

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Wandsworth Phoenix Vauxhall Garage,
East Hill, Wandsworth, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW18.**

Site Code: WPV 05

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2643 7470

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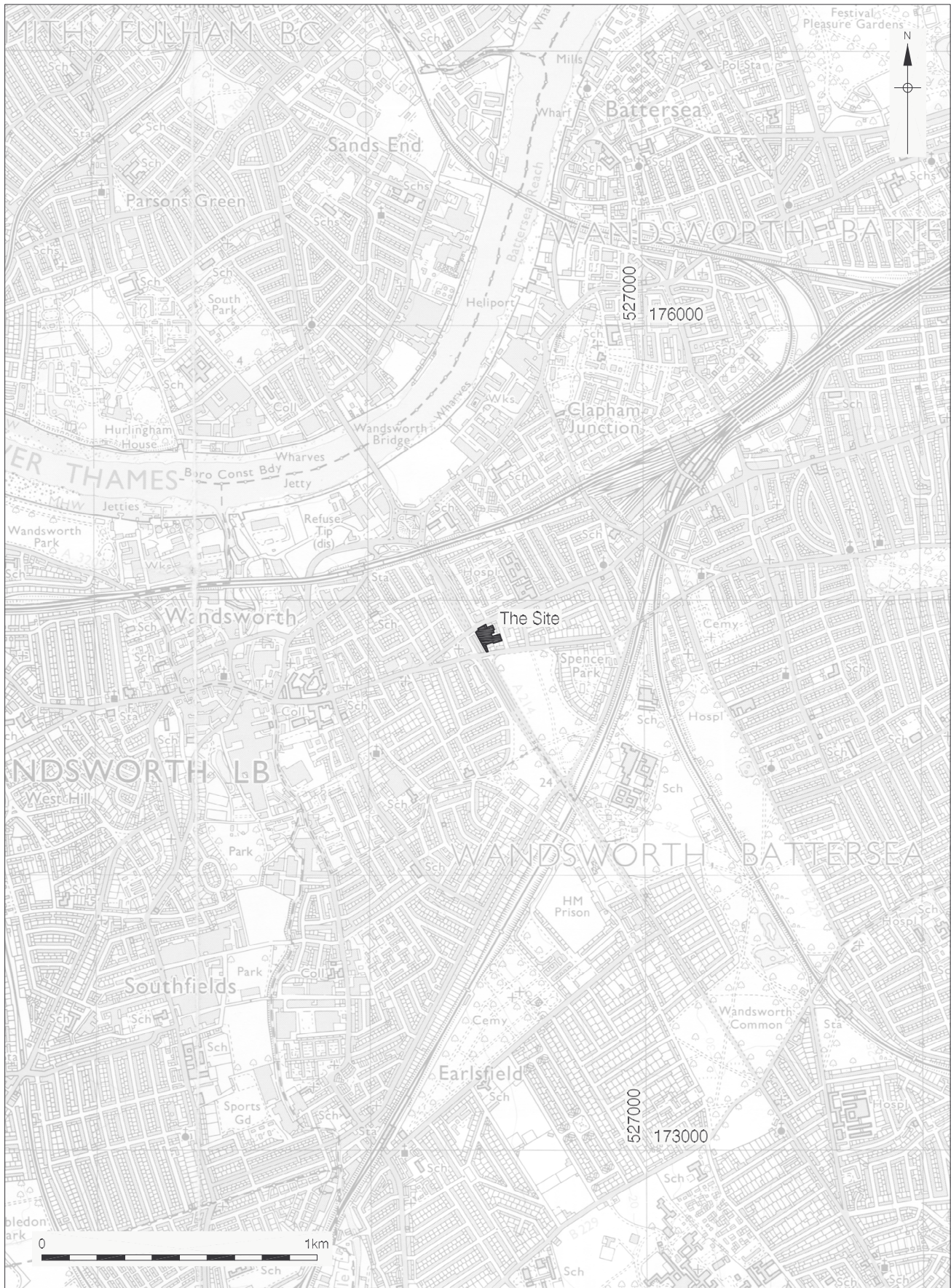
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the Wandsworth Phoenix Vauxhall Garage, East Hill, London Borough of Wandsworth. The site, centred on National Grid Reference TQ 2643 7470 was to be redeveloped by Laing Homes South West Thames with a complex of apartments and commercial units with underground car parking.
- 1.2 The evaluation comprised four trenches arranged to assess the extent and nature of any surviving archaeological deposits prior to redevelopment of the site. The work was undertaken in two phases between 16.08.05 – 25.08.05.
- 1.3 The evaluation identified the natural gravel of the Hackney Terrace to the south of the site, overlain by a fine brickearth material to the north where the gravel terrace sloped down towards the Thames.
- 1.4 Three features thought to be tree throws may have had prehistoric origins, although no cultural material was recovered. The majority of the excavated features were 17th Century in date and were concentrated to the West of the development in evaluation Trench 3. Drainage ditches and cess pits associated with settlement were identified, including a hollowed timber drain dated to the mid-17th Century. A landscaping terrace was found to the east of the site in Trench 1, also dating from the 17th Century. 18th Century agricultural activity was represented across the site, truncated by several small 19th Century features related to the known settlement here during this period.
- 1.5 The site had also seen much basementing and recent truncation. The evaluation trenches were positioned outside these areas of truncation.

