to the north-east of the site. Located on a point on the River Thames where it was narrow enough to bridge, the city became a major port, serving as a major commercial centre until its abandonment during the 5th century.
- 1.3.10 No in situ Romano-British archaeological remains have been recorded in the vicinity of the site. Material evidence of this period is limited to a small amount of unstratified material. This includes several bronze objects, such as a key (c 400m to the east of the site), a spoon (c 285m to the north-west of the site) and a knife from the River Wandle (c 190m to the north-west of the site). A 'spud', an agricultural tool used for cleaning mud from a ploughshare, was also found in the river. A greyware pottery vessel was recovered c 200m to the north-east of the site, whilst further pottery sherds and a coin of Trajan were recorded c 150m to the north of the site.

Early medieval period (AD 410 – 1065)

- 1.3.11 The site lies in the historic core of Wandsworth, which has Saxon origins. The earliest reference to the name of Wandsworth, 'Wendles-wurth', is in a Saxon charter of AD 693. Later becoming 'Wandeleorde', the name means 'enclosure of a man named Waendel', whose name is also lent to the River Wandle. However, the exact location and extent of the Saxon settlement is unknown and there is no historic or archaeological evidence of this period recorded within the area.
- 1.3.12 King Edward was the overlord of the settlement before the Norman invasion in 1066. It was then divided into two separate estates (Palmer and Powell-Smith 2019).

Later medieval period (1066 – 1550)

- 1.3.13 The River Wandle has shaped Wandsworth's history due to its strong association with the growth of industry in the area. The river provided the power for mills, which are thought to have been sited on its banks from as early as the Saxon period, although they are first referred to from the early 16th century. A reference dated to 1521 describes two mills under one roof (c 100m to the south-west of the site). Deposits outside the village core, recorded c 300m to the south of the site, show evidence of grazing within the floodplains.
- 1.3.14 Wandsworth appears in the Domesday Book of 1086 as 'Wandeleorde' at which time it consisted of two settlements with 32 households, then held by the Abbey of St Wandrille (Normandy, Benedictines) and William son of Ansculf (Palmer and Powell-Smith 2019). The Domesday holding of William Ansculf may be represented by the Manor of Downe in Wandsworth, over which the overlordship of William Ansculf's successors survived as late as the 13th century, when it was granted to the Abbot of Westminster. The other estates in Wandsworth would then have formed part of the abbot's manor of Battersea, which in 1086 extended into this parish.
- 1.3.15 The two settlements were probably clustered to the west and east of the River Wandle, along the east-west aligned Wandsworth High Street, which runs parallel with the River Thames. Garratt Lane converges with Wandsworth High Street immediately

east of the site, which provided an important route along the River Wandle towards Surrey. All Saints parish church is situated to the west of the river. The current building dates back to the 17th and 18th centuries, but written records show that a predecessor existed at least from the second half of the 12th century and that it was appropriated by the Abbot of Westminster.

- 1.3.16 Much of the medieval archaeological remains recorded within the area are in relatively close proximity to the site, which lies within the historic core of the settlement. A series of medieval dumps and middens have been recorded alongside Tudor revetting c 60m to the west of the site. The potential archaeological remains of a medieval bridge, known to have crossed the River Wandle prior to 1569, are situated c 50m to the north of the site. Remains of late medieval kilns have been recorded on St Ann's Hill, c 155m to the east of the site.
- 1.3.17 Further medieval finds within the area include a dagger and horse harness (c 192m to the north-west of the site) and several medieval pottery sherds (dispersed between 415-75m to the north-west of the site). A late 16th- or early 17th-century Nuremberg jetton (a token or coin-like medal) was a residual find in a later post-medieval context (c 455m to the west of the site).

Post-medieval period (AD 1500 – AD 1900)

- 1.3.18 The main settlement focus during the post-medieval period appears to have extended along Wandsworth High Street and the other main roads into the town, including Garratt Lane. The Rocque (1741), Corris (1787) and tithe (1838) maps show the High Street frontage occupied by buildings with gardens to the rear and demonstrate the gradual expansion of the town along and outwards from the High Street. The archaeological evidence of domestic activity within the area appears to correlate with this pattern. These include discoveries of rubbish pits (c 150-300m to the west of the site) and dumps (c 75m to the west of the site). Structural remnants have also been excavated (c 75m to the west and c 310m to the south of the site).
- 1.3.19 New churches were constructed to accommodate Wandsworth's growing population. St Anne's Church (c 205m south-west of the site) was one of two additional churches built in the parish during the 19th century. A new cemetery, situated 100m south of the site, is depicted on the 1838 tithe map. A burial ground, first appearing on the 1868 Ordnance Survey (OS) Map, is located by a now demolished chapel just 30m east of the site. Historically part of the county of Surrey, in 1855 Wandsworth parish became part of the Wandsworth District of the Metropolis and in 1889 was absorbed into the metropolitan county of Greater London.
- 1.3.20 The Wandsworth milling industry thrived in the post-medieval period. Following the dissolution of the monasteries in c 1540, the mill located c 100m to the south-west of the site became Crown property and two water mills called the Upper Mylles at Wandsworth were included in a list of King James I's properties, drawn up in 1608. The mill was converted to copper working by c 1700 and to leather dressing by 1721. In 1733, the mill on the west bank was converted back to copper milling. By 1776, both mills had been converted to corn mills and the two separate mills had been amalgamated within one building straddling the river. In 1790, an oil mill was

constructed across a bypass channel of the river. Remnants of the mills, largely the mill race and channels, possibly of the Upper Mill, have been found 105m south-west of the site.

- 1.3.21 A Ram Brewery pub was first recorded in a survey in 1550. The first indications of brewing at the Ram are from 1576 when a Humphrey Langridge is referred to as the 'beer-brewer at Wandsworth' and is later recorded in 1581 as being landlord of 'the Rame'. The Ram Inn, which stands c 45m to the north-west of the site, was rebuilt in 1883 and was later renamed the Brewery Tap in 1974. The oldest extant building associated with the brewery is the early 18th-century former brewery house (c 75m to the north-west of the site). By the mid 19th century, the brewery had expanded into an extensive complex linking the High Street to a long frontage along Red Lion Street. By the late 19th century, the complex had expanded westwards toward the River Wandle. The brewery continued to produce traditional draught beer on the site until the company closed the Ram Brewery in 2006.
- 1.3.22 The Spread Eagle pub is first mentioned in 1664 and a building is evident within the site on Rocque's (1741-5) map, the first to show the site in any detail. On Corris' 1787 map, the site is referred to as 'The Eagle Inn & buildings, gardens etc'. A reference is also made to the 'Gentlemen of Wandsworth Club' in the entry, which has been suggested to be a reference to the Assembly Room attached to the Spread Eagle, where in the 1790s 'the gentry of the village hold their balls, assemblies, etc'. The Wandsworth tithe map reveals that, by 1838, this original assembly room had been replaced. In 1838, the tithe map also records that the Spread Eagle, the attached Assembly Room, and the neighbouring property within the site at this time were owned by Young and Bainbridge, the owners of Young and Co.'s Brewery. Young and Co.'s Brewery was founded in 1831 by Charles Young and Antony Bainbridge when they purchased the Ram Brewery building (c 70m to the north-west of the site).
- 1.3.23 As an integral component of the brewing and milling industries, the River Wandle was a focus of activity and therefore subject to considerable management during the post-medieval period. Investigations at the Stimpson's Buildings (c 60m to the west of the site) revealed piles that may have formed part of a landing stage. Evidence of revetting and land reclamation has also been excavated on the banks of the river c 175m to the north-west and c 300m to the south of the site. Investigations at Buckland Road (c 300m to the west of the site) revealed a late 17th-century boat house, rebuilt in the early 18th century. To the east of the boathouse was a timber lined water channel, whilst to the north lay two watercourse diversions toward the river.

Modern

- 1.3.24 Map regression demonstrates that, between 1940 and 1950, the buildings within the present car park were demolished. Despite modern developments and changes to Wandsworth, in the second half of the century the site itself remained unchanged from this time until the present day.
- 1.3.25 From 1908, the Assembly Room building within the site began operating as London's first licensed cinema. It was subsequently known as the Picture Palace, the Picture

Palladium and the Court Cinema before moving out of cinema use. It is known today as the Biograph Cinema.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The project aims and objectives, as stated in the WSI (OA 2019), were as follows:
- i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present;
 - ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;
 - iii. To test the reliability of the results of the geophysical survey via a number of trenches in potentially blank areas across the site and trenches targeted in areas where anomalies of uncertain origin were recorded.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological investigation was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by Greater London: Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines (Booth and Kidd 2016).

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 A summary of OA's general approach to excavation and recording can be found in Appendix A of the project's WSI (OA 2019). Standard methodologies for geomatics and survey, environmental evidence, artefactual evidence, and burials can also be found in the WSI's Appendices B, C, D, and E, respectively.
- 2.2.2 Generally, a 'tweaked' version of the WSI text. However, it must be written in terms of what you actually do (don't say 'all small finds were given individual numbers' if you didn't have any!). Make sure the tense is correct, and be aware if the work undertaken changed from the scope in the WSI that you will need to describe what you actually did (e.g. trenches were moved due to overhead cables).
- 2.2.3 As specified in the WSI (OA 2019), the trenches were located to provide a representative sample of the archaeological potential of the site in order to help inform any further mitigation strategies. A total of two trenches measuring 5m by 2m at the base, were laid out within the c 340sq m footprint of the proposed buildings (Fig. 2).
- 2.2.4 As the depth to the surface of the terrace gravel, as expected, was about 1.5m BGL, the trenches needed to be stepped to a safe angle for health and safety reasons. The addition of 1m-wide steps increased the size of the trenches at ground level (c 4m x 7m).
- 2.2.5 Each trench was excavated using a 1.3 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was transported by a van-dumper and stored at a safe distance from trench edges.
- 2.2.6 Machining continued in spits down to the first archaeological horizon. Once archaeological deposits were exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand and the appropriate use of machine until the top of the undisturbed natural geology was reached.
- 2.2.7 A sample of each feature or deposit type was excavated and recorded to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation.

-
- 2.2.8 All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was in accordance with established best practice and the OA Field Manual and Museum of London archive requirements.
 - 2.2.9 Digital photos were taken of all archaeological features, deposits, trenches, and evaluation work in general.
 - 2.2.10 Plans were drawn at an appropriate scale on MoL gridded permatrace (1:50). Section drawings of features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1m-wide sample sections of stratigraphy were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All section drawings were located on the appropriate plans. The absolute height (m OD) of all principal strata and features, and the section datum lines, were calculated and indicated on the drawings.
 - 2.2.11 All trenches and sample sections were located using a GPS unit. Co-ordinates relative to OS and OD were obtained for each sampling location.
 - 2.2.12 The GLAAS Archaeologist was updated on a daily basis about any new archaeological discoveries made during evaluation. No trenches were backfilled until they were formally signed off by the GLAAS Archaeologist.
 - 2.2.13 The fieldwork took three and a half days to complete by a team consisting of a Project Officer directing one Project Archaeologist, under the management of Stuart Foreman, Senior Project Manager.
 - 2.2.14 The fieldwork was overseen by the Head of Fieldwork, David Score MCIFA.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches with archaeological and natural contexts. The full details of both trenches with dimensions and depths of all contexts can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.2 General distribution of soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good and, in spite of rainfalls, the sandy underlying geology allowed the site to not to be too wet throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify, also at the lower depths against the underlying natural geology.

3.2.2 Both trenches had similar soils sequences but with substantial differences in the frequency of architectural remains.

