Sutton Archaeological Services

Evaluation Report

on

Townmead Estate,
Wandsworth Bridge Road,
Fulham, London, SW6 2PA
TEW 04: (TQ2585 7585)

for

Shepherds Bush Housing Association

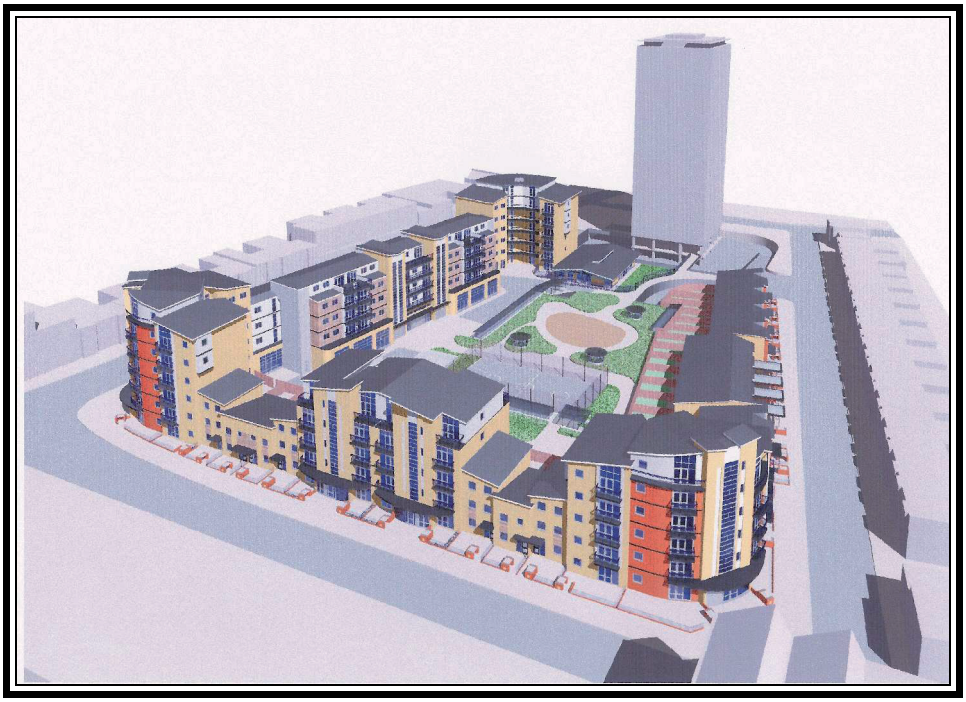

Fig. 1 Proposed Development

SAS

Dir: JEFFREY G. PERRY: BA(Hons), MIFA.

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London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham
TEW 04: (TQ2585 7585)

by

J. G. PERRY: September 2006

Summary

Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Townmead Estate, Wandsworth Bridge Road, Fulham, London, SW6 2PA between April 2004 and April 2006.

The site lay in an area of archaeological importance as defined in London Borough of Fulham's Unitary Development Plan. Research by Sutton Archaeological Services for the research design indicated that there was Prehistoric archaeology and/or activity in the surrounding area, as well as the remains of De Morgan's pottery works.

The evaluation only revealed tarmac, concrete, turf and topsoil, made ground and subsoil deposits overlying the natural sand and gravel.

There was no evidence for archaeology of any period, other than modern, in the trenches. We recovered residual finds from the Prehistoric, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods.

We suggest that no further archaeological monitoring or intervention is needed and that the archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled. The decision to discharge the archaeological condition, however, rests with the local planning authority on the advice of the Archaeological Officer at English Heritage

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Introduction

This report relates to the proposed development at Townmead Estate, Wandsworth Bridge Road, Fulham, London, SW6 2PA.

Shepherds Bush Housing Association (the Developers) has commissioned Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) to carry out an evaluation and any subsequent archaeological work that may be necessary.

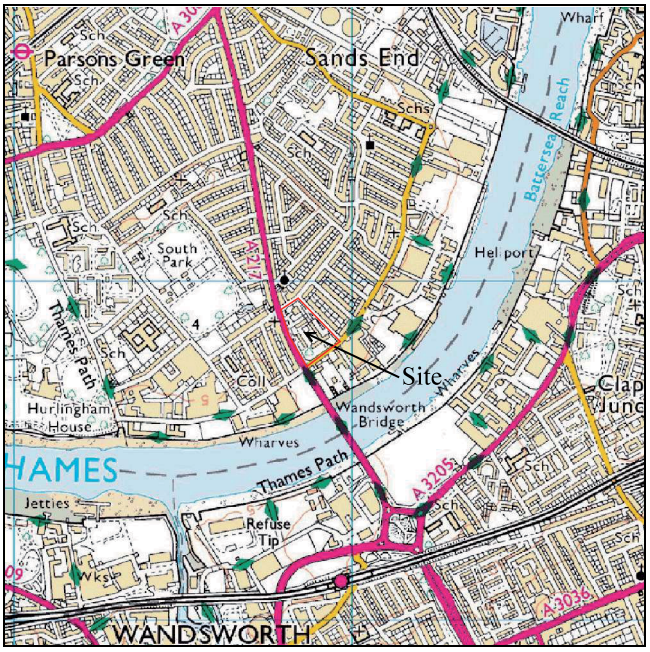

Fig. 2 Site Location

Location: The site lies 1½km to the south of Fulham Broadway and just to the north of Wandsworth Bridge and the River Thames in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. It is bounded by residential properties to the east, north and south, and by commercial properties along Wandsworth Bridge Road.

Topography: The site lies in the lower Thames valley in what were formally water meadows. The surrounding land is fairly flat with the site itself lying at about 4m aOD.

