

LAND AT 177 WANDSWORTH HIGH STREET, SW18

LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

October 2005



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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE: WDI 05

SITE CENTRE NGR: TQ 25365 74640

PLANNING REFERENCE: 2001/2599

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Project 321

Abstract

Archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of 177 Wandsworth High Street, SW18, took place in late September 2005. The evaluation was carried out as a condition of planning consent, prior to redevelopment of the site.

This area has potential for prehistoric, Roman and later archaeological remains. The site lies close to the Saxon and medieval settlement, and for this reason is within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the local UDP. Historic maps also show the potential for earlier post-medieval development, with properties constructed along the High Street by the mid 18th century.

Three trial trenches covering an area of some 30 sq. metres were opened within the proposed development footprint. These did not reveal any very significant remains, although they did produce evidence from two pits for early and later 18th century occupation. There was no indication of commercial activity, and it is most likely that this relates to a residential property (or properties) on the adjacent High Street.

The pottery finds were mainly of common domestic wares, but did include one notable item in the form of a large slipware dish. This was produced not (as usually) in Staffordshire, but in Isleworth or at the slightly later works in Hanworth Road, Hounslow.

Elsewhere the evaluation trenches revealed extensive later 19th and 20th century disturbance, which had removed almost all deposits overlying the natural River Terrace. There were no soil horizons or earlier cut features, and finds were limited to the two 18th century pits.

In view of these results it is suggested that no further archaeological measures should be undertaken in relation to the proposed development.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1** This report presents a summary of archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of 177 Wandsworth High Street and adjacent to Dutch Yard, SW18, London Borough of Wandsworth (Figure 1).

The evaluation fieldwork was undertaken by Compass Archaeology on the 21st and 22nd September 2005.

- 1.2** It was considered that the site had potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman and later date. The plot lies close to the centre of the historic Saxon or medieval settlement, and for this reason is within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Wandsworth UDP.

Map evidence showed that there was also potential relating to the earlier post-medieval development of the town, with properties constructed along Wandsworth High Street by the mid 18th century.

- 1.3** Archaeological assessment of the site was required as part of the planning process. Following a previous desk-based assessment (TVAS 2000) English Heritage advised that an evaluation should be undertaken as a condition of planning consent and prior to redevelopment (LB. of Wandsworth Planning Ref. 2001/2599).

It was agreed that three trial trenches should be dug within the proposed development footprint, to cover a total area of 30 sq. metres.

2. Acknowledgements

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Mr James Griffin of Milford Construction Ltd.

Diane Walls (English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service) monitored the project on behalf of the London Borough of Wandsworth.

3. Background

3.1 Location and topography

The evaluation covered a recently cleared plot of land with overall dimensions of about 14m by 15m, to the rear of the High Street properties (Nos. 177 & 179) and fronting onto Dutch Yard to the east (Figure 1). The overall site includes the standing building at No. 177, which is to be refurbished and incorporated within the redevelopment.

The site is located some 230m to the west of the River Wandle, and is nominally centred at National Grid Reference TQ 25365 74640. The adjacent ground surface is at about 6.5m to 7m OD, with a gentle slope to the west and southwest, although the evaluation area had been somewhat reduced in level by previous construction (to c 6.3m OD).

The British Geological Survey (Sheet 270, 1998) indicates that the site overlies a fairly recent River Terrace Deposit (Kempton Park Gravel). Some 50m to the east this is sealed by a broad swathe of alluvium reflecting the ancient Wandle Valley. A recent soil

investigation of the site recorded natural gravely sand at a depth of about 1.2m, overlain by made ground (*K F Geotechnical, Ref: G050404/001*).

3.2 Archaeology and history

Although the site is relatively small it is located in an area with potential for a range of archaeological remains. The Greater London Sites & Monuments Record gives a number of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval references, particularly in the area of the historic settlement and river crossing just to the east and northeast of the site.

18th and earlier 19th century maps show that the site lay in the southwestern part of the contemporary settlement. Rocque's map of 1746 indicates that the site was in an area of gardens and allotments, with development concentrated along the adjacent High Street. The 1838 Tithe map shows some further development, with a structure (possibly an outbuilding) on the southern part of the site and an open garden or yard to the north. This latter covered the majority of the site and remained open until the earlier 20th century. Subsequent Ordnance Survey plans show that the area was then wholly built over.

4. Aims and objectives of the evaluation

4.1 Archaeology and planning

The proposed development comprises alterations to the existing structure at No. 177 Wandsworth High Street, plus erection of a new retail and residential building to the rear (Planning Permission Ref. 2001/2599; Conservation Area Consent 2001/2581). The new build will occupy most of the currently open site, with a footpath along the southern perimeter. Drawings have been supplied by the developer to show the site location and proposed ground floor layout.

The planning permission granted by the London Borough of Wandsworth includes an archaeological condition in accordance with Council policies TBE 14 and TBE 15. An archaeological evaluation of the site was recommended by English Heritage as part of this process, to take place before the commencement of development.

4.2 The archaeological brief

The accepted brief for archaeological evaluation is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment (English Heritage, *Model Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation*). This will provide a basis on which decisions can be taken as to the need for any further archaeological action (eg, preservation *in situ* or further archaeological investigation), or for no further action.

The general methodology is set out in DOE Planning Policy Guidance 'Archaeology and Planning' No.16, November 1990 (PPG16).

In addition, a site-specific *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* was produced (English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, July 2005). Following discussions the proposed number of trial trenches was amended to give three smaller but slightly wider trenches whilst retaining the same overall coverage.