3.2.3 In Trench 1, a c 0.50m-thick sequence of several man-made deposits and surfaces (100-108) overlay a 0.50m-thick compact, friable, dark greyish brown silty sand (109) with pieces of coal, post-medieval and late 18th- to 19th-century pottery sherds, pieces of slate, and bricks (Fig. 6, Pl. 3). This deposit overlay a very similar layer, though it contained no pieces of building material (115); it is interpreted as a former topsoil. It overlay a former subsoil (110), composed of a 0.20-0.25m-thick, flint and quartzite gravel with dark brownish grey silty sand. The subsoil overlay 0.40-0.45m of flint and quartzite compact gravel in yellowish brown sand with patches of brown silty sand (110). The deposit had frequent traces of bioturbation, but that was the first horizon of natural geology. It overlay a 0.35m-thick layer of yellow and brownish yellow coarse sand with only very occasional pieces of small sized flint and quartzite pebbles (111).

3.2.4 In Trench 2, a similar sequence (c 0.4m thick) of modern layers and surfaces (201-216), overlay a 0.45m-thick, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional pieces of coal, post-medieval and late 18th- to 19th-century pottery sherds, pieces of slate, and bricks (layers 200 and 217 – the same deposit but separated by wall 205), which in turn overlay former topsoil 232, which was 0.30m thick. The latter overlay a 0.25m-thick layer of flint and quartzite gravel with dark brownish grey silty sand (236) – B-Horizon subsoil. This deposit subsequently overlay 0.47m-thick context 233 comprising a flint and quartzite compact gravel in yellowish brown sand with patches of brown silty sand. As in Trench 1, the deposit had frequent traces of bioturbation. It overlay 0.35m of yellow and brownish yellow coarse sand with only very occasional pieces of small sized flint and quartzite pebbles (234). As demonstrated in a small sondage excavation, the layer of sand overlay another layer of gravel (235; Fig. 9).

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in both trenches, all of which have been dated between the 18th and 20th centuries. In Trench 1, a set of 19th- and 20th-century surfaces lay beneath the current car park layer and overlay old soils, which contained only post-medieval finds. In Trench 2, series of walls, surfaces, and drains of late 18th-

to early 20th-century date, were also located directly under the hardcore layer of the current car park.

3.4 Trench 1

- 3.4.1 Trench 1, which measured c 4m x 7m, was aligned NE-SW and was located in the central-southern part of the site (Fig. 2).
- 3.4.2 The current car park surface with its underlying hardcore layer (100) overlay a 0.12m thick concrete, flat surface 101 with its hardcore/ballast deposit 102 underneath. It extended over the majority of the trench, except for the north-eastern part, where the car park layers overlay east-west aligned cobbled surface 103, which was only partially exposed and continued beyond the north and east trench limits. The latter consisted of neatly laid sub-rounded granite cobbles (Figs 4 and 5; Plates 1-3).
- 3.4.3 The concrete surface's hardcore layer overlay a 0.15m-thick compact, blackish brown sandy silt (105), which contained pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), slate and late post-medieval pottery (Fig. 6). The layer abutted cobbled surface 103. This deposit sealed layer 107, a 0.20m-thick demolition, levelling layer comprising pieces of red brick and burnt coal (Fig. 6).
- 3.4.4 A 0.55m-thick layer of dark grey-brown silty sand with occasional pieces of coal, slate, and brick (109) was found underlying surface 107 (Fig. 6). A possible floor surface, indicated by a lens of compacted sand and mortar (108), was encountered between layers 107 and 109.
- 3.4.5 Layer 115, underlying 109, was a friable, dark brownish grey silty sand (0.25m thick) and was not very clear to recognise, as the change was very gradual and the two layers had very similar morphology. The differentiating factor was the absence of 19th-century finds in the lower deposit (Pl. 3). It overlay a 0.17m-thick horizon 110 of flint and quartzite gravel with larger pebbles in a dark brown silty sand. No finds were present within this context. It represented B-Horizon old subsoil, overlying natural geology of flint and quartzite gravel (111) (Fig. 6).
- 3.4.6 Two features predating the 20th century cut the sequence of layers and surfaces described above. In the south of Trench 1, circular pit 112 measured 0.9m in diameter and cut deposit 109. Although unexcavated, it contained a fill (113) of brownish yellow sand with building rubble material (Fig. 4 and Pl. 2). Structure 106 comprised the lower part of a broken iron pole set in a 1m-wide square hard concrete block (Figs 4 and 5). The latter structure was protruding from concrete surface 101 and was cut into layer 113.

3.5 Trench 2

- 3.5.1 Trench 2, measuring c 4m x 7m, was aligned north-south and located in the south-east of the site (Fig. 2).
- 3.5.2 The current car park surface and its hardcore/ballast layer (212 and 213) overlay the uppermost courses of the remains of two east-west aligned walls, 205 and 215 (Figs 7 and 8). Located near the centre of the trench, wall 205 separated two surfaces. To the south of the wall, surface 202 was a 0.30m-thick light greyish yellowish light grey concrete with pebbles and occasional pieces of slate. To the north of the wall, surface

- 204 comprised a 0.25m-thick compact but friable, sand and mortar with frequent pieces of red and yellow bricks and occasional pebbles (Fig. 7, Pl. 4).
- 3.5.3 In the south-west corner of the trench, there was another surface (210) that consisted of one course of very dark grey paving bricks with no bonding material set in a 0.06m-thick layer of friable, compact, dark brownish grey silty sand with ash and frequent pieces of burnt coal (Pl. 4). That surface and its underlying ballast layer were only 1.75m wide, extending westwards beyond the trench limits, clearly truncated by the construction of concrete surface 202.
- 3.5.4 Two rectangular, flat lumps of hard concrete (207 and 208), measuring 0.80m wide, were encountered within the central part of surface 202 (Fig. 7, Pl. 4).
- 3.5.5 A deposit of compact sand (203), also cutting surface 202 in the south-east corner of Trench 2, covered a rectangular area measuring c 1.80m x 0.40m and extended beyond the evaluation trench to the east and south (Fig. 7).
- 3.5.6 To the south of wall 205, concrete surface 202 overlay several surfaces, features and structures. In the south of the trench was a heavily truncated, 0.03m thick surface of sand and mortar (201) (Fig. 7). Approximately 0.50m south of wall 205 and crossing the centre of the trench on an east-west alignment was wall 219, which comprised a single row of two courses of red bricks bonded with lime mortar (Fig. 8). A possible rectangular pit, 0.1m deep and filled with sand, was also recorded. In the south-east of the trench, rectangular structure 227 measured 0.65m wide and +0.90m long, extending southwards beyond Trench 2, and comprised red bricks bonded with mortar (Fig. 9). A line of ceramic sewage pipes with red brick installations (206) also crossed the centre of the trench on an east-west alignment (Fig. 7 and Fig. 10, section 200)
- 3.5.7 On the northern side of wall 205, surface 204 overlay several features. In the north-east corner of the trench, wall 216 comprised one course of a single row of frogged yellow bricks, not bonded by mortar, which abutted partially exposed wall 215 (Fig. 8). Approximately 0.78m north of wall 205 was another east-west aligned, single row of unbonded yellow bricks (214) (Fig. 8). A WNW-ESE aligned ceramic sewage pipe with an associated red brick rectangular structure 221 was also recorded in the north of the trench (Fig. 9, Pl. 5). In the north-west corner of Trench 2 was rectangular cut 224, which extended to the north and west beyond the trench limits. It had a vertical eastern side and was filled with a friable, loose yellowish light brown sand with gravel and occasional pieces of CBM (Figs 8 and 9, Pl. 5). Excavated to a depth of 1m, the cut in its lower part had a red brick lining; its base was not reached by the excavation. Wall 215 with its foundation 220 and 225 was built across feature 224, while ceramic sewage pipe 223 did not extend across it (Figs 8 and 9, Pl. 5)
- 3.5.8 The lower parts and concrete foundations of walls 205 and 215, both of which extended east- and westwards beyond the evaluation trench, were found to continue below the floors/surfaces level. Wall 205 was constructed with yellow frogged bricks. It was 0.75m wide, with two rows of English type bond and three courses protruding outwards from the main wall, and with half a brick wide buttress (Figs 7 and 8, Pl. 8). Its concrete foundation (220) was 0.36m thick and had a thin layer of pebbles and broken red tiles at the bottom (Pl. 8). Wall 215 and its associated foundation structure

(220) were similar to wall 205 and foundation 220, but it was only partially exposed in Trench 2, continuing northwards (Figs 8 and 9).

- 3.5.9 All of the described features and structures below surfaces 202, 204, and 201 were cut either into layer 200 (south of wall 205) and or into layer 217 (north of the wall). Both layers were part of the same deposit of friable, dark brownish grey silty sand.
- 3.5.10 A modern plastic pipe was vertically cut into all of the exposed layers. It had a metal cap at the current car park tarmac surface (Figs 8 and 9).
- 3.5.11 Two pits partially exposed within Trench 2 were excavated both by a mechanical excavator and with hand-tools.
- 3.5.12 Towards the north-east, partially exposed pit 228 was sub-rectangular in plan with a vertical western side and a flat base, 0.80m wide and 1.10m deep. It was cutting layers 232, 236, and 233, and its southern part was truncated by foundation wall 220 (Fig. 9, Pl. 7). Its dark greyish brown silty sand fill contained frequent pieces of late post-medieval pottery.
- 3.5.13 Towards the south-west, sub-rectangular pit 230 was partially exposed. This was 1.36m wide, with an almost vertical side, a gradual break of slope, and a flat base, 0.77m deep (Fig. 9). It cut layers 234, 233, 236, and 232. Its single fill was sealed by layer 200 and consisted of lenses of greyish brown, dark brown and yellow silty sand and sand. It contained no artefactual finds (Fig. 9 and Fig. 10).

3.6 Finds summary

CBM

- 3.6.1 Samples of brick structures, pieces of tiles, pottery sherds, and pipes were collected from selected deposits. Reports on each group of finds are presented in Appendix B below.
- 3.6.2 One brick from wall 205 (Figs 7,87, Pls 4, 8) is dated to c 1810-60, which corresponds with the early 19th-century date of the large building in the eastern part of the site (Fig. 3). Walls 215, 214, and 216 had the same type of bricks.
- 3.6.3 One brick from surface 210 is dated to 1875-1950 and thus fits into the early post-demolition phase (Fig. 7).
- 3.6.4 One brick from a lining of a deep cesspit/cellar is dated to 1750-1850; it confirms the pre-stable construction phase of the feature (Fig. 10).
- 3.6.5 A tile fragment from layer 217 is dated to 1850-1950. Slightly later in date than the gardens soil horizon phasing, it most likely is an intrusive find from the stable building.
- 3.6.6 A red brick from wall 219 (Fig. 8) is dated to 1770-1900. It conforms to the feature's proposed 'pre-stable' construction phase.
- 3.6.7 A piece of brick from buried topsoil layer 232 (Fig. 11) is dated to the 17th-18th centuries and thus conforms to the early date for this horizon. The brick is the only piece of CBM from the site recommended for retention.

Clay Tobacco Pipes

-
- 3.6.8 Fragments of clay tobacco pipes from layers 200 and 217 (the same phase deposit; Fig. 11) are dated to the 18th-19th centuries and thus conform to the pre/early 19th-century phasing date of the layer.
- 3.6.9 Pieces from former topsoil 232 (Fig. 11, Pl. 3) are dated to c 1700-80 and thus belong to the early phase of activity on the site. One piece from this context is recommended for retention.