Geology: The geology of the area consists of alluvial deposits overlying gravel, below which is London clay.

Planning background

The proposed development was until recently council flats. These were to be demolished and replaced with residential housing, access roads, gardens and open spaces.

The site lies in an area of archaeological importance as defined in London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham's Unitary development Plan. English Heritage has advised the District that an archaeological condition under PPG 16[1] should be included in the planning approval:

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[1] Department of the Environment: *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning*, HMSO, 1990.

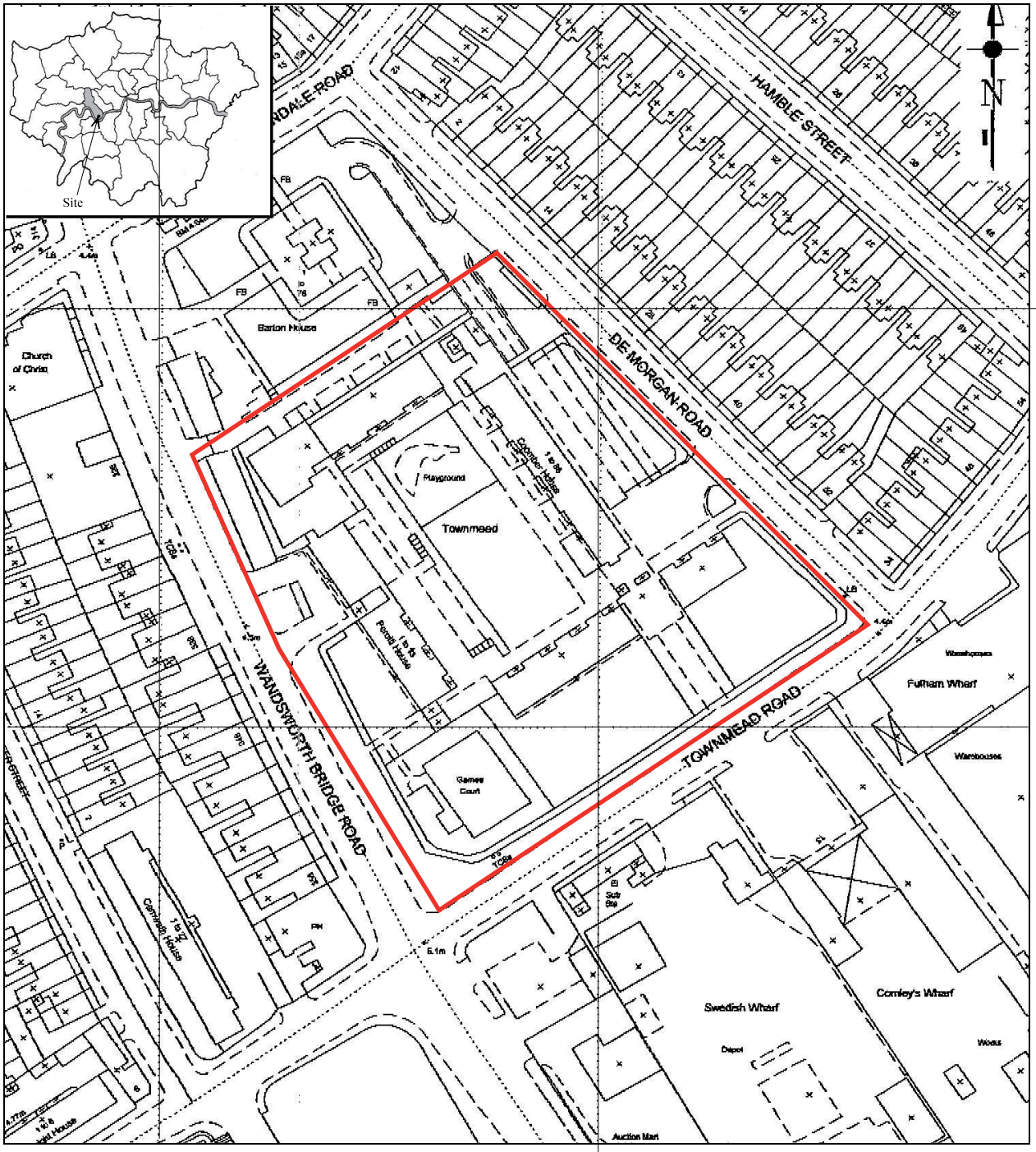


Fig. 3 Site Location Plan

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

Archaeological Discussion

Although there is a lack of any detailed archaeological evidence in the immediate area of the site, there were a number of find spots in the surrounding area that provide evidence of human occupation and activity. Many finds had been found in the River Thames in and around the Fulham, Battersea and Wandsworth reaches. There was also evidence for small scale occupation or activity from the Prehistoric to Roman periods. The Medieval evidence suggested a settlement pattern of small dispersed hamlets.

Taking the evidence as a whole, before the evaluation, the potential for Prehistoric settlement and activity in the area of the site seemed low to medium, though stray finds from these periods may turn up. The potential for Roman and Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval settlement and activity seemed low.

Prehistoric

Most of the Prehistoric finds have come from the Thames in and around Fulham, Battersea and Wandsworth reaches and are undoubtably ritual deposits, rather then stray losses. In the Prehistoric and later non-Christian periods, rivers and springs were very important and the focus of religious worship and veneration. Many objects were given as offerings. Items placed in the waters were being sent to the other world. This ritual still persists today with people, particularly children, throwing coins into fountains. This type of activity would involve Prehistoric peoples passing through the area of the site to the river. Many of the odd finds of flint artifacts in the area may well result from this activity.