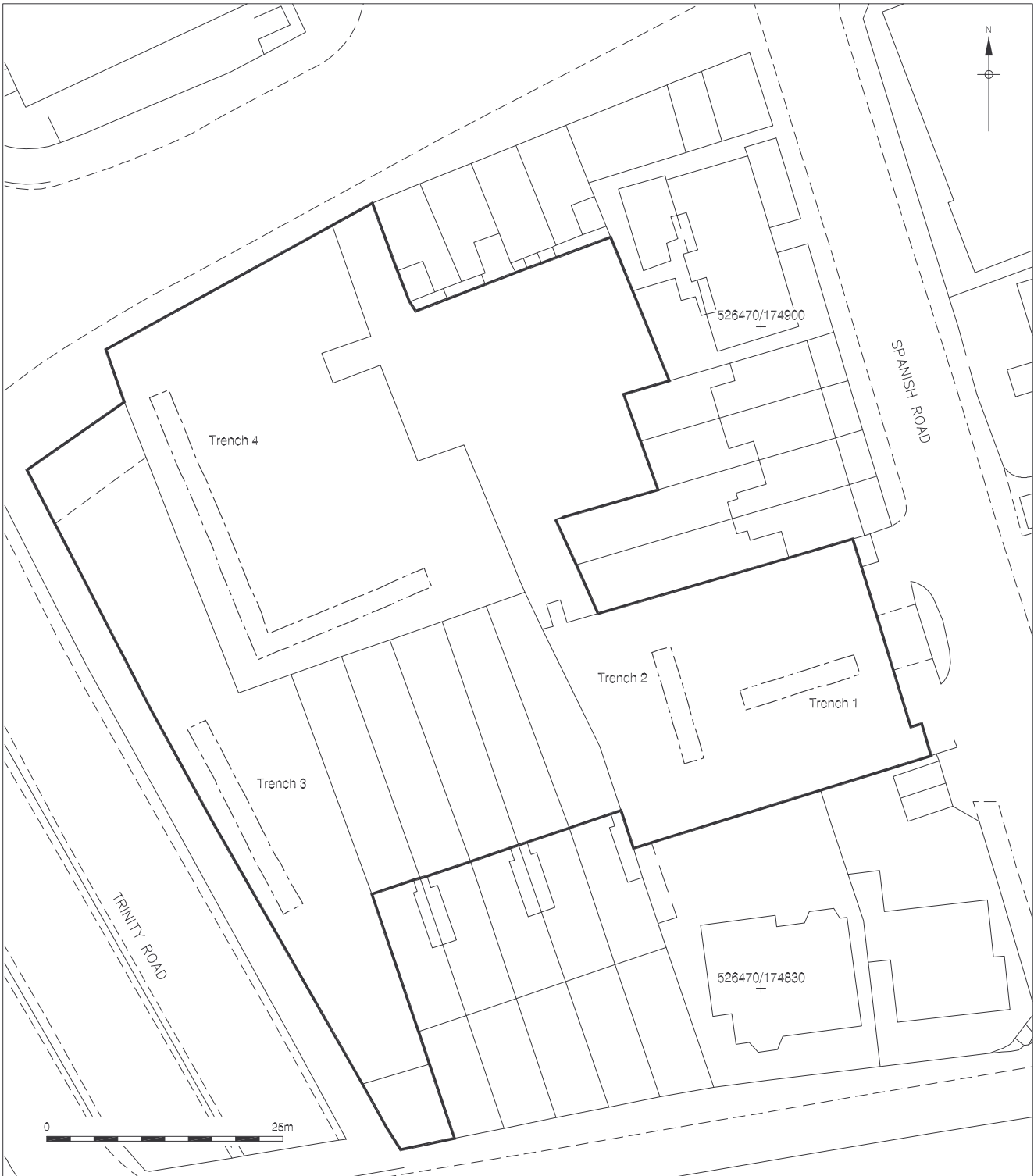
2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 A development combining apartments and commercial units with underground car parking has been proposed by Laing Homes South West Thames on the site of the former Wandsworth Phoenix Vauxhall Garage, East Hill, London Borough of Wandsworth. The site is centred on NGR TQ 2643 7486 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 Until recently, the site was occupied by a garage and vehicle depot; The Wandsworth Phoenix Vauxhall Garage. Some of the buildings in this 20th Century complex were basemented, leaving isolated areas of negligible archaeological potential, but elsewhere the potential for archaeology remained good (Hawkins, 2005). The grant of planning consent was therefore made conditional on the undertaking of an archaeological evaluation, as requested by Diane Walls of English Heritage GLAAS.
- 2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting to conduct the archaeological evaluation prior to the commencement of intrusive ground works.
- 2.4 The evaluation comprised four trenches, totalling 90m in length (Figure 2). These were positioned across the site so as to avoid those areas known to have been basemented, and to evaluate the nature and extent of any preserved archaeological deposits.
- 2.5 The evaluation was supervised by Fiona Keith-Lucas under the project management of Tim Bradley, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. It was conducted in two phases between 16.08.05 – 25.08.05 and assigned the site code WPV 05.