Pottery

- 3.6.10 Pottery sherds from the fill of pit 228 (Fig. 11) conforms to its 18th-century phasing. Similarly, pottery from former topsoil 232 is dated to the first half of the 18th century.
- 3.6.11 Pieces of a cylindrical tankard, punchbowl, cups from Chinese porcelain and Nottingham stoneware from pit 228 might have been connected with the pub or a tearoom.
- 3.6.12 Deposit 200/217 (Fig. 11) contained pottery from the first half of the 19th century, which confirms the pre-stable phasing of the layer.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The ground conditions were generally good (in spite of wet weather), and visibility of soil variances and contexts within the trenches was good. The trenches were also left open for two days to allow for the possibility of features weathering out.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The evaluation determined and confirmed the general nature of remains present within the trenches and determined the dates and date ranges of the exposed remains. Therefore, the investigation can be considered to have achieved its aims, as outlined in Section 2.

4.3 Interpretation

Phase 1: 18th century (contexts: 110, 115, 228-232 and 236; Figs 5, 6, 9, 11; Plates 2, 3 and 7)

- 4.3.1 The earliest deposits overlying the natural geology have been interpreted as former topsoil and B-Horizon subsoil deposits. No finds predating 1700 were present in the excavated part of these strata; recovered pieces of clay tobacco pipe and brick date to the 18th century. Finds from the former topsoil horizon might have been connected with the early phase of the Spread Eagle pub or with a tearoom located next to the site.
- 4.3.2 In Trench 2, two pits were encountered cutting into the former topsoil and subsoil deposits and the natural geology. Pit 228 was partially truncated by wall foundation structure 205, whilst pit 230 was overlain by a later garden soil (layer 200). The first feature was clearly a rubbish pit, containing frequent pottery sherds from the first half of the 18th century. Although the latter pit had no finds, its stratigraphic sequence demonstrates its probable 18th-century date. Pottery recovered from the fill of pit 228 might have come from the early phase of the nearby tavern or tearoom. Historic maps of the area show no building structures within the location of Trench 1 until the latter part of the 19th century. The area was probably used as a field and/or a garden associated with the nearby buildings and perhaps the Spread Eagle pub.

Phase 2: Early-mid 19th century (contexts: 109, 200, 201, 205, 206, 214-225 and 227; Figs 6-9 and 11; Plates 2, 3, 6 and 7)

- 4.3.3 Overlying the former topsoil was a dark sandy deposit, which contained finds of late post-medieval and early 19th-century date. Underlying surfaces associated with the use/disuse of the buildings depicted on later 19th-century OS maps, this deposit was perhaps a former soil associated with horticultural activities to the south of the Spread Eagle pub.
- 4.3.4 Cutting into this garden soil was a ceramic sewage pipe with associated red brick structures in the north of Trench 2. The pipe did not seem to extend across brick-lined cesspit/cellar 224.

- 4.3.5 Historic mapping demonstrates that by 1838, a small number of buildings had been built to the south-east of the Spread Eagle pub. Within the area of Trench 2, by 1838, a large rectangular building aligned roughly NNE-SSW and an adjacent smaller structure, roughly east-west aligned, to its north had been constructed. Two red-brick structures in Trench 2 perhaps belonged the earliest phase of the main building or to a structure predating the building.
- 4.3.6 Two main structural supportive walls (205 and 215) with their substructure parts, buttresses and concrete foundations (220 and 225) roughly corresponded with the location of the buildings shown on the OS maps from the late 1830s to late 1940s (possibly a stable – accordingly to some locally obtained information).
- 4.3.7 Walls 214 and 216 possibly belonged to the same early stage of the building and were perhaps related to structures supporting a wooden floor. A parallel sewage pipe and its associated structure were perhaps also associated.
- 4.3.8 Thin floor layer 201, badly damaged/truncated by a modern concrete floor, was probably also of this phase.
- 4.3.9 The intentional backfill of a possible cesspit or cellar 224 located in the north-west corner of Trench 2 predated the construction of wall 215.

Phase 3: Late 19th to mid 20th century (contexts: 107, 108, 112, 113, 202-204, 207, 208 and 217; Figs 5-7 and 11; Plates 3 and 4)

- 4.3.10 Late 19th- and early 20th-century OS maps demonstrate the nature of land use to the rear of the Spread Eagle pub and the development of buildings in this area (Fig. 3). On the 1896 OS map, there are two adjacent rectangular buildings roughly aligned east-west in the south-western part of the site, i.e. partially within the location of Trench 1. The late 19th-century buildings in the south-west appeared on subsequent maps until the 1940s, after which the area again became free of building structures. On the 1896 map, there are three structures shown in the south-east: the northern aligned east-west, the main one aligned now north-south, and a southern one slightly off the north-south alignment, whilst the additional building adjacent from the west is gone. Subsequent maps show the same buildings until 1948-1950, after which point all the structures had been removed.
- 4.3.11 In Trench 1, badly truncated remains of compacted sand and mortar surface 108 probably belonged to the late 19th-century building. The floor surface was the only in situ remains of the building in the south of the site.
- 4.3.12 Cutting into the buried garden soil was pit 112. Although unexcavated, it was perhaps associated with the demolition/change in use of the site.
- 4.3.13 In Trench 2, two surfaces on either side of wall 205, two hard-concrete post pads and probably an old beamslot were probably associated with the latest construction activity related to the large building in the south-eastern part of the site.
- 4.3.14 Sealing these remains was a layer (107) that was associated with the demolition of the late 19th-century building. OS maps demonstrate that by the mid 20th century the buildings to the south of the pub had been demolished.

4.3.15 Phase 4: Late 20th century – modern (contexts: 100-103, 105, 106, 209, 210, 212 and 213; Figs 4-7 and 11; Plates 1 and 2)

4.3.16 Overlying the layers associated with the demolition/disuse of the 19th-century buildings were the remains of two trackway surfaces and then in turn a sequence of modern made-ground deposits associated with the current use of the south of the site as a car park.

4.4 Significance

4.4.3 Given the dates and character of the uncovered features and structures in both trenches, the results of the archaeological evaluation provide evidence for activity associated with the use of land to the rear of the Spread Eagle pub during the post-medieval and modern periods, and build upon historic mapping evidence. The absence of features and finds predating the post-medieval period, however, suggests that land use activity was low to negligible prior to the post-medieval period. Therefore, the potential archaeological remains within the unexcavated areas of the site, if present, are likely to be of no more than low-medium local, significance.

4.4.9 In light of the limited significance of the remains, no further archaeological mitigation is proposed. The trenching results, in conjunction with the desk-based assessment, sufficiently characterise the post-medieval and modern archaeology present within the plot.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench located in the central-southern part of the site. Apart from a 20th-century cobbled surface of an access track, no other structures present. Trench stepped – total length and width 7m x 4m					Length (m)	5.0
					Width (m)	2.0
					Avg. depth (m)	1.2
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Surface Car park	+7.0 x +4.0	0.18	Current car park tarmac surface with a ballast/hardcore material underneath; overlies 101	-	Modern. Late 20th/21st century
101	Surface	+7.0 x +4.0	0.12	Concrete surface, overlies 102, overlain by 100; structure 106 was associated with this surface	-	Modern. 20th century – post late 1940s
102	Layer Ballast/ hardcore	+7.0 x +4.0	0.13	Ballast/hardcore layer under 101. Gravel and crushed CBM (mostly red bricks). Overlies 104 and 105, overlain by 101	-	Modern. 20th century - post late 1940s
103	Surface Trackway	+ 3.5 x +0.37	7.62	Part of E-W aligned access trackway surface – extending NW- and E-wards beyond Tr1. Various size sub-rounded granite cobbles, overlain by 101, overlying 107; probably contemporary to layer 105	-	Modern. 20th century – post 1940s
104				Blank number	-	
105	Deposit	+7.0 x +4.0	0.12	Compact, blackish brown sandy silt with pieces of CBM, pieces of pottery, overlain by 102, overlies 107	-	Modern. 20th century – post-1940s
106	Structure Bollard	1.1 x 1	1.4	Metal post with concrete foundation base – remain of a lamp or an entrance barrier bollard, contemporary with 101, overlain by 100, cut into 102, 105, 107, and 109	-	Modern. 20th century – post 1940s
107	Layer Demolition debris	+7.0 x +4.0	0.2	Surface, demolition levelling layer. Crushed pieces of brick in the	-	Modern. Early 20th

				southern part of Tr1. Overlain by 105, overlies 109		century – late 1940s
108	Layer Floor	0.55	0.12	Lens of compacted sand and mortar between 107 and 109 – remains of a floor	-	Late 19th century
109	Layer Garden soil	+7.0 x +4.0	0.45	Friable, dark grey brown made up ground with occasional pieces of coal, slate, and bricks, overlain by 107, overlying 115	-	Late post-medieval to 19th century finds
110	Layer Subsoil	+2.0 x +5.0	0.2	B-Horizon old subsoil. Flint and quartzite gravel with larger pebbles and a dark brown slightly silty sand, overlain by 115, overlying 111	-	
111	Layer Natural geology	+2.0 x +5.0	0.41	Natural geology. Flint and quartzite gravel with coarse sand	-	
112	Cut Pit	0.9	-	Pit. Round feature. Southern end of Tr1, cutting 109, filled with 113	-	19th century
113	Fill	0.9	-	Brownish yellow sand with 19th-century building rubble material	-	19th century
114	Layer Natural geology	+2.0 x +5.0	+ 0.2	Natural geology Yellow sand with only occasional flint pebbles, overlain by 111	-	
115	Layer Old topsoil	+2.0 x +5.0	0.25	Old topsoil. Friable, dark brownish grey silty sand, with very occasional pieces of pottery sherds and pieces of clay pipes. Overlain by 109 – edge in between 115 and 109 very gradual.	-	First half of the 18th - 19th century

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	N-S
The eastern part of the site. Trench stepped – total length and width 7m x 4m					Length (m)	5.0
					Width (m)	2.0
					Avg. depth (m)	1.7
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

200	Layer Garden soil	+4.25 x +4.0	0.7	South of wall 205. Friable, dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent pieces of CBM, slate, occasional pieces of animal bone, white and brown pottery sherd, pieces of burnt coal. Overlain by 201 and 202, overlying 232 – the same deposit as 217	Clay pipes fragments, pottery	Late 18th – beginning of the 19th century
201	Surface Floor	2.2 x 1.3	0.03	Floor surface. Sand with mortar, overlain and truncated by 202, overlying 200, south of wall 205	-	First half of the 19th century
202	Surface Concrete floor	+4.25 x +4.0	0.3	Floor. Compact, light greyish yellow soft concrete with pebbles and occasional pieces of slate, south of wall 205, overlain by 213, overlying 200 and 201	-	Later 19th / early 20th century?
203	Deposit	+ 1.8 x +0.4	0.2	The SE corner of Tr2, compacted sand with pieces of charcoal – ballast in a beamslot? Overlain by 213, in 202	-	Later 19th / early 20th century
204	Deposit Surface – floor?	+4.0 x +2.6	0.25	Surface. Compact sand with frequent pieces of red and yellow bricks and occasional pebbles, overlain by 213, overlying 217, 214, 216, and 218; north of wall 205	-	Late 19th – early 20th century
205	Structure Wall	4.0 x 0.75	0.34	Yellow frogged brick four courses wall (just above concrete foundation - ie above context 220), the lowest course of wall, made of red bricks three faces, with a protruding part (small buttress), stepped, bricks tied with mortar. External wall – possibly a horse stable. Abutted by concrete surface 202 from the	Bricks	First half of the 19th century

				southern side and by surface 204 from the northern side. Cut into layers 200 and 217		
206	Structure – sewage?	0.24 x 0.11	6.35	Rectangular yellow brick with mortar structure. Part of a sewage. Overlain by 202, its cut goes through 200	-	19th century
207	Structure Padding for a pillar	0.8 x 0.6	0.12	Block of oval concrete in 202, probably a pillar foundation	-	Later 19th / early 20th century
208	Structure Padding for a pillar	0.875 x 0.55	0.10	Block of oval concrete in 202, probably a pillar foundation	-	Later 19th / early 20th century
209	Layer Ballast / hardcore	1.2 x 1.2	0.06	Friable, compact, dark brownish grey silty sand with ash, frequent pieces of burnt coal, overlay surface 202 and overlain by 210 and 213. A balance layer for surface 210, truncated by 212-213 car park surface	-	Mid-20th century
210	Structure Yard surface	0.9	0.09	11 courses of 1 row of very dark grey paving bricks (3.3" thick) with no bonding material, aligned E-W, overlain by 213, overlying 209	Bricks	Mid-20th century
211	Deposit	0.5 x 0.4	0.01	Patch of mortar overlying 210 – function not determined	-	20th century
212	Layer Ballast/ hardcore	+ 7.0 x +4.0	0.13	A balance layer of gravel and tarmac under the current car park surface, overlies 202 and 204	-	Late 20th-early 21st century
213	Surface Car park	+ 7.0 x +4.0	0.13	The current car park tarmac surface, overlying 212	-	Late 20th-early 21st century
214	Structure Floor supportive wall	+ 4.0 x 0.22	0.082	Single course of yellow bricks (9" x 4.25" x 3.25"), aligned E-W, in between walls 205 and	-	First half of the 19th century