The Palaeolithic flints show that groups of nomadic hunter gatherers were penetrating further inland from the continent, using the Thames valley as an access route. The Palaeolithic flints are probably stray losses. No finds from the Mesolithic are known other than the ritual deposits into the Thames.

The Neolithic finds from Peterborough Road and from Bagleys Lane suggest some form of settlement or activity along the Thames and what is now the Chelsea Creek.

The only Bronze Age material comes from Lady Margaret's School in Parsons Green and the pit at the Petrofina Wharf. These relate to some form of activity, but not settlement.

An Iron Age farm is suspected in Parsons Green at Lady Margaret's School. The other Iron Age finds probably represent stray losses, rather than any occupation, but there is too little information to be precise. There is a suspected Iron Age settlement across the river at Putney.

Pre-evaluation evidence suggested there was a low to medium potential for Prehistoric archaeology on this site.

Roman

There appears to be some form of Roman occupation in the Parsons Green area, well away from the site. There is evidence to support Bronze and Iron Age activity in Parsons Green, as well as Roman and Medieval, showing it was an attractive place for settlement. A few Roman finds have also come from the Thames. Other finds probably represent stray losses, rather than any occupation, but there is too little information to be precise.

There is little evidence to support the postulated ford on the site of Wandsworth Bridge. If there was a ford it is more likely to have been in the area of Putney Bridge where there was an Iron Age and Roman Settlement. The siting of the Bishop's Palace on the Fulham side of the river near Putney Bridge, on the opposite bank to Putney, is probably more than coincidence.

Pre-evaluation evidence suggested there was a low potential for Roman archaeology on this site.

Saxon

There is little evidence for this period and the few Saxon finds there are have also come from the Thames.

Pre-evaluation evidence suggested there was a low potential for Saxon archaeology on this site.

Medieval and Post-Medieval

The main focus of Medieval and Post-Medieval occupation was around Fulham itself and the Bishop's Palace, Parsons Green, Sands End and at Broomhouse. The surrounding areas, including the site, were probably agricultural land for much of their life, with water meadows along the low lying river margins. In the 18th century this land was extensively used as market gardens and it was not until the late 19th century that development started to take place

Although there is a lack of any detailed archaeological evidence in the immediate area of the site, there are a number of find spots in the surrounding area that provide evidence of human occupation and activity. Many finds have been found in the River Thames in and around the Fulham, Battersea and Wandsworth reaches. There is also evidence for small scale occupation or activity from the Prehistoric to Roman periods. The Medieval evidence suggests a settlement pattern of small dispersed hamlets.

De Morgan's pottery works, dating from the late 19th to early 20th century, was known to be on the eastern site of the site, fronting onto De Morgan Road.

Pre-evaluation evidence suggested there was a low to medium potential for Medieval to Post-Medieval archaeology on this site.

Research objectives

Sutton Archaeological Services carried out the evaluation following our research design dated March 2004. After an assessment of the evidence, our objectives were to look for signs of Archaeological occupation on the site, in particular Prehistoric occupation, as well as the remains of De Morgan's pottery works, and if found to determine their extent, date, condition and significance.

The Institute of Field Archaeologists has defined the purpose of a field evaluation as follows.

> "The purpose of field evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following:
>
> - the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
> - the formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource
> - the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research."
>
> *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, IFA, 2001*