4.3 Archaeological research questions

The evaluation presented an opportunity to address the following research questions, as defined in the preliminary Specification (*Compass Archaeology, September 2005*):

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity, overlying or cut into the natural gravel? How does this relate to other finds made in the area, which include Palaeolithic to Iron Age material?
- Is there any evidence for Roman activity, and can the nature of this be defined (eg, settlement or agriculture)?
- Is there any evidence for Saxon or medieval activity, and does this give an insight into the development of the settlement?
- What evidence is there for post-medieval activity/development? Can the nature of land use be defined, and can later features be related to map evidence?

5. Evaluation methodology

5.1 The *Specification* was produced and agreed prior to the fieldwork. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the English Heritage *Brief* and general guidelines (including *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork*, 1998) and those of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (*Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluations*).

5.2 The evaluation comprised three trial trenches located within the area of proposed development, as shown on Figure 2. The trenches were c 1.8m wide and 4.5m to 6.5m in length.

The trenches were opened by a small 360° mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket and working under archaeological supervision. Recent deposits and undifferentiated soil horizons were removed to a general depth of between 0.5m and 1.0m. Thereafter the exposed surfaces and sections were investigated by hand, recorded and photographed by the on-site archaeologists.

At the conclusion of the field evaluation the trenches were backfilled by machine with removed spoil.

5.3 The deposits and features exposed in the evaluation were recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets (excluding recent material) and by scaled plan and section, supplemented by 35mm photography. Levels were derived from an OSBM located at the northwest corner of No. 187 Wandsworth High Street, adjacent to Red Lion Square, value 7.92m OD (Figure 1).

The evaluation trench positions were located to the existing site boundaries by taped measurement, with the resultant plan in turn related as a 'best fit' to the Ordnance Survey grid as derived from the 1:1250 map.

The records from the evaluation have been allocated the site code: WDI04 by the Museum of London Archaeological Archive. An ordered and indexed site archive will be compiled in line with the MoL *Guidelines* and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archive.

6. The archaeological evaluation (*Fig 2*)

6.1 Summary of the findings

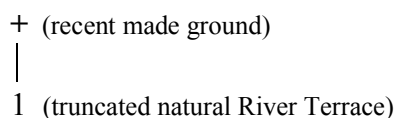
The three evaluation trenches were dug from a more or less level surface at about 6.3m OD. Excavation was generally to the top of the clean natural River Terrace Deposit, removing overlying modern fills and disturbed material. Localised deposits were partly left *in situ* in Trenches 2 and 3, where it was clear that these related to earlier post-medieval cut features.

In general the sequence was quite straightforward, with recent activity having removed most evidence of previous activity to the level of the natural gravelly sand. What survived were two deeper cut features and associated fills, as noted above.

6.2 List of recorded contexts:

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
+	All	Mixed deposits; generally darker brown-grey silty sand with variable amounts of brick, tile, loose mortar & other building rubble	Recent made ground and fill deposits, probably earlier 20 th C to present day
1	All	Light brown to orange sand with some gravel & occasional root traces near top. At lowest level of investigation (=base of [8]) changed to firm clayey silt	Natural River Terrace Deposit (Kempton Park Gravel)
2	"	Light brown to dark brown-grey silty sand with occasional pebbles & CBM	Truncated upper fill of pit [4]
3	"	Similar to above, with frequent pot & scattered CBM frags.	Lower fill of pit [4]
4	"	Fairly shallow cut occupying SW corner of trench; sides sloping at $\geq 45^\circ$ onto flat base	Cut feature: apparently the northeastern part of a large oval / circular pit, truncated at upper level. Function unknown
5	2	Light brown silty sand with grey root mottles & occasional pebbles/flints	Sterile subsoil/ weathered top of natural
6	3	Mid to (mainly) dark brown homogeneous sandy silt, slightly organic plus occasional pebbles, pottery & CBM	Truncated fill of pit [8]
7	"	Dark brown-grey silty sand with moderate to high organic content, divided by a lens of fine buff gravelly sand	Lower fills of pit [8]
8	"	Substantial cut feature at the eastern end of Trench 3. Two fairly steeply sloping sides and an adjacent corner exposed in plan, plus base level with adjacent change in natural	Cut feature: the eastern part of a large pit, truncated at upper level. Possibly dug for sand /gravel extraction, to base of same

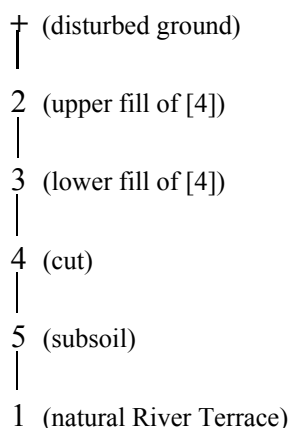
6.3 Trench 1 (*Figs 3 & 5*)



The eastern and largest trench revealed only recent made ground [+] overlying clean natural sand and gravel (Kempton Park Gravel), with the former comprising a loose and undifferentiated deposit some 0.7m to 0.9m thick.

It is evident that the natural has been severely truncated throughout this area: the extant surface was fairly level at about 5.5m OD, as against *c* 6.05m OD in Trench 2 where the deposit was overlain by a possible subsoil horizon [5].

6.4 Trench 2 (*Figs 4 & 6*)



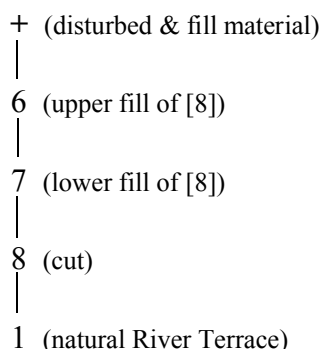
The lowest deposit in Trench 2 was again the clean sandy natural [1], but here partly overlain by a shallow (*c* 100mm) layer of sterile but slightly mixed and discoloured material [5]. This was interpreted as the weathered top of natural/subsoil interface.