				215 – support wall under/for wooden floor		
215	Structure Wall	+ 4.0 x + 0.1m	0.57	Wall made of yellow fringed bricks, five courses, English garden coursing, bond with mortar, with concrete foundation, structure 216 is adjacent to 215, cut into layer 217, overlain/sealed by 213	-	First half of the 19th century
216	Structure Wall	+ 2.4 x 0.25	10.1	One course of frogged pinkish yellow bricks, no bonded by mortar, aligned E-W, bricks lain lengthways – floor support wall; abuts wall 215, cut into 217	-	19th century
217	Deposit Garden soil	+ 4.0 x 2.2	0.75	Friable, dark brownish grey silty sand with pieces of red bricks, burnt coal, and flint gravel, north of wall 205; continuation of the same deposit as layer 200, overlies 232, overlain by 204	Clay pipes fragments, tiles, pottery	Late 18th – beginning of the 19th century
218	Deposit Backfill	1.3 x 1.2		Friable, not compact yellowish light brown sand with gravel and occasional pieces of CBM, fill of 224	-	Early 19th century?
219	Structure Floor supporting wall	+4.0 x	0.16	Single row of two courses of lengthways lain red bricks bonded with lime-mortar, aligned E-W, overlain by 202, cut into 200. Different bricks than in other walls in Tr 1	Bricks	Late 18th – early 19th century
220	Structure Wall foundation	+ 4.0 x 0.75	0.36	Light greyish concrete with flint pebbles beneath wall 205 with broken red tiles at the base, cut into 205 and 217	-	First half of the 19th century
221	Structure Sewage installation?	0.9	0.6	Rectangular red bricks manhole structure, cut into 217, with a ceramic sewage pipe running	-	First half of the 19th century

				WNW-ESE, in cut 222 with fill 223		
222	Cut Sewage installation?	1.1	0.6	Cut for manhole structure 221 with fill 223, cutting layer 217	-	First half of the 19th century
223	Fill Sewage installation?	1.1	0.6	Grey sandy deposit in between cut 222 and manhole 221	-	First half of the 19th century
224	Cut Cesspit / cellar	1.6 x 1.1	+1.0	Rectangular, extending W- and N-wards beyond Tr1, lined with red bricks – removed in upper part of the cut, filled with 218, wall 215 was built over the cut, cutting 217, 232 and 233 (base not exposed)	-	Second half of the 18th-early 19th century
225	Structure Wall foundation structure	+ 4.0 x +0.4	0.3	Concrete foundation of wall 215	-	First half of the 19th century
226	Structure Cellar / cesspit	1.6 x 1.1	+1.0	Structure of pit - with cut 224, backfill 218 – red unforged brick lining the cellar's cut – one row of brick places lengthways	Bricks	Second half of the 18th-early 19th century
227	Structure	+ 0.9 x 0.65	0.85	Rectangular, red brick structure (extending southwards beyond Tr1), three courses of English Garden type, bonded with soft lime cement, cut into 200	-	19th century
228	Cut Pit	0.8 x + 0.2	1.0	Pit. Sub-rectangular with a vertical side and a flat base, filled with 229, cutting 232 and 233, truncated by cut for foundation wall 220	-	First half of the 18th century
229	Fill	0.8 x + 0.2	1.0	Friable, not compact dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent pieces of white and brown pottery – single fill of pit 229, cut by foundation 220, sealed by 202	Pottery sherds	First half of the 18th century

230	Cut Pit	1.15 x +0.3	0.77	Pit. Extending westwards beyond Tr2, sub-rectangular, an almost vertical side and a flat base, filled with 231, cut into 232, 233, and 234.	-	17th – 18th centuries
231	Fill	1.15 x +0.3	0.77	Lenses of dark brown silty sand and yellowish brown sand, fill of 230 pit, overlain by 200	-	
232	Deposit Buried topsoil	+2.0 x +5.0	0.2	Old topsoil. Very similar to overlying deposit 200, but with smaller amount of finds and inclusions.	Pottery sherds, clay pipes, bricks	First half of the 18 th century
233	Layer Natural geology	+2.0 x +5.0	0.47	Natural geology. Flint and quartzite compact gravel with sand and brown silty sand – frequent bioturbations.	-	
234	Layer Natural geology	+2.0 x +5.0	0.37	Natural geology. Yellow and brownish yellow sand – natural geology, overlain by 233, overlying 235	-	
235	Layer Natural geology	+2.0 x +5.0	+0.1	Natural geology. Flint and quartzite compact gravel – natural geology	-	
236	Layer B-Horizon / subsoil	+2.0 x +5.0	0.2	Old subsoil. lint and quartzite gravel with larger pebbles and a dark brown slightly silty sand, overlain by 115, overlying 111	-	

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.1 The site produced a total of 13 sherds of pottery weighing 634g from four contexts. The Estimated Number of Vessels (ENV) was 12. This is all post-medieval and probably all of 18th- and 19th-century date.
- B.1.2 All the pottery was examined, spot dated and fully catalogued during the present assessment stage (see Excel spreadsheet in archive). This was catalogued using the fabric codes of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014a). For reasons of economy and easier presentation, some of the more ephemeral/interpretative data fields have been omitted from the catalogue here, although all those essential for the assessment and potential publication of the assemblage have been retained. For each context and fabric, the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded. Vessel form, if identifiable, was also recorded together with ENV (minimum vessel count). Vessel part, decorative details, condition and traces of use are recorded in the comments field.

Description

- B.1.3 All the pottery is of post-medieval date (ie after c 1480). A detailed breakdown of the fabrics is presented in Table 1 below.

Fabric	Common name	E Date	L Date	Sherds	Weight	ENV
CHPO	Chinese porcelain	1600	1900	2	11	2
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1700	1800	1	4	1
PEAR PNTD	Pearlware with painted decoration	1780	1840	1	6	1
PEAR TR	Transfer-printed Pearlware	1780	1840	1	3	1
PMR	London area post-medieval redware	1580	1900	1	23	1
SWSL	Staffordshire white-slipped stoneware	1710	1760	1	301	1
TGW	English tin-glazed ware	1570	1846	5	276	4
TPW	Transfer-printed ware	1780	1900	1	10	1
TOTAL				13	634	12

Table 1: Breakdown of post-medieval pottery fabrics in alphabetic order (by code)

- B.1.4 The assemblage comprises post-medieval fabrics and vessel forms common to the London area and beyond. The condition is variable, generally good but fragmentary, ranging from a near-complete vessel to smaller body sherds. The high ratio of ENV counts (12) to sherd counts (13) underlines the mainly fragmentary nature of the

assemblage with single vessels generally represented by a single sherd. Ordinary domestic pottery is represented.

- B.1.5 Although some pottery fabrics (or wares) present here were produced (or imported) from as early as the 16th century, there is probably nothing in the assemblage here that dates before c 1700. Contexts 229 and 232 contain pottery that probably dates them to the first half or the middle of the 18th century. The other two contexts, 200 and 217, probably date to the first half of the 19th century, although 217 also produced a whiteware wall tile that probably dates to the late 19th or 20th century (see CBM report).
- B.1.6 Probably the most interesting item here is a virtually complete cylindrical tankard in Staffordshire white-slipped stoneware (SWSL, c 1710-60) from 229. This has about half of its rim circumference missing but is otherwise fresh and complete. The rim and the top of the handle have been dipped in a dark brown decorative slip. This is a characteristic vessel form associated with drinking (mainly beer) and might, possibly, have come from a tavern that stood here in the 18th century. Other vessel forms, such as a large early 18th-century decorative punchbowl (also from 229) in tin-glazed earthenware (TGW), and sherds from cups in Chinese porcelain (CHPO) and Nottingham stoneware (NOTS), might also have been connected with the nearby tavern or tearooms, but the sample is not really large enough to be sure. A chamberpot in tin-glazed earthenware might also have come from the nearby tavern.
- B.1.7 The latest item here is part of a dish in Staffordshire-type transfer printed whiteware from 200, which dates to c 1820-1850.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- B.1.8 The pottery here has the potential to inform research through re-analysis, particularly when reviewed alongside further assemblages from any future excavations in the area of the present evaluation. It is therefore recommended that the pottery be retained. The near-complete SWSL tankard, in particular, is a very good example of its type and is of museum-display quality.

B.2 Ceramic building material (CBM)

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- B.2.1 The site produced a total of six pieces of post-Roman CBM weighing 11.233kg from six contexts. This is all post-medieval (after c 1480) and mainly from the 18th-19th century. No Roman CBM was noted. The assemblage mainly consists of complete brick samples and is thus in mainly good condition.
- B.2.2 All the CBM was catalogued in some detail in Excel and using the fabric codes of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014b) and a duplicate reference collection of the most common fabrics (housed at Oxford Archaeology). The catalogue has a column for each broad functional type or category of CBM (eg roof tile, brick, floor tile, and 'other' or

miscellaneous types). For each context and fabric, the functional types were recorded by sherd (or fragment) count and weight, each functional type being treated as a separate record. Complete bricks or tiles were treated as separate records. A comments field provides additional details including measurable dimensions for the more complete items. A brief description of fabric colour, condition, and anything else of interest was also noted for most items. An approximate spot date was assigned to the latest material in each context. Full catalogue details remain in archive. Given the conservatism of CBM production techniques and fabrics over time, however, spot dates assigned to individual contexts are usually quite broad and even these should be treated with a degree of caution. In addition, there is also the likelihood of reuse and particularly of redeposition. Pottery spot dates (where present) usually provide a more accurate estimate of context date.

Description

- B.2.3 The assemblage comprises four bricks, one 'floor' brick, and one piece of wall tile. Most of the bricks are common London types of the 19th century, or the 18th-19th century, although one fragment could date to the 17th-18th century. The floor brick and the wall tile are also of 19th- or 20th-century date. Beyond their dating value, the CBM assemblage is not very informative. Full details may be consulted in the catalogue but a brief summary, in context order, is provided below.
- B.2.4 Context 205 Spot date: c 1810-60? Description: 1x complete London stock brick with a shallow early-type frog.
- B.2.5 Context 210 Spot date: c 1875-1950. Description: 1x complete machine-made paving brick in a very hard black 'engineer's-brick' type fabric. The upper surface is divided into two identical squares or cubes for the purpose of providing grip or traction. Probably from a yard or working surface. Possibly of Midlands origin?
- B.2.6 Context 217 Spot date: c 1850-1950. Description: 1x broken rectangular wall tile in refined white earthenware with a clear glaze. Machine made.
- B.2.7 Context 219 Spot date: c 1770-1900? Description: 1x complete London stock brick. Heavily mortar-encrusted. No frog visible.
- B.2.8 Context 226 Spot date: c 1750-1850? Description: 1x complete local London red brick. Unfrogged. Handmade.
- B.2.9 Context 232 Spot date: 17-18C? Description: 1x worn fragment of soft red early post-medieval brick. Of quarter-circle or quadrant cross-section. Handmade. Possibly deliberately filed-down to make an architectural feature (eg a string-course, window/door jamb etc)?