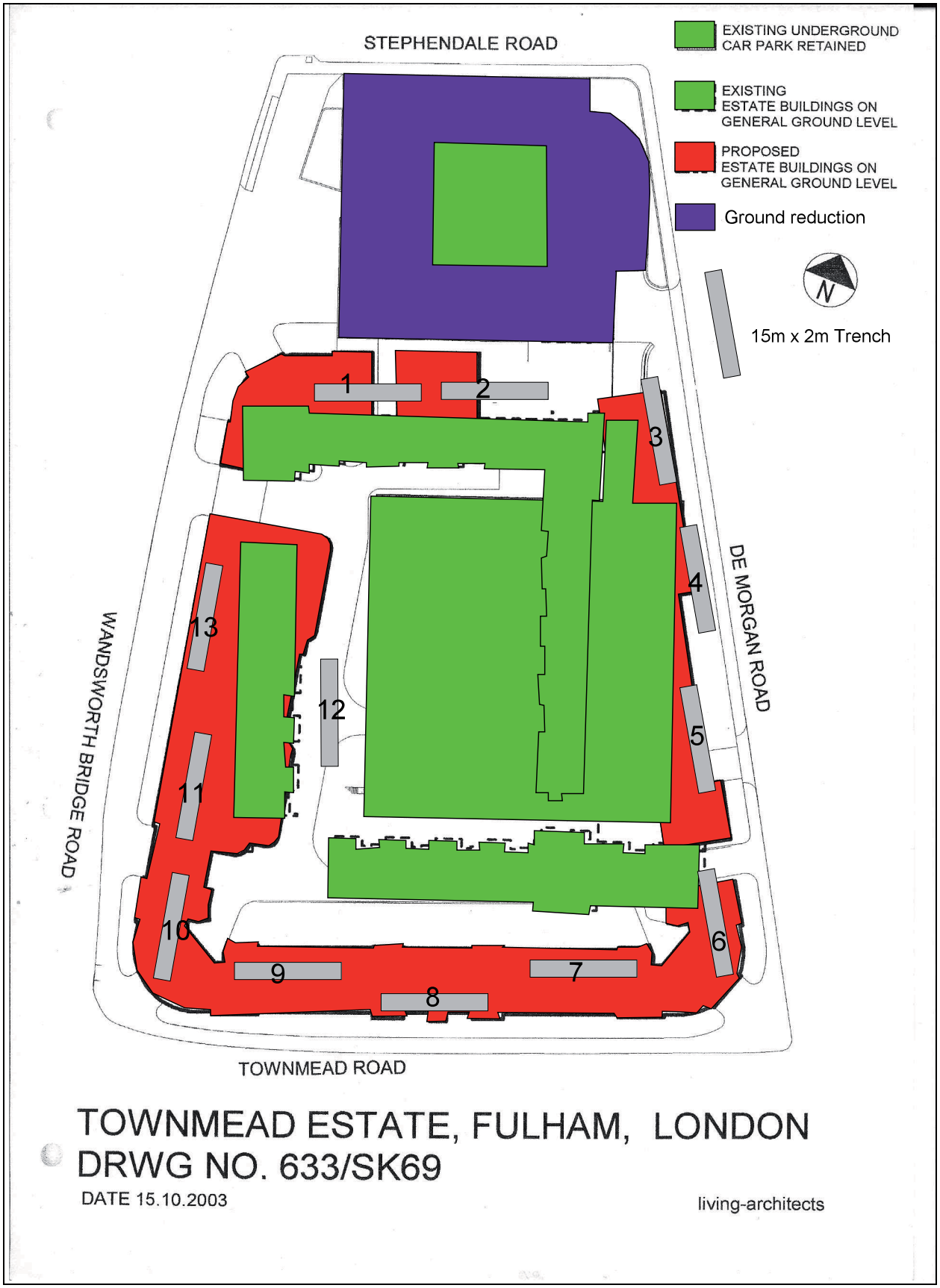


Fig. 4 Development and trench location plan

Archaeological Proposals

SAS proposed to undertake an archaeological evaluation and excavate 13 archaeological trenches, reducing to 15m x 2m.

Archaeological methodology

Standards: SAS carried out the archaeological evaluation in accordance with

- our research design dated March 2004 (see below for changes we made to the position of trenches 1, 2 and 6)
- the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice
- for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangement in Field Archaeology, Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluations
- the archaeological condition in the grant of planning permission
- the archaeological guidance papers issued by English Heritage.

Control: All excavation work was done under the control of the archaeologists on site.

Trenches: We dug 13 trenches as shown on fig 4. Because of the depth of the natural, most of the trenches had to be stepped. Building work had already commenced in the area of trench 6 when this area of the site was evaluated. The turf and topsoil had been churned up by numerous vehicles and some areas covered with building materials. The location of the trench had to be moved several metres eastwards from its original position. This was also true in the area of trenches 1 and 2. These trenches also had to be moved a few metres from their original positions.

We broke open the trench with a 360º tracked machine, using a wide-bladed (1.50m+) smooth-edged ditching bucket and, where appropriate, a toothed bucket.

Non-archaeological deposits*:* In each trench we removed by machine, in level spits of no more than 10-15 cm, the tarmac, concrete, turf and topsoil, made ground and subsoil deposits. Work continued removing all overburden until we reached the first significant archaeological layer (or the natural deposits), at which point all machine work ceased in that trench. (We excavated up to 20cm into the

natural to make sure we had reached true natural and not re-deposited material.) In this way we excavated the trench without finding any archaeological deposits.

Site records: We recorded all features as we proceeded, by written records, plans, sections and photographs. In all, we recorded 46 contexts - numbered [**001**] to [**046**] - in a single context recording system. The site was recorded in accordance with the Fieldwork Methodology in our research design, and using the Museum of London's recording system.

Levels: All levels were taken from the developers original site survey.

Backfilling: After excavating and recording we backfilled the trenches and roughly levelled the ground, leaving surplus spoil on site.

Evaluation results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was situation in the northern part of the site and aligned west (4.800m aOD) to east (4.820m aOD). Building work had already started in the area and piles had already been sunk, before the archaeological work had been done. Because of the restrictions around the trench area, there was not enough room to step the trench. This meant that we were unable to enter the trench so all recording and measurements were taken from the surface.

The turf and topsoil had gone, along with part of the underlying 19th century bricks rubble of tile [**041**]. What remained of this context was about 80cm deep.

Immediately below the brick rubble was a layer of cinder [**042**] (west: 4.00m aOD to east: 4.010m aOD) about 60-63cm thick.

Context **043** was the natural gravel (west: 3.40m aOD to east: 3.338m aOD) and extended across the whole of the trench.

There were no archaeological features and the only finds were:

- Post-Medieval CBM.

Trench 2

Trench 3 was also situation in the northern part of the site, about 10m to the east of trench 1, and aligned west (4.850m aOD) to east (4.870m aOD). The situation in the area of trench 2 was very similar to trench 1. Because of the restrictions around the trench area, there was not enough room to step the trench. This meant that we were unable to enter the trench, so all recording and measurements were taken from the surface.

The first context was the 19th century bricks rubble deposit [**044**], which extended across the trench to a depth of 90cm to 95cm.

Below the brick rubble was the layer of cinder [**045**] (west: 3.950m aOD to east: 3.920m aOD) about 90cm thick.

Context **046** was the natural gravel (west: 3.050m aOD to east: 3.020m aOD) and extended across the whole of the trench.

There were no archaeological features and the only finds were:

- Post-Medieval CBM.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was situation in the eastern part of the site and parallel to De Morgan Road. It lay about 7m north of trench 4. Because the cables found in trench 4 extended northwards into the area of this trench, no excavation was possible and, after consultation with English Heritage, the trench was abandoned.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was situation in the eastern part of the site, about 7m to the south of trench 3 and parallel to De Morgan Road. It was aligned north-west (5.360m aOD) to south-east (5.35m aOD). The first context was an imported the turf and topsoil [**039**], which extended across the trench to a depth of about 30cm. When the turf and topsoil was removed a series of cables were encountered. These cables consisted of gas, electricity and telecommunications.