The southwestern corner of Trench 2 revealed part of a large although fairly shallow cut feature or pit [4], probably oval or circular but with the associated fills [2] and [3] running into the adjacent sections. As excavated the pit measured up to *c* 1.5m by 1.1m in plan, and was just over 0.4m deep onto an almost flat base. It had clearly been truncated by later post-medieval activity, and only survived to the level of the weathered natural/subsoil horizon [5].

The pit fills [2] and [3] both comprised a sandy silt with pebbles, with some variation in colour. However, the real contrast was in the range of finds: the upper fill [2] yielded little except occasional pieces of ceramic building material, whereas in [3] this was complemented by frequent pottery. A total of forty potsherds were recovered, representing seven separate vessels and giving a date for the context of *c* 1701-1720 (see below, Section 7 & Figure 9).

Overlying the upper pit fill [2] and adjacent surface of [5] was a mixed and fairly recent deposit [+]. This may well date to the previous redevelopment of the site in the earlier to mid 20th century.

6.5 Trench 3 (*Figs 7 & 8*)



Natural gravely sand deposits [1] were exposed throughout the length of Trench 3, except at the northwestern end where these were cut by the deeper pit [8]. At the base of [8] the composition of the natural also changed to a firm clayey silt, greyish in colour below the pit fill but becoming light brown where it was traced back to the east.

Natural deposits were recorded to a maximum height of *c* 5.6m OD, similar to that in Trench 1 and well below the figure of 6.05m that was recorded on the untruncated natural surface in Trench 2.

The earliest and only significant feature in Trench 3 was the pit [8] and its associated fills [6] and [7]. Only part of the feature was exposed, within an area some 1.75m square and 1.14m deep. The pit continued beyond the northwestern end of the trench and the adjacent sections, and there is no reliable guide to its overall size: however, the appearance of one corner suggests that it was square or rectangular in plan.

It is also possible that the pit [8] was originally dug to extract sand and gravel. The excavated section revealed fairly steep sides onto a flat base that (as noted above) coincided almost exactly with a change in the natural to firm silt.

The lower pit fill [7] comprised layers of fairly dark organic silty sand interleaved with a lighter sterile gravely sand. The upper fill [6] was more homogeneous, with some variation in colour but mainly a dark brown sandy silt with some organic traces. Both fills produced pottery, although relatively few pieces of ceramic building material or any other finds. A total of thirty-nine potsherds were recovered, mainly from fill [6] and altogether comprising parts of seven separate vessels. These finds give a date for the lower fill of *c* 1720-80 and for the upper layer of 1780-1800 (see below, Section 7 & Figures 10 & 11).

Pit [8] was truncated by later 19th and 20th century activity, including a large pit [+] immediately to the east, and retained no associated stratigraphy or land surface. The remainder of Trench 3 was similarly disturbed, and no *in situ* deposits were observed above the level of natural sand and gravel.

7. The post-medieval pottery (*Figs 9-11*)

Lyn Blackmore, MoLSS

7.1 Introduction

The pottery from this site amounts to 79 sherds from 14 vessels (4.219kg, 4.94 EVEs); these were recovered from three contexts in two different features – pit [4] in Trench 2 and pit [8] in Trench 3. The sherds are large and the pottery is in good condition, indicating primary deposition.

7.2 Methodology

The pottery was examined macroscopically and using a binocular microscope (x 20) where appropriate, and recorded on paper and on an excel spreadsheet using standard Museum of London codes for fabrics, forms and decoration (see Table 1 below). The numerical data comprises sherd count, estimated number of vessels, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), the latter based on the percentage of rim diameter present. All the pottery falls into known fabric groups.

7.3 Fabrics and forms

The pottery comprises a range of earlier to late 18th century wares. The coarsewares comprise two single-handled bowls in post-medieval redware (PMR) and a shallow dish in black-glazed redware from Staffordshire (BLACK). Sanitary wares comprise two chamber pots, one in plain white tin-glazed ware (TGW C), the other in salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG). Tablewares are the main category present, the largest item being a large dish with combed slip decoration (ISLE SLIP).

Other finds include sherds from a probable slop bowl in painted pearlware (PEAR PNTD), a tin-glazed teabowl (TGW), two plates and a charger in tin-glazed ware, a small jug in Staffordshire salt-glazed stoneware and a saucer in transfer-printed ware with Chinese-style decoration (TPW1). The tin-glazed wares are typical of the 18th century. Two have polychrome decoration, with part of a central plant motif, probably a tulip, on the charger (TGW D), and a daisy at the centre of the plate (TGW G). The other plate has an open floral design in blue that is similar to the scratch blue technique used on Staffordshire stonewares but a little more fluid and possibly a little earlier (*c* 1710-1720?).

The outer surface of the teabowl is divided by narrow panels of latticework into an arcade of four rounded fields of equal size, within which are floral motifs. Smaller floral/insect motifs fill the ‘spandrels’ of each arch. This piece probably dates to the 1740s.

7.4 Discussion

Almost all the forms present are consistent with a domestic environment. The only possible exception is the fragment of distillation bottle from context [3], though this could also have been for private rather than commercial use. The pottery is almost equally divided between the two trenches and the two features.

Cut [4] in Trench 2 contained 40 sherds from seven vessels (2.349 kg), all from the lower fill [3] (Fig 9). This is dated to *c* 1701-1720 on the presence of the polychrome tin-glazed ware TGW G and the absence of Staffordshire salt-glazed ware.