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 1987.

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

3.1.1 In short, government guidance provides a framework which:

- Protects Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Protects the settings of these sites
- Protects nationally important un-scheduled ancient monuments
- Has a presumption in favour of in-situ preservation
- Requires adequate information (from field evaluation) to enable informed decisions
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not important enough to merit in-situ preservation.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the London Borough of Wandsworth will be guided by the policy framework set by government, in this instance PPG16, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 The London Borough of Wandsworth adopted a revised Unitary Development Plan (UDP) in 2003. The policies outlined in this document strengthen the position of archaeology in the planning process and incorporate recommendations from PPG 16. The Plan contains the following policy that provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features.

3.3 POLICY TBE14

WHERE DEVELOPMENT INVOLVING GROUND DISTURBANCE IS PROPOSED IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS, THE COUNCIL WILL REQUIRE DEVELOPERS TO MAKE PROVISION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION. NORMALLY THE SUBMISSION OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT WILL BE REQUESTED PRIOR TO DETERMINATION. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION MAY ALSO BE REQUIRED ELSEWHERE IN SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.

POLICY TBE15

IN APPROPRIATE CASES, THE COUNCIL MAY ALSO REQUIRE PRESERVATION IN SITU, OR EXCAVATION. THE RECORDING AND PUBLICATION OF RESULTS WILL NORMALLY BE REQUIRED.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay, formed in the London Basin during the Eocene. Overlying this, the British Geological Society Sheet 270 (South London) shows Hackney Gravels; part of the series of river terraces formed by the Thames. The site is on the very northern limit of the Hackney Terrace, beyond which, Claygate Member deposits are found (part of the London Clay Formation comprising sand, fine-grained silt and clay).