A made ground deposit [**040**] (north-west: 5.060m aOD to south-east: 5.05m aOD) lay below **039**. Because of the cables no further excavation was possible and, after consultation with English Heritage, the trench was abandoned.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was situation in the eastern part of the site, about 6m to the south of trench 4 and roughly parallel to De Morgan road. It was aligned north-west (5.320m aOD) to south-east (5.300m aOD). The first context was an imported the turf and topsoil [**035**], which extended across the trench to a depth of 38-30cm.

Below **035** was a demolition deposit [**036**] (north-west: 5.020m aOD to south-east: 4.920m aOD), containing 19th century bricks and fragments of tile. It was between 51cm to 59cm deep.

Below **036** lay a subsoil deposit [**037**] (north-west: 4.510m aOD to south-east: 4.330m aOD), containing fragments of CBM. The context was 65cm to 70cm deep.

Context **038** was the natural gravel (north-west: 3.680m aOD to south-east: 3.810m aOD) and extended across the whole of the trench.

There were no archaeological features and the only finds were:

- Post-Medieval CBM.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was situation in the south-eastern part of the site, about 12m to the east of trench 7 and aligned north-west (5.295m aOD) to south-east (5.220m aOD).

The ground surface had been churned up by numerous vehicles and some areas covered with building materials. Because of the restrictions around the trench area, there was not enough room to step the trench. This meant that we were unable to enter the trench so all recording and measurements were taken from the surface.

The first context was a made ground deposit [**032**] which also incorporated what remained of the turf and topsoil, containing CBM. The context extended across the trench to a depth of about 1.55cm to 1.65cm.

Below **032** lay the subsoil deposit [**033**] (north-west: 3.7450m aOD) to south-east: 3.670m aOD), containing fragments of CBM. The context was about 30cm to 22cm deep.

Context **034** was the natural gravel (north-west: 3.530m aOD) to south-east: 3.270m aOD) and extended across the whole of the trench.

There were no archaeological features and the only finds were:

- Post-Medieval CBM.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was also situation in the southern part of the site, about 30 to the east of trench 9. It was aligned west (5.312m aOD) to east (5.282m aOD). The first context was an imported the turf and topsoil [**006**], which extended across the trench to a depth of 30-40cm.

Below **006** was a demolition deposit [**007**] (west: 4.942m aOD to east: 4.832m aOD), containing 19th century bricks and fragments of concrete. It was between 67cm to 80cm deep.

Contained within the demolition deposit, at the eastern end of the trench was a 19-23cm thick lense of sand [**010**].

Below **007** lay the subsoil deposit [**008**] (west: 4.272m aOD to east: 4.037m aOD), containing fragments of CBM. The context was 95cm to 73cm deep and contained within the context were two concrete foundations on a north to south alignment.

Context **009** was the natural gravel (west: 3.327m aOD to east: 3.312m aOD) and extended across the whole of the trench.

There were no archaeological features and the only finds were:

- Post-Medieval CBM.

Trench 8

Trench 8 was also situation in the southern part of the site, between trenches 7 and 9. It cut across an old paved entrance to the flats and was close to the southern boundary for the site. It was aligned west (4.787m aOD) to east (5.137m aOD). The first context was an imported the turf and topsoil, including the concrete paving stones, [**024**], which extended across the trench to a depth of 50-30cm.

Below **024** was a demolition deposit [**025**] (west: 4.297m aOD to east: 4.837m aOD), containing 19th century bricks. It was between 50cm to 30cm deep. Contained within the context were a number

of metal conduits. They ran below what had been the paved entrance and were on a north to south alignment. The conduits were left *in situ* and a *c*. 2m section of the trench was left unexcavated.

Below **025** lay a subsoil deposit [**026**] (west: 3.787m aOD to east: 4.227m aOD), containing fragments of CBM. The context was 30cm to 25cm deep.

Context **027** was the natural gravel (west: 3.487m aOD to east: 3.987m aOD) and extended across the whole of the trench.

There were no archaeological features and the only finds were:

- Post-Medieval CBM.

Trench 9

Trench 9 was situation in the southern part of the site and aligned west (4.682m aOD) to east (4.612m aOD). The first context was an imported the turf and topsoil [**001**], which extended across the trench to a depth of 40-70cm.

Below **001** was a demolition deposit [**002**] (west: 4.132m aOD to east: 4.312m aOD), containing 19th century bricks and fragments of concrete. The central part of the context had been dug away, leaving a 6m section at the western end (90cm deep) and about a 4m section at the eastern end (50cm deep).

Cutting into the demolition rubble was a large pit [**004**] (4.21m aOD), containing fragments of modern CBM. A small, modern, vaulted brick structure (of unknown purpose) was found at the eastern end of the pit. The pit was between 0.90m to 1.20m deep.

The pit also cut through a subsoil deposit [**003**], leaving a 6m section at the western end (90cm deep: 3.592m aOD) and about a 4m section at the eastern end (50cm deep: 3.702m aOD).

Context **005** was the natural gravel (west: 2.932m aOD to east: 2.782m aOD) and extended across the whole of the trench.

There were no archaeological features and the only finds were:

- Post-Medieval CBM.

Trench 10

Trench 10 was located in the south-western part of the site and oriented north to south in what had been an old enclosed ball court. Context **028** was the tarmac and brick rubble deposit (north: 4.085m aOD to south: 4.810m aOD). This covered the trench to a depth of about 27cm.