Feature [8] in Trench 3 contained 39 sherds, also from seven vessels (1.870 kg). The two vessels from the lower fill are dated to 1720-1780 (Fig 11), while the larger group from the upper fill [6] is dated to 1780-1800 (Fig 10).

Geographically the closest parallel for the finds from feature [4] is a cesspit group found at 6-16 Old Church Street, Chelsea, which contained a much larger group of 342 sherds dating to the late 17th/early 18th centuries (Jarrett 2000). The finds from feature [8] are also similar in character to groups from pit [61] (dated to 1745-1780), cesspit [79] (1760-1800) and pit [82] (dated 1780-1800) at 2-4 Old Church Street, Chelsea (Blackmore in prep). Pottery of similar date has also been found at sites in Fulham (Blackmore 2003, 74) and Uxbridge (Pearce 2000).

7.5 Analysis of potential

The assemblage includes two groups of substantially complete vessels with display potential, possibly within the new development on the site. The pottery can be quite closely dated and are likely relate to nearby properties, so contributing to the social history of the area.

7.6 Significance of the data

The pottery is primarily of local significance, within the context of the site itself and in west London. Firstly, the assemblage includes two groups of substantially complete vessels that have clearly not moved far from where they were used. Secondly, the slipware dish is one of the first of its type to be sourced to London rather than Staffordshire. Whether it was made at Isleworth or the slightly later production centre at Hanworth Road, Hounslow, cannot be determined (Massey *et al* 2003).

The groups are too small to be taken as house clearances, but must reflect an event of significance for the property, such as a change of housekeeper or a general spring clean and removal of damaged items. In terms of dating the finds fit with a number of pit groups of similar date, showing that this is very much an 18th century phenomenon. The finds from feature [4] could indicate the replacement of old-fashioned tin-glazed wares and redwares with the newly introduced creamware and pearlware. The later group may be the same, but also coincides with the introduction of transfer-printed wares and other factory-made wares. The lack of finer wares such as English or Chinese porcelain suggest that this was a middle-class establishment, although the best pieces could well have been more carefully curated and not disposed of at the same time.

Context no.	Pit context	Trench	IRS	Edate	Ldate	Fabric	Form	Dec	State	Sherd count	ENV	Weight (gm)	rim	EVE	Comment
3	4	2	S	1701	1720	TGW C	CHP			17	1	377	180	0.23	PROFILE
3	4	2	S	1701	1720	TGW D	CHAR	TULP		2	1	155	360	0.09	BASE, RIM
3	4	2	S	1701	1720	TGW G	DISH	FLOR		1	1	30		0	RED DAISY MOTIF
3	4	2	S	1701	1720	TGW	TBOWL	FLOR		2	1	38	80	0.4	PROFILE; 4 PANELS WITH FLORAL MOTIFS
3	4	2	S	1701	1720	PMR	INDV		R	1	1	219	58	1	NECK OF DISTILLATION BOTTLE
3	4	2	S	1701	1720	PMR	BOWL 1HFL	GRGL		12	1	846	165	1	BODY+BASE
3	4	2	S	1701	1720	PMR	BOWL 1HFL	GLI		5	1	684	180	0.57	PROFILE
6	8	3	S	1780	1800	TGW	PLATE	FLOR		2	1	101	340	0.05	
6	8	3	S	1780	1800	SWSG	JUG			6	1	66		0	
6	8	3	S	1780	1800	PEAR PNTD	BOWL			4	1	145	155	0.16	
6	8	3	S	1780	1800	TPW1	SAUC			1	1	32	120	0.12	
6	8	3	S	1780	1800	ISLE SLIP	DISH		S	23	1	1186	340	0.62	
7	8	3	S	1720	1780	SWSG	CHP			2	1	98	190	0.28	RIM+HANDLE
7	8	3	S	1720	1780	BLACK	DISH FLAR			1	1	242	190	0.42	
TOTALS										79	14	4219	–	4.94	

Table 1 The distribution of the post-medieval pottery

8. Assessment of the results of the evaluation

The archaeological evaluation has provided an opportunity to address the site-specific objectives that were defined within the preliminary *Written Scheme* (4.3 above). The responses to these are outlined below:

- *Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity, overlying or cut into the natural gravel? How does this relate to other finds made in the area, which include Palaeolithic to Iron Age material?*

There was no evidence for any prehistoric activity on the site, nor were any residual artefacts recovered.

- *Is there any evidence for Roman activity, and can the nature of this be defined (eg, settlement or agriculture)?*

There was no evidence of any Roman activity or land use.

- *Is there any evidence for Saxon or medieval activity, and does this give an insight into the development of the settlement?*

There was no evidence of any Saxon or medieval activity, and it is possible that this area lay some way outside the contemporary settlement.

- *What evidence is there for post-medieval activity/development? Can the nature of land use be defined, and can later features be related to map evidence?*

The site was heavily disturbed by later 19th and 20th century activity. However, two pits of early and later 18th century date were exposed and partly excavated. Both pits produced quantities of domestic pottery, including isolated sherds and more complete vessels that indicate primary deposition. It is most likely that the material derives from one or two nearby properties, probably the buildings that are shown fronting the High Street on Rocque's plan of 1746.

There was no direct evidence for land use, and no features were found that can be related to contemporary map evidence. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to assume that the pits were dug in open land forming an allotment or yard behind the High Street. Also the assemblages were almost entirely composed of domestic wares, which suggests that the adjacent property or properties were in residential rather than commercial use.

9. Conclusions and recommendations

- 9.1** The archaeological evaluation did not reveal any highly significant remains, although it did produce evidence for early and later 18th century occupation in the near vicinity. It is likely that this relates to residential properties on the adjacent High Street, although there was no indication of commercial activity.