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- B.2.10 Most of the CBM assemblage here has little or no potential for further research and could be discarded if so desired, once all necessary checks have been made that it is safe to do so. A 'Discard?' field in the catalogue indicates which items could be

discarded (items marked with a 'D?' or a 'Yes'). Only the early brick fragment from 231 is recommended for retention. Otherwise the rest could be discarded.

B.3 Clay tobacco pipes

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- B.3.1 The site produced a total of 15 pieces of clay pipe weighing 84g, from three contexts. Given the small amount, these have not been separately catalogued but are fully described below.
- B.3.2 For the London area, pipe bowls have been assigned form codes based on Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) London pipes typology with bowl types assigned to an abbreviated code (eg AO22). Other details noted include the number of stem and mouthpiece fragments, the presence of decoration, evidence of use, and any makers' marks present.

Description

- B.3.3 Context 200 Spot date: Late 18th to 19th century? Description: 7 pieces (weight 33g). Includes a single very damaged (but fresh) bowl base from a spurred or narrow-heeled bowl type probably of late 18th- to early 19th-century type (possibly AO27, c 1780-1830?). The right side of the spur or heel bears a trace of a raised character (maker's mark?) or decorative device; the stem bore diameter is 2mm suggesting it is the latest piece in the context. 1x fresh mouthpiece (60mm long) with a stem bore diameter of c 2.5mm suggesting an 18th-century date. 5x fairly fresh stem fragments up to 90mm long with stem bore diameters in the 2-2.5mm range, all probably 18th century.
- B.3.4 Context 217 Spot date: 19th century. Description: 6 pieces (weight 21g). All fresh to fairly fresh. No bowls. Includes a single fresh mouthpiece (58mm long) with a beaded or bulbous terminal typical of 19th-century 'cutty' pipes; it also has a narrow stem bore diameter of c 1.9mm. 5x fairly fresh stem fragments up to 64mm, probably of similar date to the mouthpiece, except for one 'chunkier' stem with a stem bore diameter of 2.8mm suggesting a 17th- or early 18th-century dating.
- B.3.5 Context 232 Spot date: c 1700-80. Description: 2 pieces (weight 30g). 1x complete and very fresh bowl, with a short circular heel, of standard 18th-century form (AO25, c 1700-1770/80), and 56mm of stem still attached. The inside of the rim has been knife-trimmed but may have been cut with a wire first (suggesting a date after c 1720). The stem bore diameter is only 2mm (suggesting a date closer to the middle of the century?). On either side of the heel are the maker's initials 'W/P' in relief serifed capitals. No London pipemaker with these initials, and of about this date, can be identified with certainty, although four makers with these initials are known from the end of the 17th century (Atkinson and Oswald 1969, 214). It is quite possible that the maker has yet to be identified (or came from outside London?). The other piece in the context is a 'chunky' early-looking stem fragment (100mm long) with a stem bore diameter of 3mm suggesting a 17th-century date. The latter piece is burnt and blackened and perhaps residual in nature.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.3.6 The marked 18th-century bowl and the early stem from 232 should be retained, along with the other bowl fragment and the two mouthpiece fragments from other contexts. The other stems fragments have little further potential for further study and could be discarded if so desired.

B.4 Glass

By Ian R Scott

B.4.1 There is a single large sherd of glass from the pedestal base of large vessel (229). The base has a diameter of between 170mm and 175mm and has a folded-under edge. The vessel is thick-walled and made of green glass and has iridescent surface weathering. There is no evidence for decoration.

B.4.2 This appears to be part of the pedestal foot or base for large vessel, either an urn or vase, but more likely a pedestal bowl. The lack of decoration and the use of green glass similar to that used for wine bottles and other utilitarian vessels suggest that it was a functional rather than decorative vessel, and possibly of 18th-century or early 19th-century date rather than later 19th-century date. Its precise form and date are uncertain.

Context	Count	Description
229	(1)	Pedestal foot from large vessel. The foot which is quite thick-walled has a folded-under edge. The pedestal appears plain with no evidence for any decoration. Possibly. Pale green glass. D: 170-175mm

Table 2: Glass assemblage

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Marine shell

By Rebecca Nicholson

- C.1.1 A single whelk, *Buccinum undatum* (L.) was recovered from late 18th/early 19th century garden soil 217. Whelks were a popular street food in the 19th century and whelk fishing, using pots, was widely practiced around the British coast, with shellfish imported into London from the Norfolk whelk fishery, for example (Fisher 2019, 54).
- C.1.2 As a single specimen, however, this find has limited significance and retention in the archive is not warranted.

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

Atkinson, D, and Oswald, A, 1969 London clay tobacco pipes, *J Brit Archaeol Ass* **32**, 171-227

Bayley, J, and Burcher, S, 2004 Roman Brooches in Britain, *A Technological and Typological Study based on the Richborough Collection*, Society of Antiquaries Research Rep. **68**, London

BGS, 2019 British Geological Survey Viewer, available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed August 2019].

Booth, P, and Kidd, S, 2016 *Greater London. Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines*. Historic England, available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/greater-london-archaeological-priority-area-guidelines/> [Accessed August 2019]

English Heritage, 2014 *The Battersea Channel project, Nine Elms: exploration of the buried prehistoric landscape*, Historic England

Fisher, S, 2019 *Coastal Britain, England and Wales: celebrating the history, heritage and wildlife of Britain's shores*, London

MoLA 2014a, London medieval and post-medieval pottery codes, Museum of London Archaeology, <http://www.mola.org.uk/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes> [Accessed 11 Jan 2019]

MoLA 2014b, London medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material codes, Museum of London Archaeology, <https://www.mola.org.uk/medieval-and-post-medieval-ceramic-building-materials-fabric-dating-codes> [Accessed 12 Feb 2019]

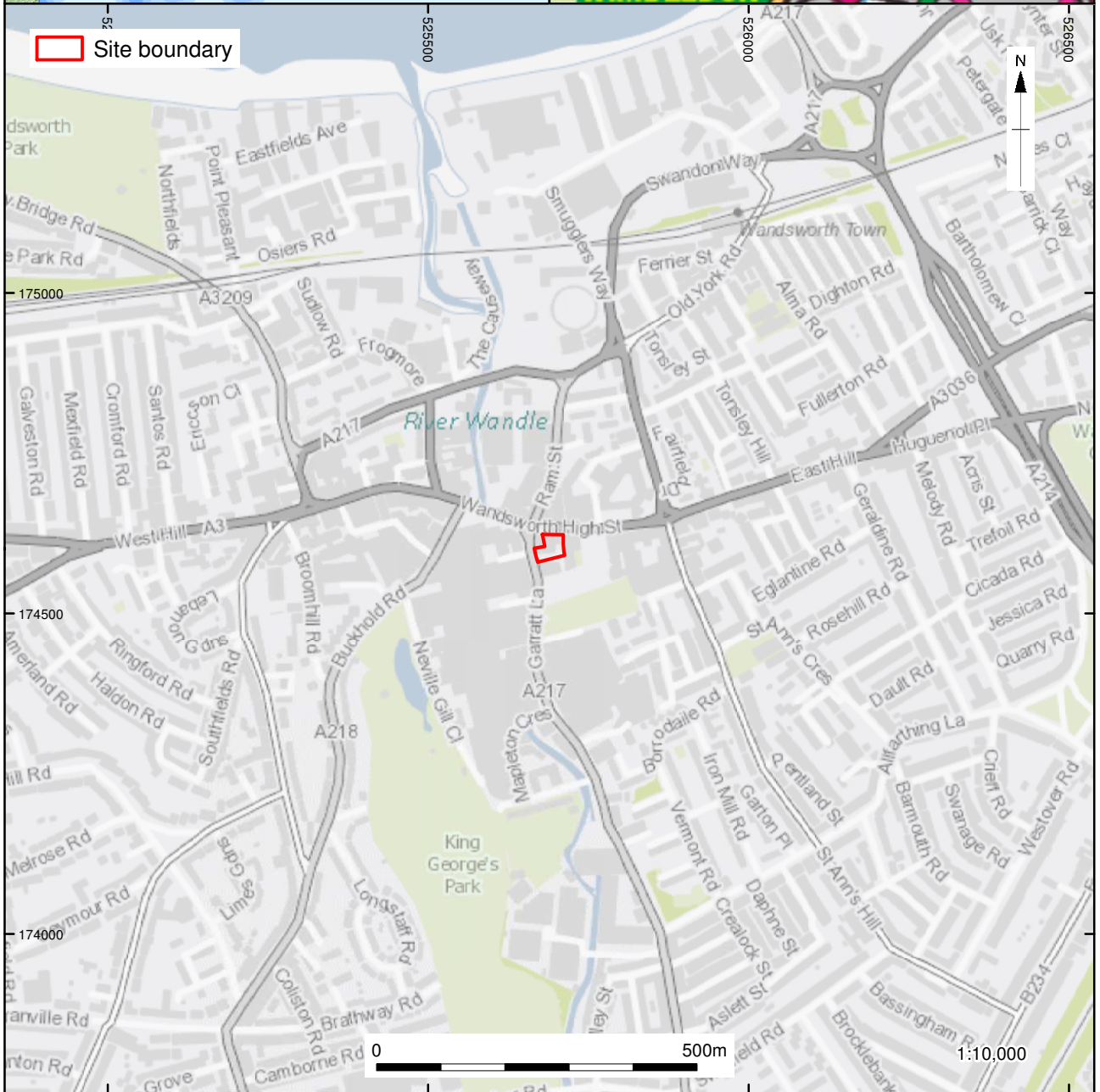
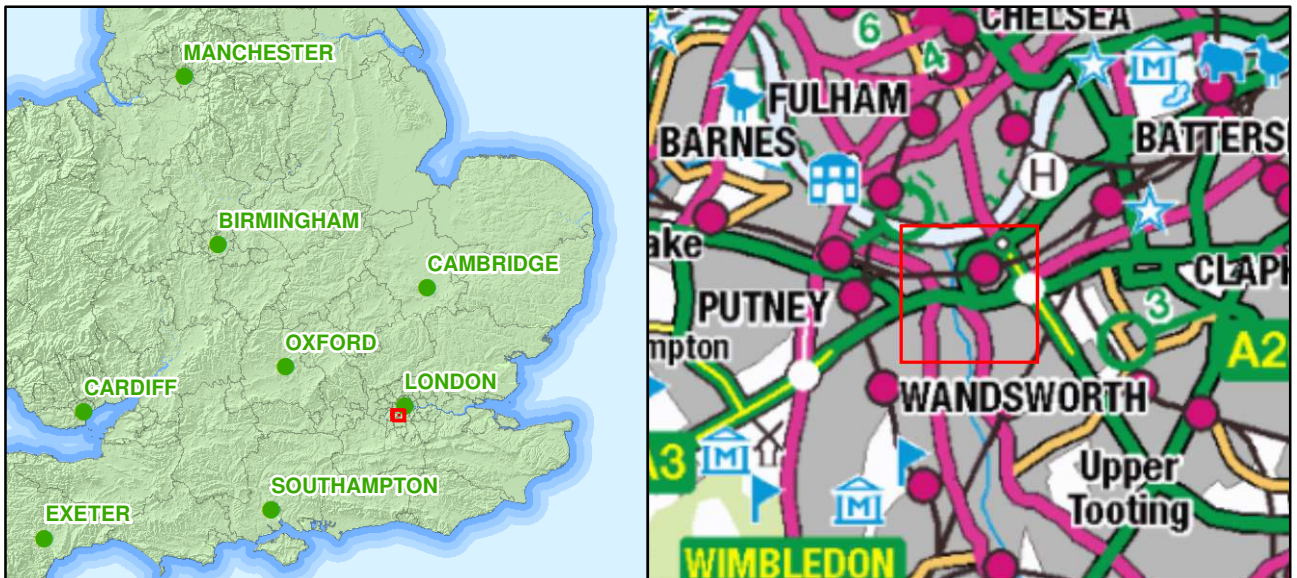
Palmer, J N N, and Powell-Smith, A, 2019 *Open Domesday*, available at: <https://opendomesday.org/hundred/mere/> [Accessed August 2019]