Below **028** was a demolition deposit [**029**] (north: 3.565m aOD to south: 3.540m aOD), containing 19th century bricks. It was between 65cm to 70cm deep.

Below **029** lay the subsoil deposit [**030**] (north: 3.837m aOD to south: 3.8.47m aOD), extending across the trench to a depth of about 45cm deep.

Context **031** was the natural gravel (north: 3.397m aOD to south: 3.387m aOD) and extended across the whole of the trench.

There were no archaeological features and the only finds were:

- Post-Medieval CBM.

Trench 11

Trench 11 was situation on the western side of the site and was aligned north (4.705m aOD) to south (4.715m aOD), parallel to Wandsworth Bridge Road.

The first context was an imported the turf and topsoil [**020**], which extended across the trench to a depth of 40cm to 35cm.

Below **020** was a demolition deposit [**021**] (north: 4.305m aOD to south: 4.365m aOD), containing 19th century bricks. It was between 75cm to 70cm deep.

Below **021** lay the subsoil deposit [**022**] (north: 3.560m aOD to south: 3.655m aOD), extending across the trench to a depth of between 40cm to 35cm deep. It contained burnt flint and pottery.

Context **023** was the natural gravel (north: 3.165m aOD to south: 3.315m aOD) and extended across the whole of the trench.

There were no archaeological features and the only finds were:

- 1 fragment of burnt flint

- 19th to 20th century pottery

Trench 12

Trench 12 was also situation within the central quadrangle formed by the flats and about 2m to the west of the underground car park. It was aligned north (4.813m aOD) to south (4.878m aOD).

The first context was an imported turf and topsoil context [**011**] extending across the trench to a depth of 50-55cm.

Below **011** was a made ground deposit [**012**] (north: 4.313m aOD to south: 4.318m aOD), containing modern CBM. It was between 35cm to 60cm deep.

When context **012** was removed a further made ground context [**013**] (north: 4.058m aOD to south: 3.923m aOD) was revealed, containing fragments of CBM. When 50-55cm of this material was removed, a cut was revealed running down the length of the trench and parallel to the underground car park. The fill of the cut was context **013**. As the trench was excavated, this feature was found to cut into the natural gravel. The full depth of the cut was not explored beyond the natural gravel.

On the western, undisturbed side of the trench, was a subsoil context [**014**] (north: 3.493m aOD to south: 3.293m aOD).

Context **015** was the natural gravel (north: 2.648m aOD to south: 3.003m aOD) and extended across the whole of the trench.

There were no archaeological features and the only finds were:

- Post-Medieval CBM.

Trench 13

Trench 13 was situation on the western side of the site and was aligned north (4.400m aOD) to south (4.405m aOD), parallel to Wandsworth Bridge Road.

The first context was a concrete slab and its brick rubble make up layer [**016**] 30cm deep, part of a parking area in front of some shops.

Below **016** was a demolition deposit [**017**] (north: 4.020m aOD to south: 4.070m aOD), containing 19th century bricks. It was between 60cm to 75cm deep.

Below **017** lay the subsoil deposit [**018**],extending across the trench to a depth of between 35cm to 40cm deep. It contained burnt flint, pottery and clay pipe.

Context **019** was the natural gravel (north: 3.095m aOD to south: 3.120m aOD) and extended across the whole of the trench.

There were no archaeological features and the only finds were:

- 1 fragment of burnt flint
- 2 sherds of Medieval pottery,
- 1 sherd of Tin Glaze Ware
- 2 x sherds of Post-Medieval Redware
- 1 x 19th century clay pipe stem.

Assessment and interpretation

The evidence from the SAS preliminary research indicated that there was Prehistoric archaeology and/or activity in the surrounding area, as well as the remains of De Morgan's pottery works.

The evaluation only revealed tarmac, concrete, turf and topsoil, made ground and subsoil deposits overlying the natural sand and gravel. Some deposits represent the demolition rubble from the 19th century houses than once occupied the area. The large intrusions in trenches 6, 9 and 12 were probably caused by the construction of the old Townmead Estate, though the intrusion in trench 6 may have been the result of clearance during the present building works. There was not enough evidence to be certain. Although the building works had commenced in the areas of trenches 1 and 2 we were still able to excavated the two trenches, though in confined circumstances. The lack of archaeological features and/or finds from trenches 1 and 2, suggests that no archaeological evidence was lost.

It was known that De Morgan's pottery works was located on eastern side of the site. It was presumed that most of the factory had been destroyed when the Townmead Estate was built in the 1960s, leaving what remained of De Morgan's factory on the extreme eastern side of the site.

Unfortunately, we were not able to excavate in the remaining area of the factory (trench 4) due to the presence of modern, live service cables. We were able to observe that the usual 19th century demolition level was not present in the trench, but only fill material. The evidence from trench 12 showed that the cut for the underground car park was very large, being at least 3m from the external concrete walls. If this were true on the eastern side of the car park, the fill material found in trench 4 probably represents the fill of the cut. This means that De Morgan's factory was totally destroyed in the 1960's.

Some archaeological finds were made on the western side of the site. They were chronologically mixed, with Prehistoric finds being found next to modern pottery, indicating that they were residual. This mix makes it difficult to pinpoint any specific area of archaeological activity or to assess the significance of these finds within the landscape. It is probable that they come from stray loses rather than occupation.

There was no evidence for archaeology of any period, other than modern, in the trenches. We recovered finds from the Prehistoric, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods.

Archaeological potential

Following the evaluation our revised view is that this site has no potential for archaeological remains of any period.