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The ground level to the south of the site rests at c.20.00 mOD, sloping down slightly from Wandsworth Common. This slope becomes steeper across the site as the edge of the gravel terrace is approached. Towards the north of the site, ground level rests at c.18.50 mOD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The desk based assessment prepared by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting covers the archaeological sites and find spots identified by the Sites and Monuments Record as being within 500m of the site. A summary of this information is presented below, incorporating the historical evidence traceable through map regressions of the area.

5.2 Palaeolithic

5.2.1 Four Palaeolithic handaxes have been found within 500m of the study site, including one from East Hill itself, although the precise findspot is now unknown. Several Palaeolithic flint flakes have also been recovered, largely from 19th Century gravel extraction in the vicinity.

5.3 Mesolithic

5.3.1 Numerous finds dating from the Mesolithic period have been found close to the proposed development area. Five tranchet axes and a couple of isolated Mesolithic flint blades are recorded on the SMR, whilst recent archaeological investigations have uncovered *in situ* assemblages of Mesolithic flintworking, including at St. John's Hospital to the northeast of the site.

5.4 Neolithic

5.4.1 The Neolithic is also well represented in the archaeology of the local area. A very large assemblage of Neolithic finds was unearthed during 19th Century groundworks approximately 300m West of the site. Further Neolithic flint assemblages and several isolated finds including stone axes from Huguenot Place and Wandsworth Common add to the growing corpus of Neolithic evidence from this area.

5.5 Bronze Age

5.5.1 No archaeological finds attributable to Bronze Age have been recovered from within 500m of the proposed development.

5.6 Iron Age

5.6.1 A significant Iron Age occupation site was excavated at 51 St. Ann's Crescent in 1971, approximately 450m to the southwest of the former Phoenix Vauxhall garage. This does, however, represent the only known Iron Age site within the vicinity of the development.

5.7 Roman

- 5.7.1 Although no Roman settlement or roads have been identified in this area, a Roman Bronze key was reportedly found on East Hill in the 19th Century. Beyond the 500m SMR search area, a bronze spoon has similarly been found on Wandsworth High Street. Some limited Roman activity is therefore suggested in the vicinity, but its nature remains uncertain.

5.8 Saxon and Medieval

- 5.8.1 No archaeological sites or findspots are known to date from the Saxon or Medieval periods within 500m of the study site. It is thought that the study area would have stood open as farmed land during the Medieval period.

5.9 Post Medieval

- 5.9.1 The proposed development site appears to have been initially developed during the 17th Century, with the area having strong Huguenot associations. A Huguenot Burial Ground, opened in 1687, is situated on Huguenot Place c. 125m to the west of the site. John Roque's map of 1747 (illustrated in the archaeological desk based assessment) shows a house to have stood fairly central to the site, with further development in the far southeast and southwest corners. The majority of the area, however, was largely occupied by horticultural land. The map regression shows the area to have been developed with housing principally during the late 19th Century to early 20th Century, with a large proportion of the site still remaining as gardens. A deep basemented building that later housed an electricity sub station was built central to the northern part of the site between 1896 and 1916.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The excavation of the four evaluation trenches was agreed with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) on behalf of the London Borough of Wandsworth. The evaluation trenches were positioned in areas that had not been subject to undue disturbance or basementing in recent years.
- 6.2 The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may require further investigation. All works were undertaken in accordance with the GLAAS Archaeological Guidance Paper 3 Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London; Archaeological Guidance Paper 5 Evaluation (GLAAS, 1998) and Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1990).
- 6.3 Under archaeological supervision, a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat ditching bucket was used to remove all undifferentiated topsoil and modern overburden in successive spits until significant archaeological deposits or natural were reached. In areas where a depth greater than 1.20m needed to be excavated, the sides of the trench were stepped outwards to minimize the risk of section collapse.
- 6.4 The trenches were cleaned and investigated by hand to identify the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence if appropriate. All site staff wore appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) whilst working.
- 6.5 A section of each trench was hand cleaned prior to recording. The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in the London Borough of Wandsworth, that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS 1994). All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were recorded using standard recording methods onto pro-forma recording sheets. Plans and sections were recorded on polyester based drawing film at scales of 1:20 and 1:10 respectively. The Ordnance Datum height of all principal strata and features was calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A photographic record was also made in black and white print and colour slide format on 35mm film as appropriate.
- 6.6 A temporary benchmark (value 20.02m OD) was traversed onto the site from the Ordnance Survey Benchmark of 21.29m OD, located on the garden wall of 59 Elyngde Rd. The trenches were surveyed in by Total Station and tied into the Ordnance Survey grid.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 The archaeological sequence for each trench will be considered separately below, with phasing consistent across all four trenches.