The finds were generally of common domestic wares, but did include one notable item in the form of the large slipware dish from context [6]. This was produced either in Isleworth or at the slightly later works in Hounslow.

Elsewhere the evaluation trenches revealed extensive later 19th and 20th century disturbance, which had removed almost all deposits overlying the natural River Terrace. There were no soil horizons or earlier cut features, and finds were limited to the two truncated 18th century pits.

- 9.2** In view of these results it is suggested that no further archaeological measures should be undertaken in relation to the proposed development.

10. Bibliography

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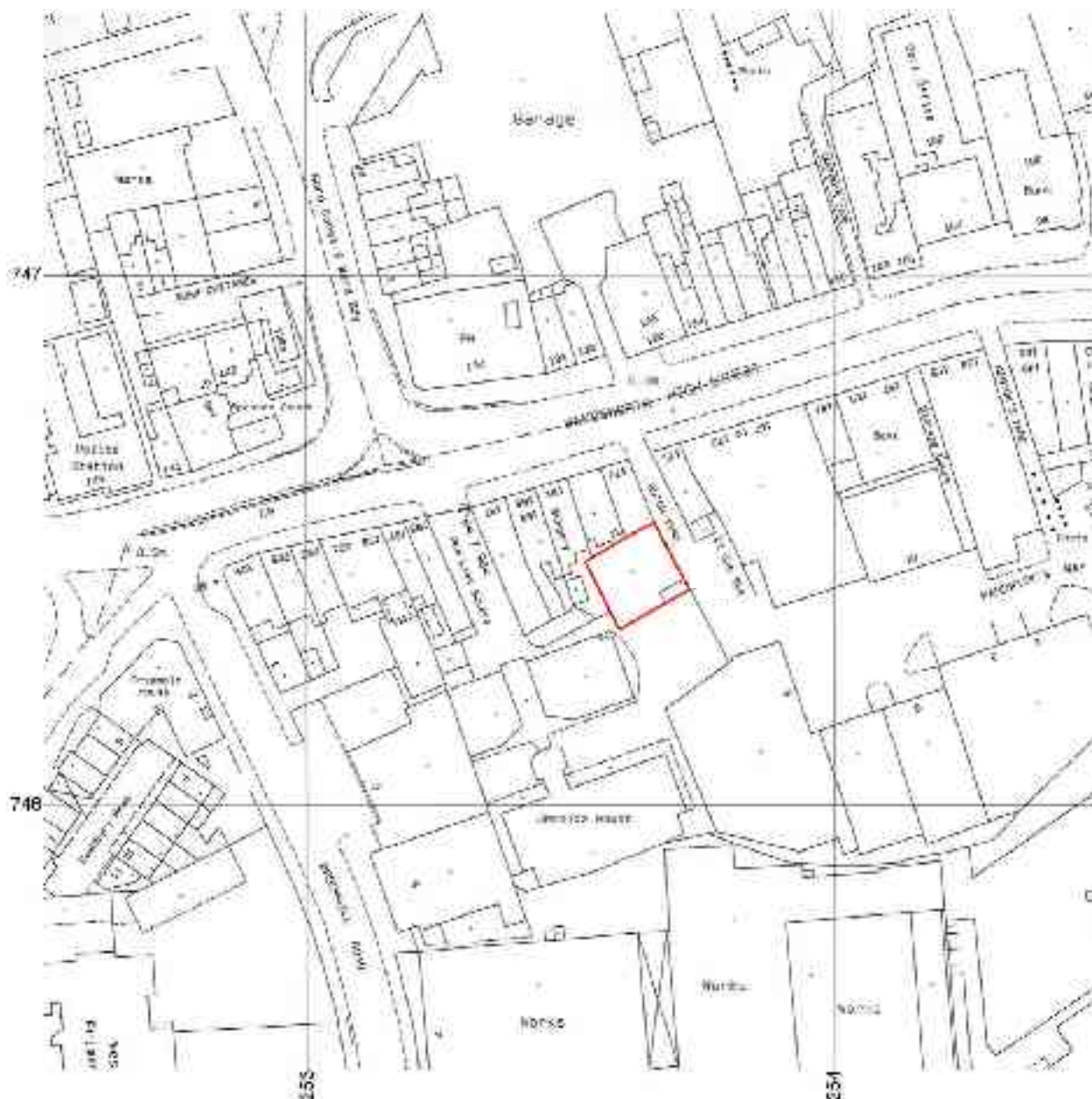