Conclusions and recommendations

Our findings set out above lead us to conclude that the proposed development did not threaten to destroy any archaeological remains of national, regional or local importance, deserving further investigation or preservation.

We suggest that no further archaeological monitoring or intervention is needed and that the archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled. The decision to discharge the archaeological condition, however, rests with the local planning authority on the advice of the Archaeological Officer at English Heritage.

Publications and dissemination

The evidence is not worthy of publication but a note on the evaluation will be placed in the *London Archaeologist's* round-up and a copy of the report lodged in the local library.

Archive

The resulting archive, including all of the finds, will be donated by the developer and deposited with he Museum of London when the final report has been completed.

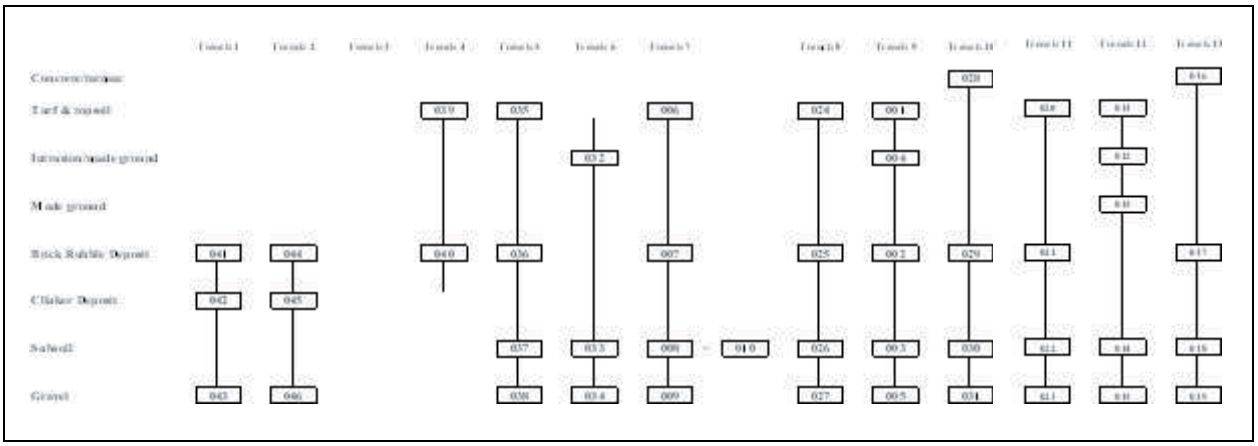


Fig. 5 Context Matrix

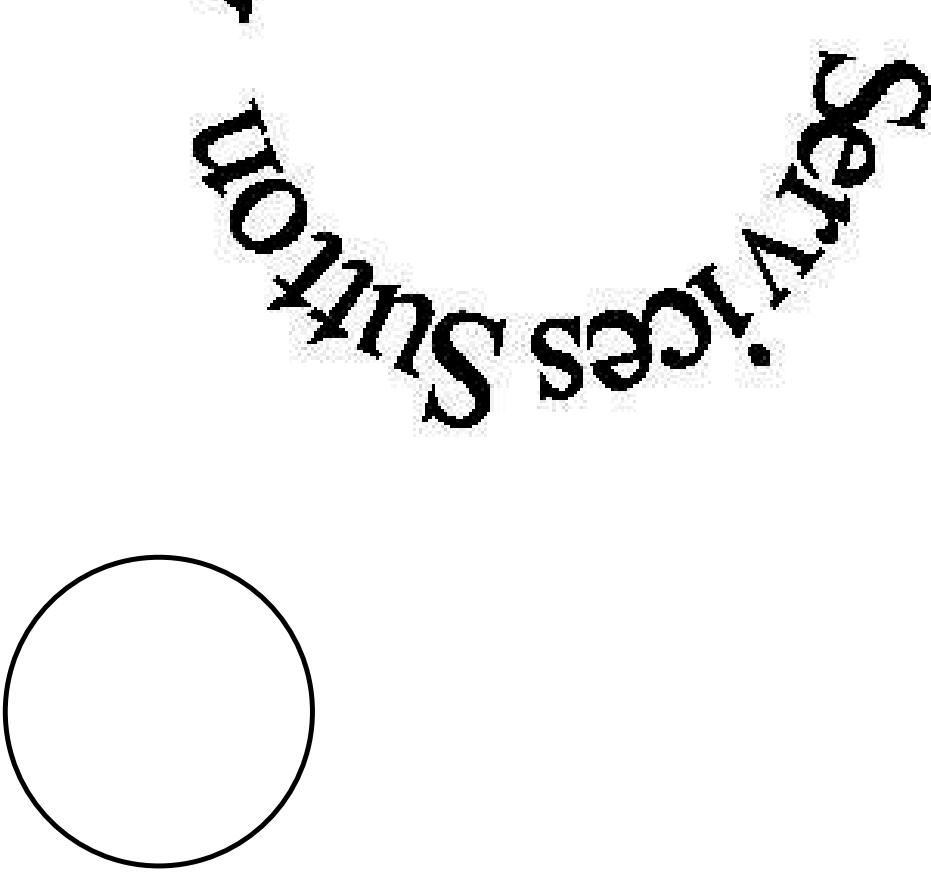
Appendix I: Context descriptions

Context No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
001	9	A friable, dark brown silty sand, containing occasional small to medium flint pebbles and modern CBM.	Imported turf and topsoil
002	9	A friable, medium brown silty sand, containing 10-15% fine to large brick fragments, large fragments of concrete and occasional small to medium flint pebbles.	Demolition deposit
003	9	A friable, dark brown silty sand, containing occasional small to medium flint pebbles and small fragments of tile.	Sub-soil
004	9	A friable, off white to purple mortar, containing 10% very fine angular flint pebbles	Fill deposit
005	9	A friable, light to medium brown medium sand, containing 15-20% fine to large flint pebbles.	Natural
006	7	A friable, dark brown silty sand, containing occasional small to medium flint pebbles and modern CBM.	Imported turf and topsoil
007	7	A friable, medium brown silty sand, containing 10-15% fine to large brick fragments, large fragments of concrete and occasional small to medium flint pebbles.	Demolition deposit
008	7	A friable, dark brown silty sand, containing occasional small to medium flint pebbles and small fragments of tile.	Sub-soil
009	7	A friable, light to medium brown medium sand, containing 15-20% fine to large flint pebbles.	Natural
010	7	A friable, orangish brown medium sandy.	Sand deposit
011	12	A friable, dark brown silty sand, containing occasional small to medium flint pebbles and modern CBM.	Imported turf and top soil
012	12	A friable, medium brown silty sand, containing 10-15% fine to large brick fragments, large fragments of concrete and occasional small to medium flint pebbles.	Demolition deposit
013	12	A friable, light grey to dark brown silty sandy mortar, containing 10-15% fine flint pebbles	Fill deposit

014	12	A friable, dark brown silty sand, containing occasional small to medium flint pebbles and small fragments of tile.	Sub-soil
015	12	A friable, light to medium brown medium sand, containing 25-30% fine to large flint pebbles.	Natural
016	13	Indurated, light grey concrete with reinforcing rods over a bed of large flint pebbles	Concrete surface
017	13	A friable to soft, dark grey to medium brown silty sand, containing 10-15% brick fragments.	Demolition deposit
018	13	A friable to very soft, dark brown silty sand, containing occasional small to medium flint pebbles.	Sub-soil
019	13	A friable, light to medium brown medium sand, containing 30-40% fine to large flint pebbles and occasional cobblesized pebbles.	Natural
020	11	A friable, dark brown silty sand, containing occasional small to medium flint pebbles and modern CBM.	Imported turf and top soil