7.2 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

7.2.1 Phase 1 – Natural

Natural gravel [9] from the Harwich beds were encountered at 19.11m OD, but this appeared to be at a truncated level, as the deposit was directly overlain by 17th/18th century plough soil. Gravel was seen across the 10m length of the trench.

7.2.2 Phase 3 – 17th Century

The majority of the trench had seen fairly large-scale landscaping during the 17th century. A straight-sided cut [8] terraced the natural gravel to 18.35m OD, as shown in Section 1 (Figure 3), leaving the eastern extent of the trench horizontally truncated by this feature. The terracing would presumably have originally cut from a higher level, truncated by the aforementioned ploughing. The fills of the terracing [11], [10], [7], [6], and [3] were patchy dumped lenses of yellow and greyish brown silty sands. Medieval pottery was recovered, but later wares dated the lower fills to the 17th Century¹. The large scale backfilling of the terrace [3], seen in the section, contained several pieces of ceramic building material giving a suggested deposition date of 1450 –1700, and clay tobacco pipe dating from 1700-1710, providing a secure date for this landscape feature becoming redundant at the beginning of the 18th century.

7.2.3 Phase 4 – 18th to 19th Century

A homogenous grey-brown organic clayey sandy silt, seen in the section as [2], appeared to be a layer of plough soil. It is thought that this horticultural activity truncated the upper levels of the terracing and the natural gravel below. Pottery from within this layer dated from 1760 – 1880, but the deposit was distinct in character from later, darker 19th Century material elsewhere on site, and a late 18th, possibly early 19th century date is inferred. The pottery in question was a rather intriguing piece of Green-glazed Creamware, apparently being the ear of a large green pig figurine. The layer was 0.40m thick, and had itself been truncated by modern groundworks.

7.2.4 Phase 5 – 19th Century

A substantial drain was seen in the section of Trench 1, made of two sections of portable ceramic kiln lining placed on top of one-another. One piece of pottery was

¹ One piece of 19th Century pottery documented below is known to have been intrusive.

recovered, dating from 1630 – 1680, but this is thought to have been residual in a fill which otherwise appeared of 19th Century date, containing clinker and industrial waste.

7.2.5 **Phase 6 – Modern**

Modern groundworks had removed the top of the historical sequence, but had been minimally intrusive. A layer of modern crush and overburden had been levelled to approximately 19.95m OD.

7.3 **Trench 2**

7.3.1 **Phase 1 – Natural**

Natural gravel [15] was seen sloping from 18.79m OD at the south of the trench down to 18.50m OD at the north, as it neared the edge of the natural river terrace. The gravel was sub angular, poorly sorted, and was in a loose dark yellowish sand matrix. A thin layer of soft natural clayey silty sand [14] overlay the gravel to a thickness of c.0.15m. The full 10m length of Trench 2 revealed natural deposits.

7.3.2 **Phase 2 – Undated and Early Post Medieval**

A layer of mid brownish yellow silty sand covered the trench to approximately 19.15m OD. No datable material was recovered from the deposit but it did contain occasional charcoal flecks. The nature of the deposit and its interface with the natural below suggested it to represent general subsoil formation through the Holocene.

7.3.3 **Phase 4 – 18th to 19th Century**

The plough soil seen in Trench 1 was also seen here [12] in section, with a surface level of 19.60m OD. No datable material was recovered from this dark silty sand.