Fig 1 Site location in relation to the 1:1250 Ordnance Survey map

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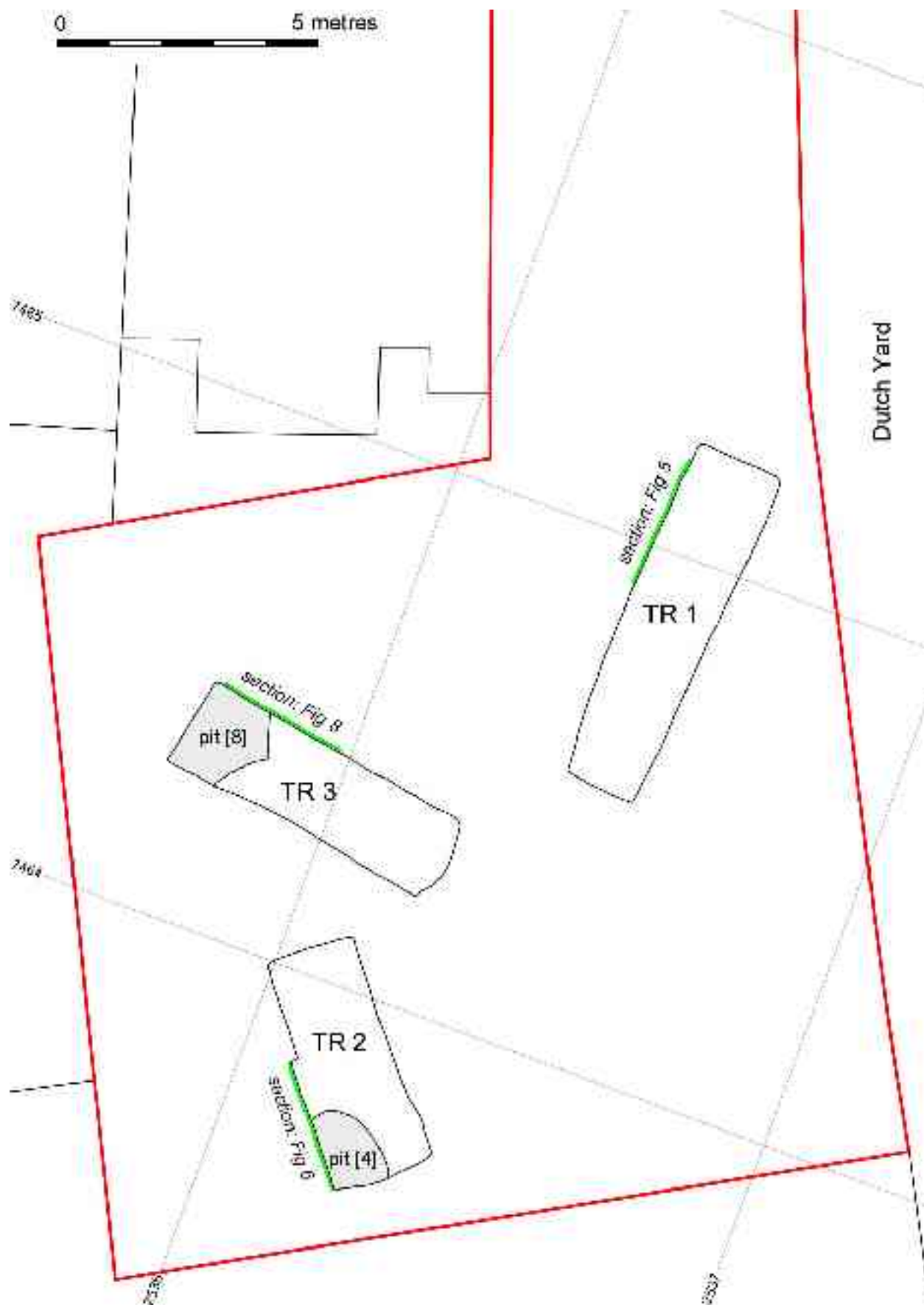


Fig 2 Plan showing location of the evaluation trenches (TR1 to 3), drawn sections (marked green) and the adjacent site boundary. Based on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map



Fig 3 View of Trench 1 looking southwest and showing the exposed surface of the natural River Terrace Deposit (*0.5m scale*)



Fig 4 View of Trench 2 looking south and showing the position of the excavated cut [4] (*0.5m scale*)