021	11	A friable, medium brown silty sand, containing 15% fine to large brick fragments, large fragments of concrete and occasional small to medium flint pebbles.	Demolition deposit
022	11	A friable to very soft, dark brown silty sand, containing occasional small to medium flint pebbles.	Sub-soil
023	11	A friable, light to medium brown medium sand, containing 20-25% fine to large flint pebbles and occasional cobblesized pebbles.	Natural
024	8	A friable, dark brown silty sand, containing occasional small to medium flint pebbles and modern CBM.	Imported turf and top soil
025	8	A friable, medium brown silty sand, containing 10-15% fine to large brick fragments, large fragments of concrete and occasional small to medium flint pebbles.	Demolition deposit
026	8	A friable to very soft, dark brown silty sand, containing occasional small to medium flint pebbles.	Sub-soil
027	8	A friable, light to medium brown medium sand, containing 15-20% fine to large flint pebbles and occasional cobblesized pebbles.	Natural

028	10	Indurated, black tarmac surface and brick rubble makeup deposit	Tarmac surface
029	10	A friable, medium brown silty sand, containing 15% fine to large brick fragments, large fragments of concrete and occasional small to medium flint pebbles.	Demolition deposit
030	10	A friable to very soft, dark brown silty sand, containing occasional small to medium flint pebbles.	Sub-soil
031	10	A friable, light to medium brown medium sand, containing 15-20% fine to large flint pebbles and occasional cobblesized pebbles.	Natural
032	6	A friable, light grey to dark brown silty sandy, containing 15% fine flint pebbles and mortar fragments	Fill deposit
033	6	A friable to very soft, dark brown silty sand, containing occasional small to medium flint pebbles.	Sub-soil
034	6	A friable, light to medium brown medium sand, containing 20-25% fine to large flint pebbles and occasional cobblesized pebbles.	Natural
035	5	A friable, dark brown silty sand, containing occasional small to medium flint pebbles and modern CBM.	Imported turf and top soil
036	5	A friable, medium brown silty sand, containing 10-15% fine to large brick fragments, large fragments of concrete and occasional small to medium flint pebbles.	Demolition deposit
037	5	A friable to very soft, dark brown silty sand, containing occasional small to medium flint pebbles.	Sub-soil
038	5	A friable, light to medium brown medium sand, containing 25-35% fine to large flint pebbles and occasional cobblesized pebbles.	Natural
039	4	A friable, dark brown silty sand, containing occasional small to medium flint pebbles and modern CBM.	Imported turf and top soil
040	4	A friable, light grey to dark brown silty sandy mortar, containing 10-15% fine flint pebbles	Fill deposit
041	1	A friable, medium brown silty sand, containing 10-15% fine to large brick fragments, large fragments of concrete and occasional small to medium flint pebbles.	Demolition deposit

042	1	A loose, black cinder deposit.	Cinder deposit
043	1	A friable, light to medium brown medium sand, containing 25-35% fine to large flint pebbles and occasional cobblesized pebbles.	Natural
044	2	A friable, medium brown silty sand, containing 10-15% fine to large brick fragments, large fragments of concrete and occasional small to medium flint pebbles.	Demolition deposit
045	2	A loose, black cinder deposit.	Cinder deposit
046	2	A friable, light to medium brown medium sand, containing 25-35% fine to large flint pebbles and occasional cobblesized pebbles.	Natural



200 Kingston Road, Wimbledon, LONDON. SW19 3NU.
Email: archsutton@aol.com

Tel: **020-8543-2257**
Mobile: **07973-169321**
Fax: **020-8543-6473**