OA, 2018 Spread Eagle Pub, Wandsworth, Greater London: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, OA Ref. 7201

OA, 2019 Spread Eagle Pub, Wandsworth, Wandsworth, London: Written Scheme of Investigation Archaeological Evaluation, Oxford Archaeology

APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	The Spread Eagle Pub, Wandsworth, London
Site code:	WNZ19
Grid Reference	TQ 25698 74597
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	15-21.10.2019
Area of Site	0.039 ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Museum of London in due course, under the accession number WNZ19.
Summary of Results:	<p>In October 2019, Oxford Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation in the car park area to the rear of the Spread Eagle public house in Wandsworth, London. The work was commissioned by Leagate Project Services, on behalf of Young & Co.'s Brewery PLC, for proposed building development.</p> <p>The Spread Eagle is first mentioned in 1664 and a building is evident within the site on Rocque's map of 1741-5, the first to show the site in any detail. On Corris' 1787 map, the site is referred to as 'The Eagle Inn & buildings, gardens etc'.</p> <p>Two trenches, measuring c 4m x 7m at the top and c 2m x 5m at the base, located in the western and eastern part of the site, revealed 1.2 to 1.4m of deposits, layers, pits, surfaces, and walls dating from the early 18th century to the current car park phase. The earliest phase of activity found in the trenches comprised a rubbish pit and finds from a buried former topsoil horizon dating from the first half of the 18th century. The finds included drinking vessels and clay tobacco pipe fragments, no doubt associated with the Spread Eagle or a former tearoom adjacent to the site.</p> <p>Most of the features in the trenches dated from the 19th century when, as shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps, outbuildings were standing in the yard of the Spread Eagle. One of the buildings has been identified as a stable. The buildings were demolished in the latter half of the 20th century.</p> <p>In light of the limited significance of the remains, no further archaeological mitigation is proposed. The trenching results, in conjunction with the desk-based assessment, sufficiently characterise the post-medieval and modern archaeology that is present within the plot.</p>



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016

Figure 1: Site location



Legend:

- Site extents (Red outline)
- Evaluation trench (Blue outline)

CHECKED BY: Gary Jones

Survey Data supplied by:
Mariusz Gorniak

Figure 2: Trench location plan

Basemap provided by The GeoInformation Group 2018 Licence No. LANDM/LDN/100009121118 (c) UKMap Copyright

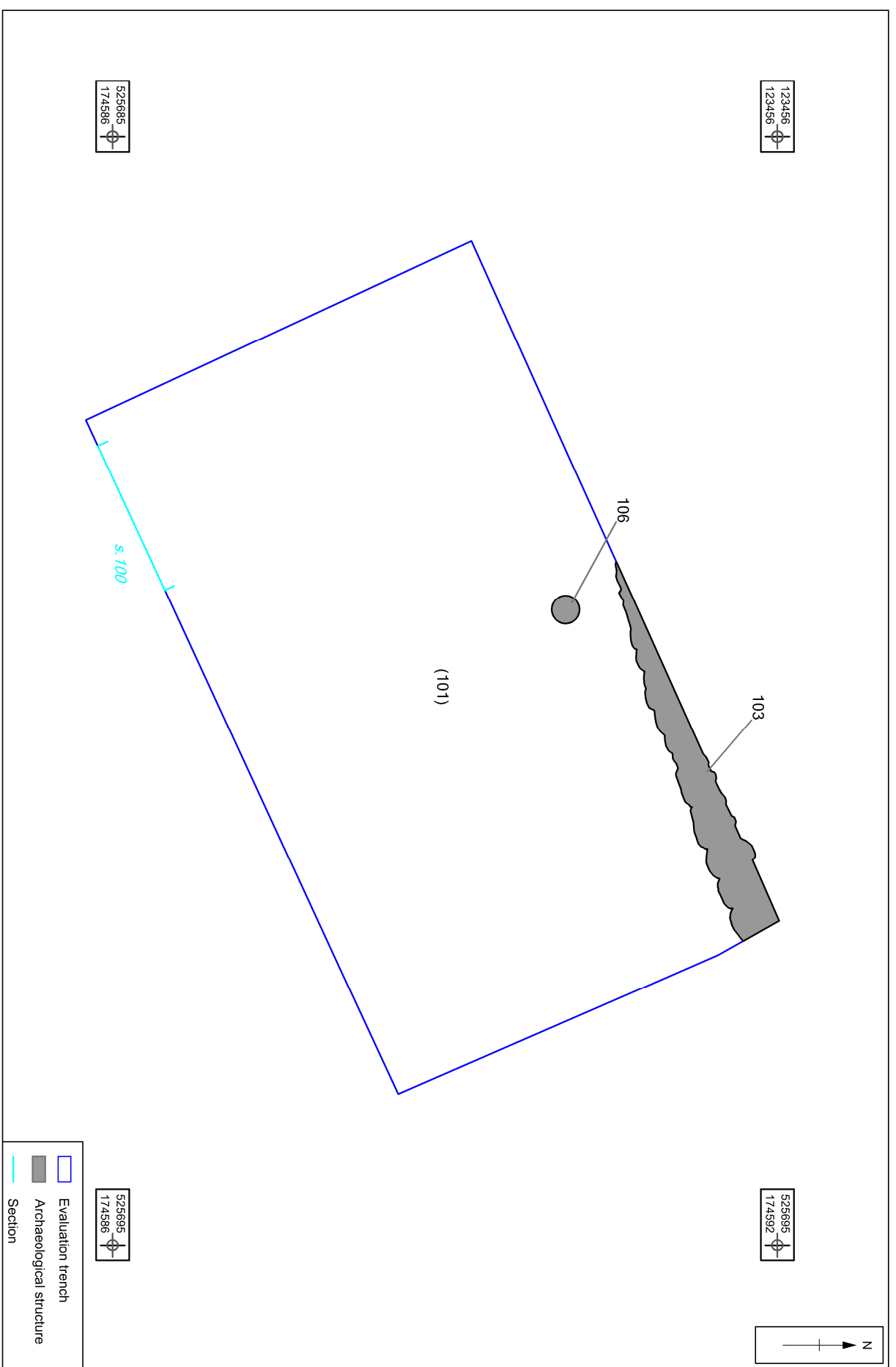


Figure 3: Site on 1896 OS 2nd edition map

Survey Data supplied by :
Mariusz Gorniak

All OS data reproduced by permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License All. 100005569

CHECKED BY: Gary Jones

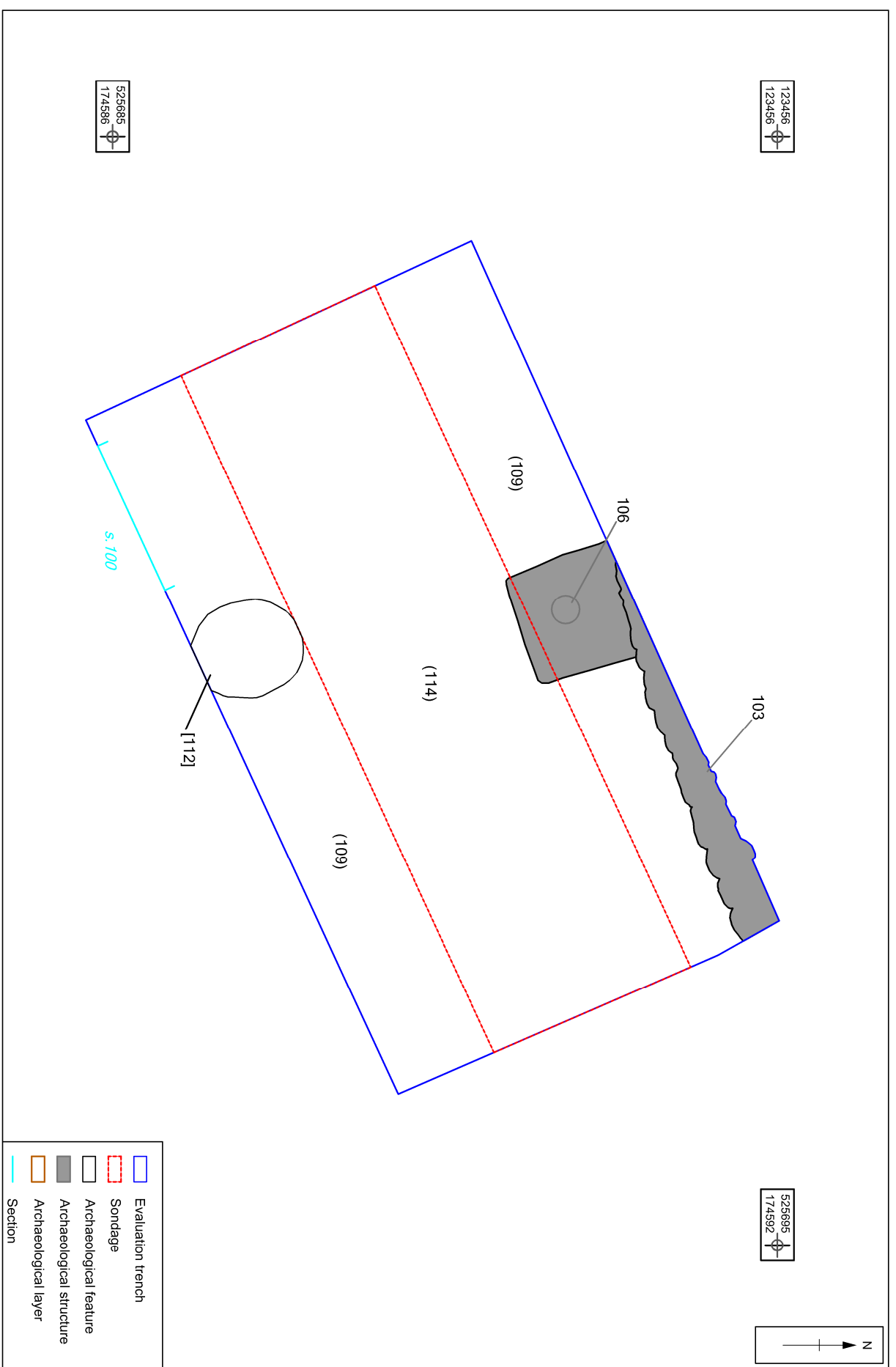


	Evaluation trench
	Archaeological structure
	Section

CHECKED BY: Gary Jones

Figure 4 : Trench 1 plan 101

Survey Data supplied by :
Mariusz Gorniak



	Evaluation trench
	Sondage
	Archaeological feature
	Archaeological structure
	Archaeological layer
	Section