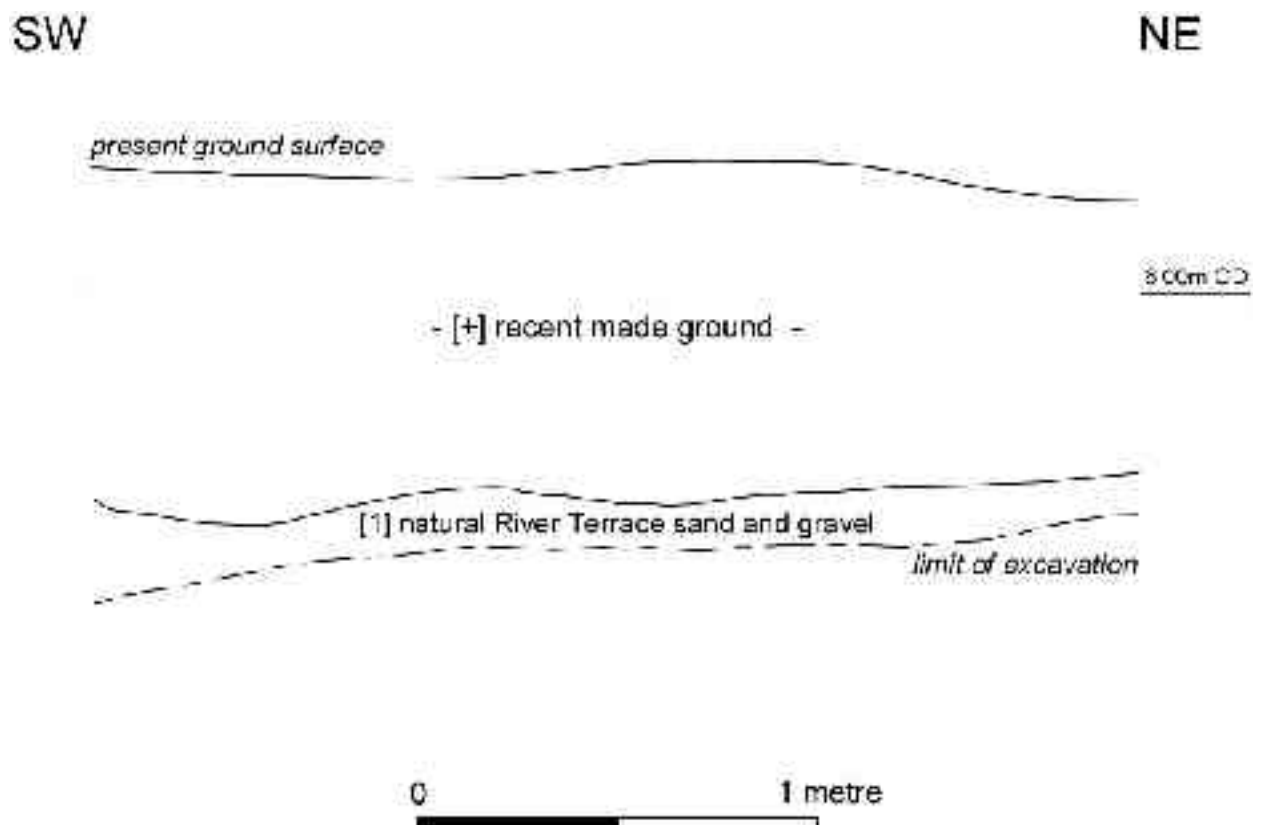


Fig 5 Drawing and photograph of part of the western section of Trench 1, located on Figure 2 (0.5m scale)

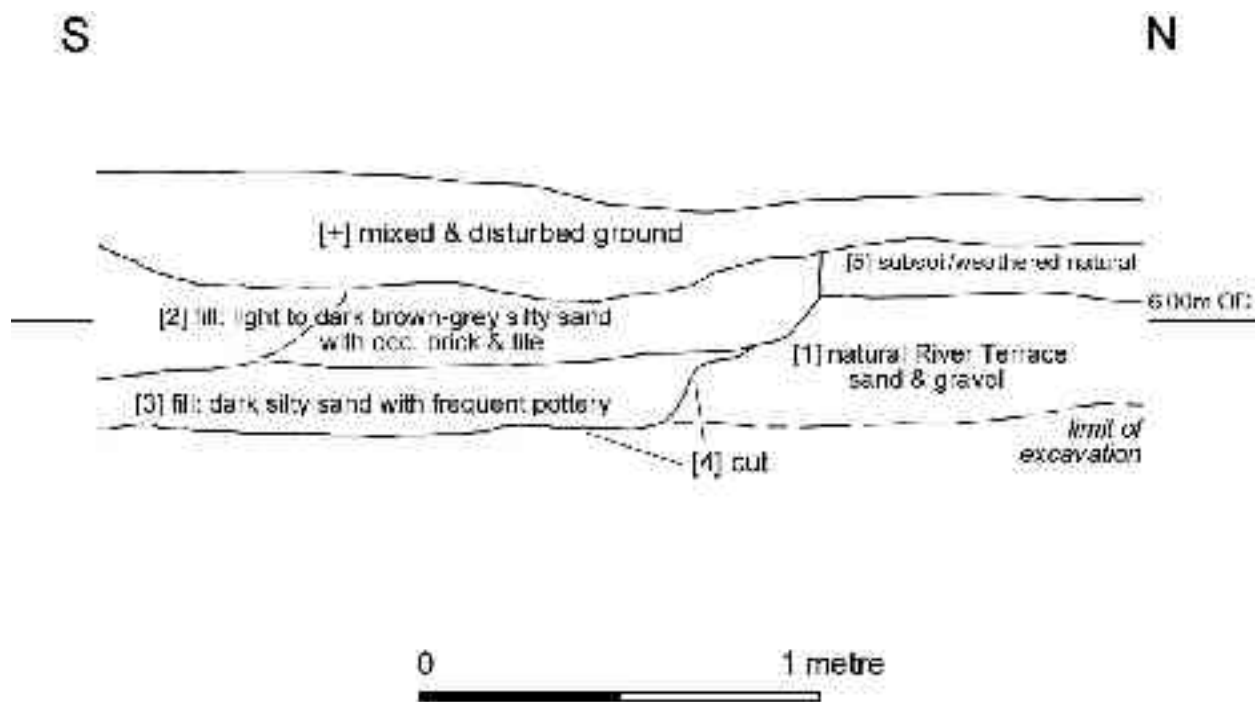


Fig 6 Drawing and photograph of part of the western section of Trench 2, including pit cut [4] and associated fills (*0.3m scale*). See Figure 2 for location



Fig 7 View of Trench 3 looking northwest, with the natural River Terrace in the foreground and pit cut [8] plus lower fill [7] visible in plan at the far end of the trench (*0.5m scale*)