7.4 **Trench 3 (Figure 4)**

7.4.1 **Phase 1 – Natural**

Natural sand was encountered at between 18.37 and 17.83m OD, sloping from south to north. The gravel of the river terrace seen in Trenches 1 and 2 was not evident here, and it may be that the northwestern extent of this gravel was being reached. The full 22m length of the Trench exposed natural deposits

7.4.2 **Phase 2 – Undated and Early Post Medieval**

To the north of the trench, cut [41] remained undated but was placed in Phase 2 by an association of fill type with other dated features. Its fill was a soft, pale clayey sand. Unfortunately, the deposit was not distinguishable from layer [47], leaving the sequence uncertain, but layer [47] was also assigned to Phase 2. It is presumed that layer [47] is the same as [13] in Trench 2 and [56] in Trench 4, i.e. that it is a natural

soil formation having formed over hundreds of years through the Holocene. This may put the date of feature [41] as prehistoric, but as no solid evidence can support this, it was not considered worthy of a separate Phase. Further south, two intercutting ditches were dated as early post medieval. The earlier of these, [43], ran north-south and contained pottery dating from 1480-1600 with a similarly dated roof tile fragment. Although more than a metre wide, the ditch was only 0.28m deep, with shallow concave-curving sides. Cutting this ditch was [35], similar in profile but 0.43m deep. The fill of this E-W ditch was a soft, pale orangey brown clayey sand, containing two pieces of medieval pottery and a piece of medieval roof tile dated 1180-1350. Nevertheless, the stratigraphic sequence and the presence of a sherd of pottery post-dating 1580, suggested this medieval material to be residual.

7.4.3 **Phase 3 – 17th Century**

Against the north section of Trench 3 was a vertical-sided square pit [18], at least 1.40m across and measuring 1.06m deep. A slot excavated through this feature revealed it to be 17th Century in date, based on the pottery assemblage. The primary fill was thin, soft and organic and is thought to show the fairly short-lived use of this pit as a cess-pit. The secondary fill was 0.95m of dumped mixed silty sand. Further south, and truncating the ditches of Phase 2, was a hollowed out timber drain [23]. The cut for this drain [20] was fairly substantial, being 1.80m wide and 0.76m deep, and was cut to depth of 17.27mOD. The drain itself was of a hollowed elm trunk, stripped of its bark and 0.29m wide. The material that had been used to backfill around the drain contained pottery dating from 1630-1700 and ceramic building material suggesting a date range of 1540-1650. A fragment of intrusive 20th Century ceramic was also recovered.

7.4.4 **Phase 4 - 18th to 19th Century**

The layer of plough soil seen in Trenches 1 and 2 also sealed all earlier features in Trench 3. Here recorded as [46], the layer was up to 0.60m thick and thought to be of late 18th Century date. No finds were recovered from this layer.

7.4.5 **Phase 5 – 19th Century**

To the north of Trench 3 was a timber tank [38], set within cut [39]. The dark fill contained frequent domestic waste and was 19th Century in date. It may have been a cess pit, or have been associated with tanning, although the restricted nature of the excavation precluded a precise interpretation. Towards the centre of the trench a further intrusion, cut [45], was recorded which had no distinctive form, and little can be said of the feature, other than that it was 19th Century in date. Towards the south of the trench, the machined surface level was reduced slightly to remove a large modern intrusion and evaluate beneath. It was apparent that the majority of a brick

lined pit had been truncated away, but the outline of the cut was still visible. The size and level of the feature (1.80m across with the base at 18.09m OD, approximately 1.30m below the contemporary ground level) suggested it to have been a large brick lined cess pit.

7.4.6 **Phase 6 – Modern**

Several modern truncations were seen in Trench 3. These did not merit record other than to demonstrate the localised truncation of earlier features, as shown in Figure 4.

7.5 **Trench 4 (Figure 5)**

7.5.1 **Phase 1 – Natural**

The extensive 'L'-shaped Trench 4, 48m long, revealed large quantities of natural material in the form of a soft, pale brownish-orange silty clay [57], the same as the brickearth-like deposit seen in Trench 2. The surface level of this deposit fell from 17.74m OD at the south of the trench to 17.30m OD at the north. A single waste flake was recovered from the surface of this layer, thought to late prehistoric.