Figure 5 : Trench 1 plan 102

Survey Data supplied by :
Mariusz Gorniak

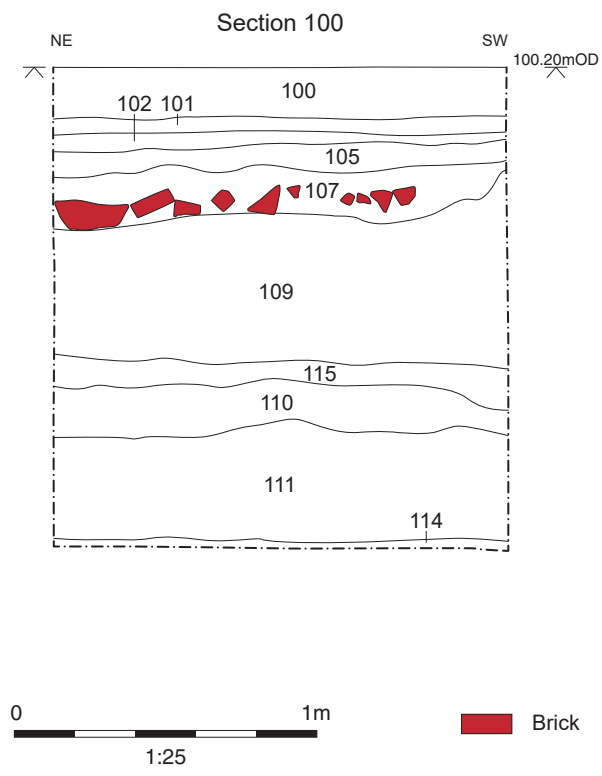
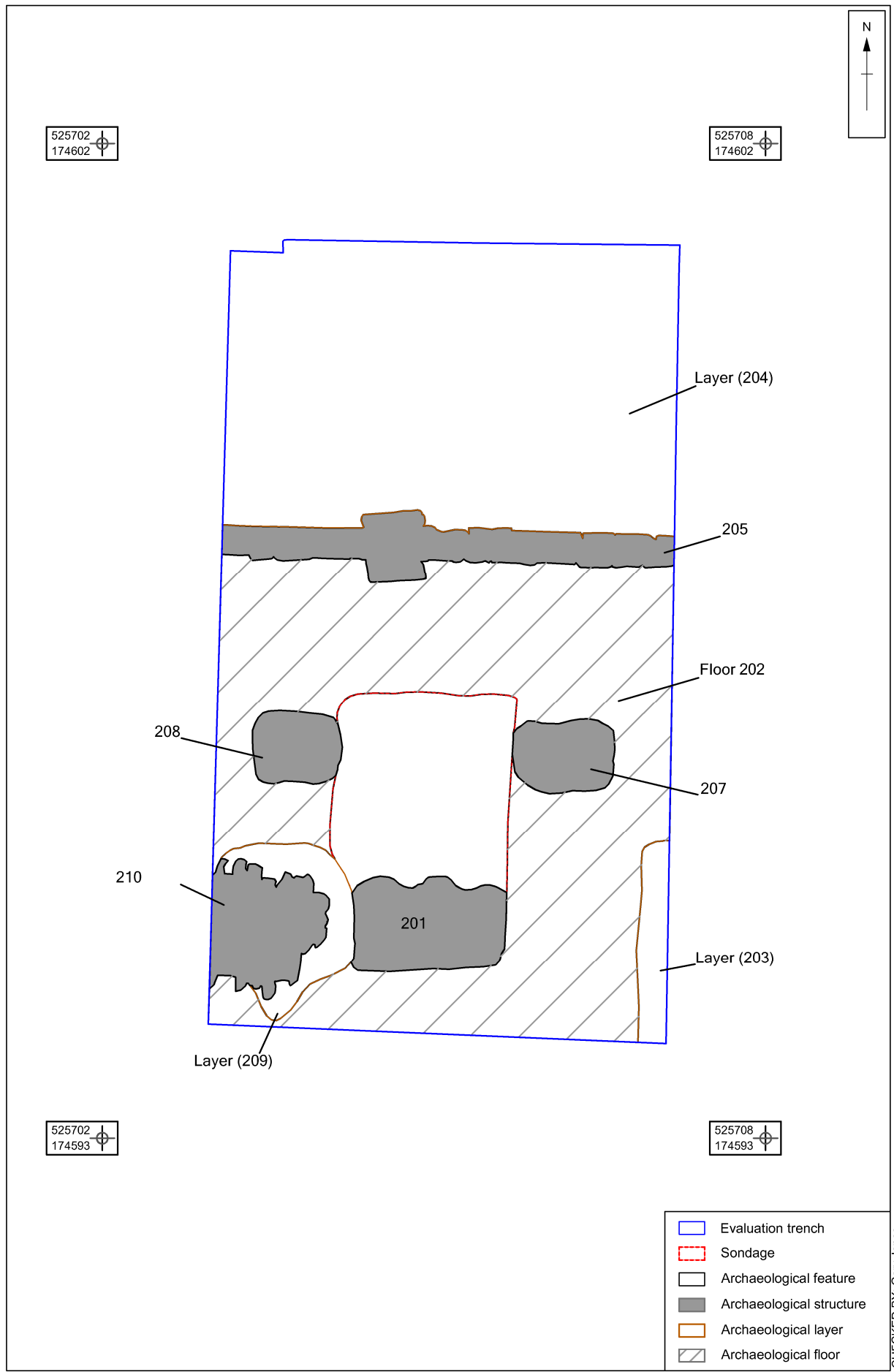


Figure 6: Trench 1, features and soil sequence - representative section, facing north-west

X:\London_Wandsworth_Spread-Eagle-Pub_EVAL\010Geomatics\02 CAD\WNZ19 Main Drawing 2019-10-31.dwg\Fig6



Survey Data supplied by :
Mariusz Gorniak

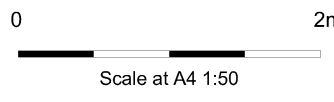
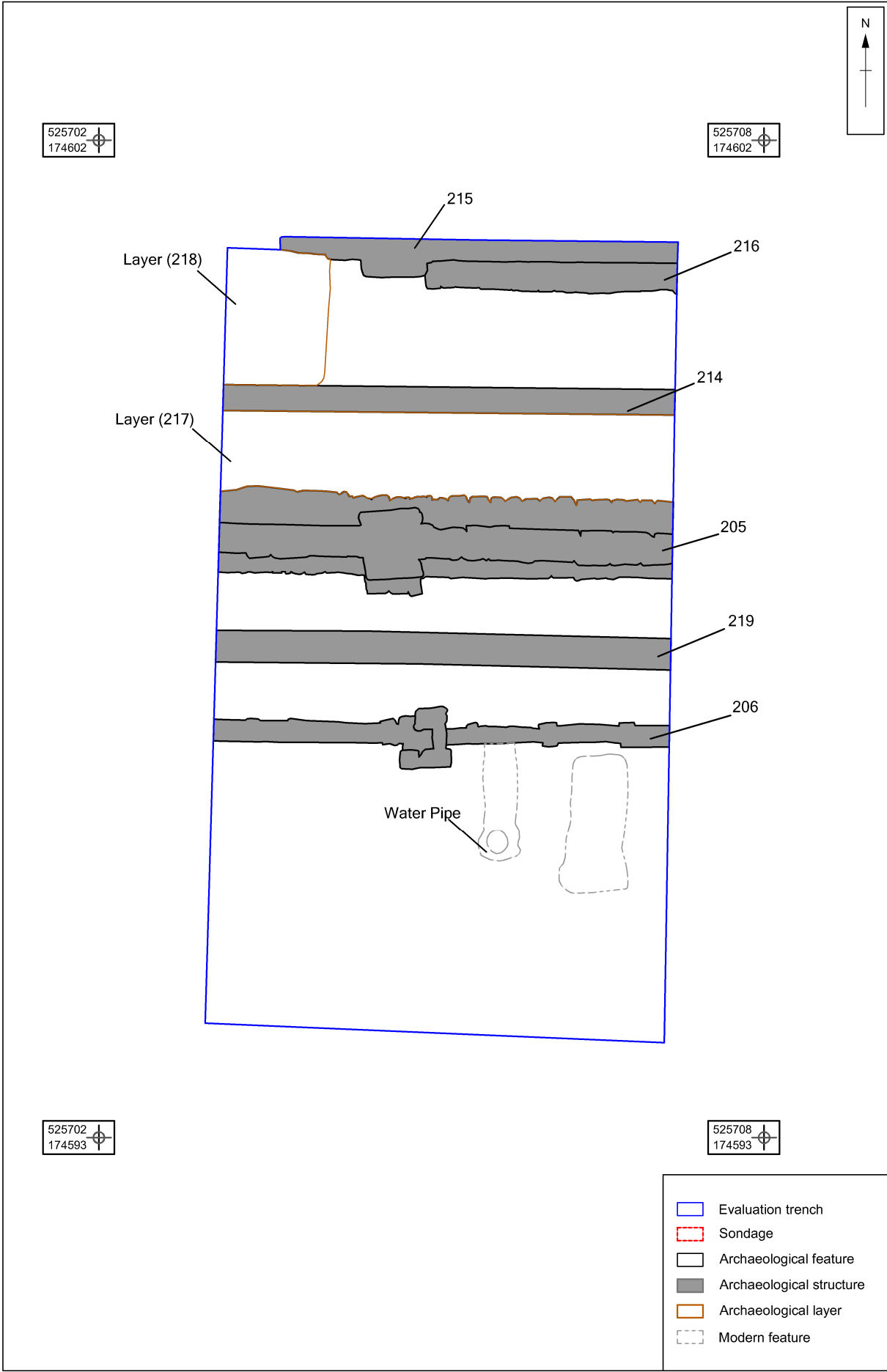


Figure 7: Trench 2 plan 200

CHECKED BY: Gary Jones

X:\London_Wandsworth_Spread-Eagle-Pub_EVAL\010Geomatics\02 CAD\WNZ19 Main Drawing 2019-10-31.dwg\Fig7