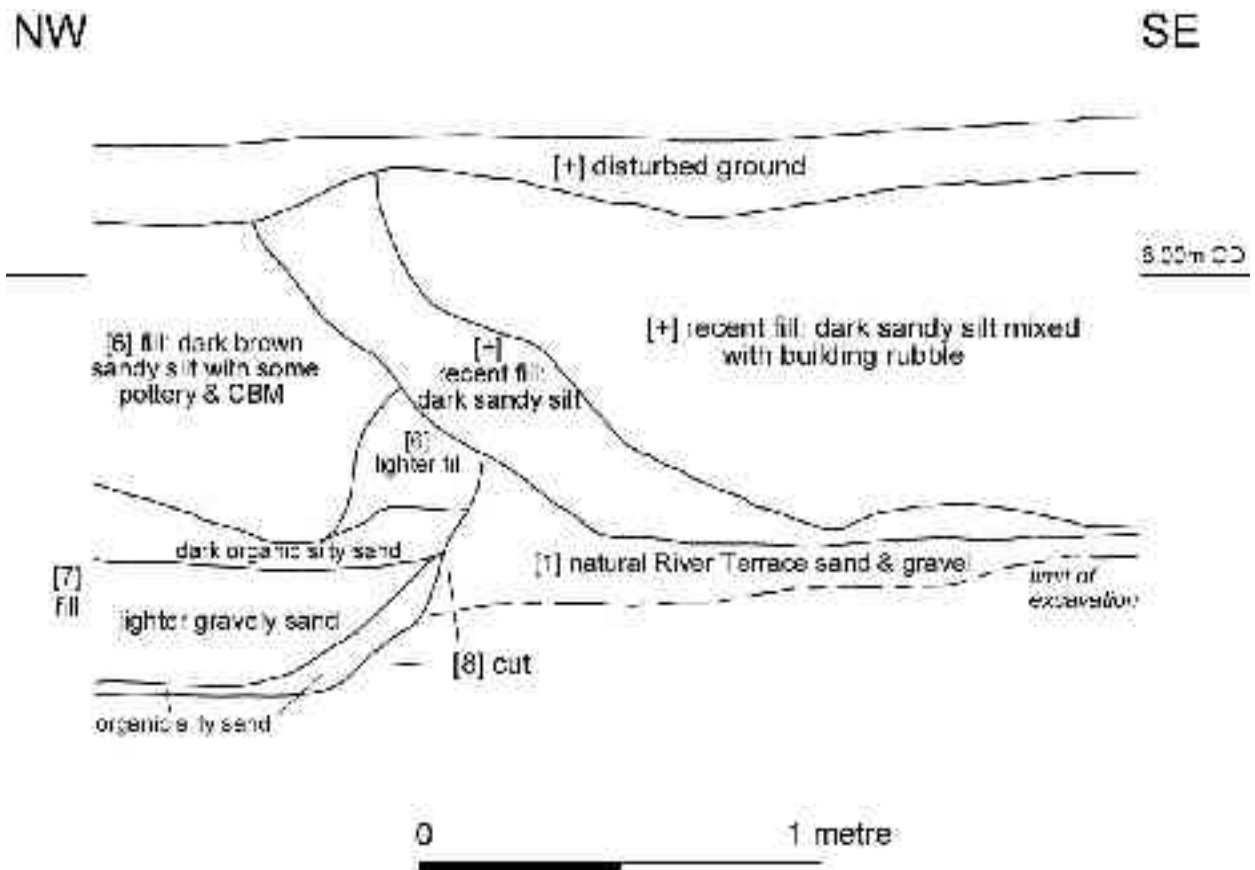


Fig 8 Drawing and photograph of part of the northern section of Trench 3, including pit [8] and associated fills [6]/[7] (0.5m scale). See Figure 2 for location



Fig 9 Early 18th pottery from the lower fill [3] of pit [4]

Top of frame: two redware bowls flanking a tin-glazed ware chamber pot

Centre: tin-glazed ware teabowl with blue lattice work and floral motif decoration

Bottom left: neck of a redware distillation bottle (external dia. *c* 57mm)

Bottom centre: part of a polychrome tin-glazed plate with red daisy motif

Bottom right: two sherds of a polychrome tin-glazed charger, probably with tulip motif



Fig 10 18th century pottery from the upper fill [6] of pit [8]

Top left of frame: probable slop bowl in painted pearlware

Top centre: small Staffordshire salt-glazed stoneware jug and part of a blue and white transfer-printed saucer

Top right: part of a tin-glazed plate with blue open floral decoration, probably early 18th century

Main picture: a large dish (c 330mm dia.) with combed slip decoration, manufactured at Isleworth or Hanworth Road, Hounslow



Fig 11 *Circa* mid 18th century Staffordshire pottery from the lower fill [7] of pit [8]

Left of frame: handle and rim of a salt-glazed stoneware chamber pot

Right: one side of a shallow dish in black-glazed redware

Appendix I. OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

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OASIS ID: compassa1-10713

Project details

Project name	177 Wandsworth High Street, London Borough of Wandsworth
Short description of the project	An evaluation by Geoff Potter of Compass Archaeology comprising three trial trenches (30 square metres). Two pits were found which produced evidence for 18th century occupation. This probably relates to residential properties on the High Street, although there was no indication of commercial activity. The pottery was mainly common domestic wares but did include one notable item in the form of a large slipware dish made at Isleworth or Hounslow. Elsewhere 18th and 20th activity had removed almost all deposits and truncated the natural Terrace sands and gravels.
Project dates	Start: 21-09-2005 End: 22-09-2005
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WDI 05 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	Sample Trenches
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full datamination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH WANDSWORTH 177 Wandsworth High Street
Postcode	SW18
Study area	220.00 Square metres
National grid reference	TQ 25365 74840 Point
Height OD	Min: 5.50m Max: 6.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	English Heritage/Department of Environment
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Compass Archaeology
Project supervisor	Geoff Potter
Sponsor or funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Archive ID	WDI 05
Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London archive
Digital Archive ID	WDI 05
Digital Contents	'Ceramics', 'Stratigraphic', 'Survey'
Digital Media available	'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archive
Paper Archive ID	WDI 05
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic', 'Survey'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Map', 'Photograph', 'Plan'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Evaluation at 177 Wandsworth High Street, SW 18
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Potter, G.
Date	2005
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Compass Archaeology
Description	A4 spiral bound 24 page report
Entered by	Geoff Potter (mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	13 October 2005

Appendix II. London Archaeologist summary

177 Wandsworth High Street, SW18. TQ 25365 74640. CA (Geoff Potter). Evaluation. September 2005. Milford Construction Ltd. WDI 05

Summary

Two fairly large pits produced evidence for early and later 18th century occupation, probably relating to residential property on the adjacent High Street. There was no indication of commercial activity.

The pottery was mainly of common domestic wares, but did include one notable item in the form of a large slipware dish made in Isleworth or at Hanworth Road, Hounslow.

Elsewhere 19th and 20th century activity had removed almost all deposits and had truncated the natural River Terrace sands and gravel.