Survey Data supplied by :
Mariusz Gorniak

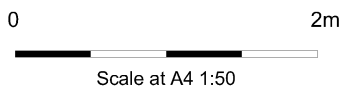
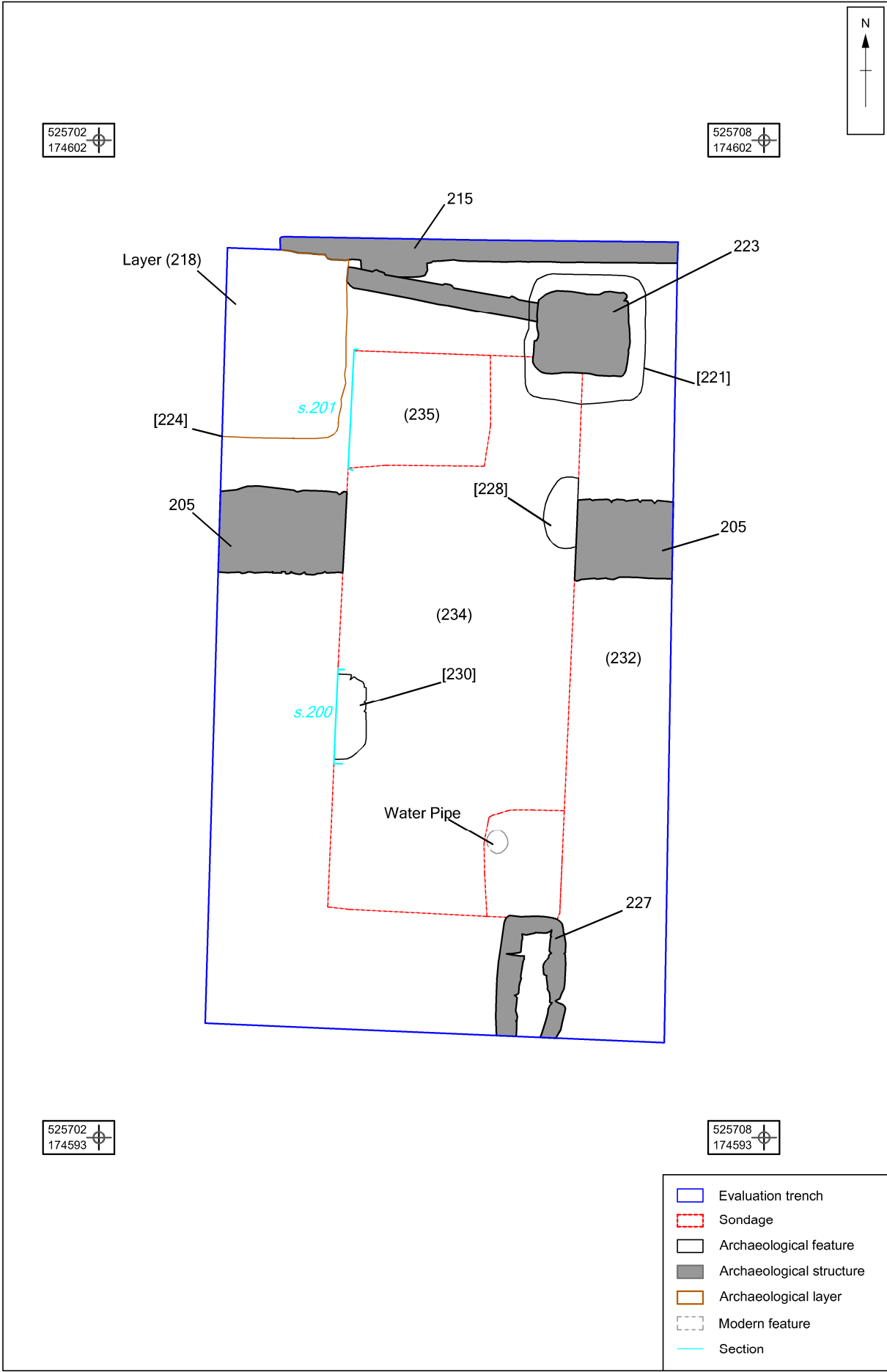


Figure 8: Trench 2 plan 201

CHECKED BY: Gary Jones

X:\London_Wandsworth_Spread-Eagle-Pub_EVAL\010Geomatics\02 CAD\WNZ19 Main Drawing 2019-10-31.dwg\Fig8



Survey Data supplied by :
Mariusz Gorniak

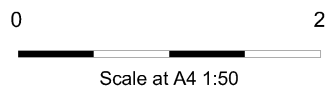


Figure 9: Trench 2 plan 202

CHECKED BY: Gary Jones

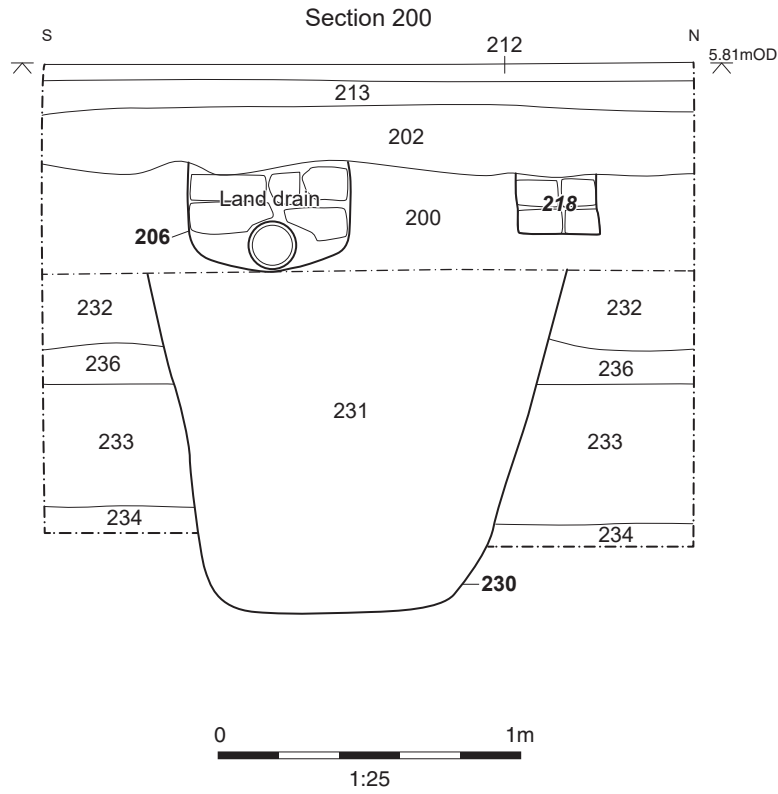


Figure 10: Trench 2 section of pit 230

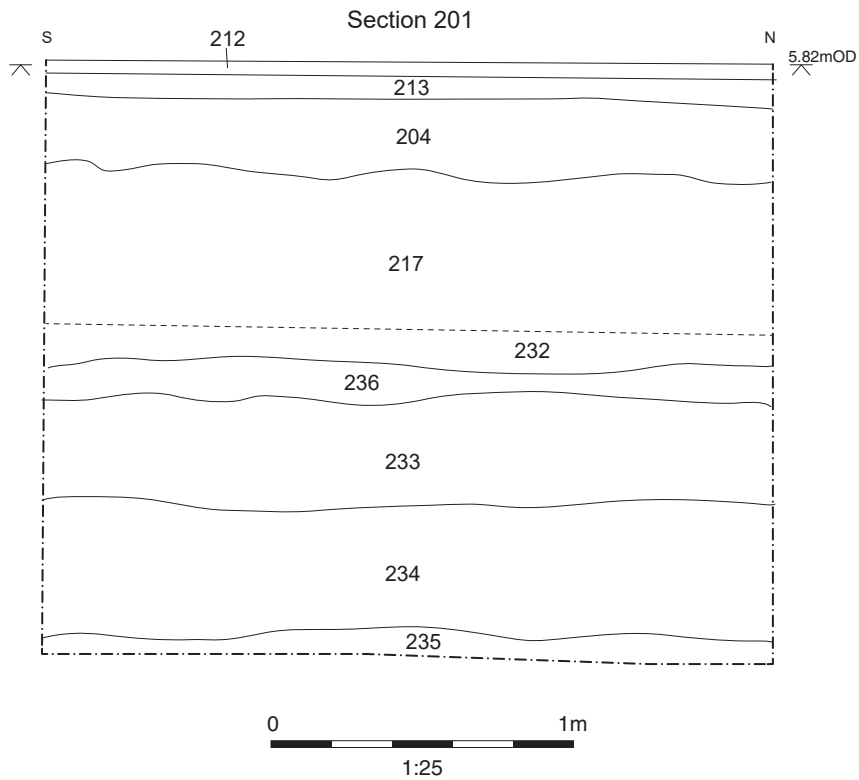


Figure 11: Trench 2, features and soil sequence - representative section, facing east

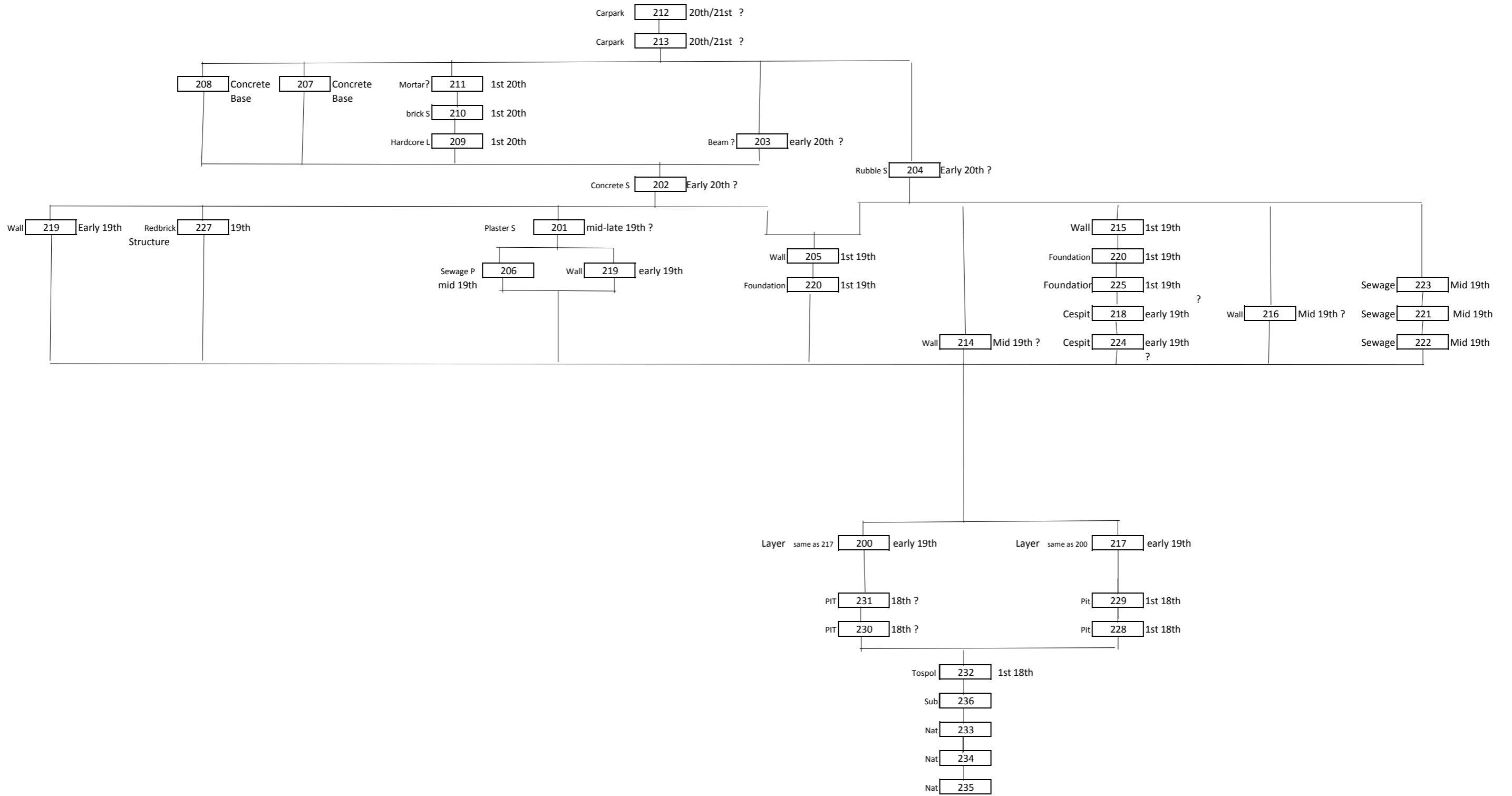




Plate 1: Trench 1, surface 103 – viewing north



Plate 2: Trench 1, features and deposits – viewing east



Plate 3: Trench 1, representative section – viewing south



Plate 4: Trench 2, features and deposits in plan – viewing south



Plate 5: Trench 2 northern part, features and deposits
– viewing east



Plate 6: Trench 2, features and deposits – viewing north



Plate 7: Trench 2, section of pit 228 – viewing east



Plate 8: Trench 2, wall foundation 205, 220 – viewing north



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCifA
*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*