7.5.2 **Phase 2 - Undated**

Two features in this trench, [27] and [53], remained undated. Both were filled with a pale fine-grained deposit, not dissimilar from the natural but with a higher silt content. Both features were shallow with undulating bases and are thought to have been tree throws.

A layer [56] also recorded in Section 4 contained occasional charcoal flecks and a piece of Roman *tegula*. This was thought to represent a gradual accumulation of material through from the prehistoric to the medieval periods, although the upper reaches of this may well have been truncated by later agricultural activity.

7.5.3 **Phase 5 – 19th Century**

The far north of the trench preserved the bases of four intercutting 19th Century features; two pits [51] and [29] and two parallel ditches [31] and [33], separated stratigraphically by a layer of 19th Century garden soil [55] 0.40m thick. These can also be seen in Section 4.

7.5.4 **Phase 6 – Modern**

Modern truncation was also seen in Trench 4, and a 0.80m thick layer of modern overburden [54] was also recorded in section.

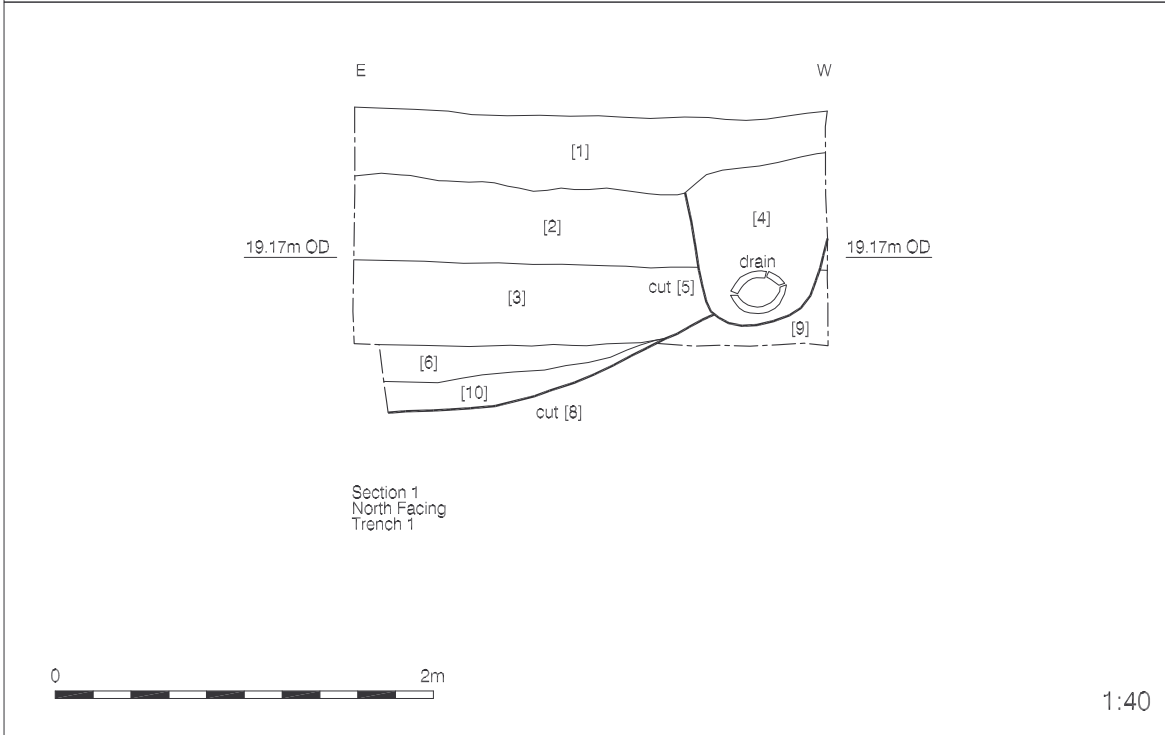
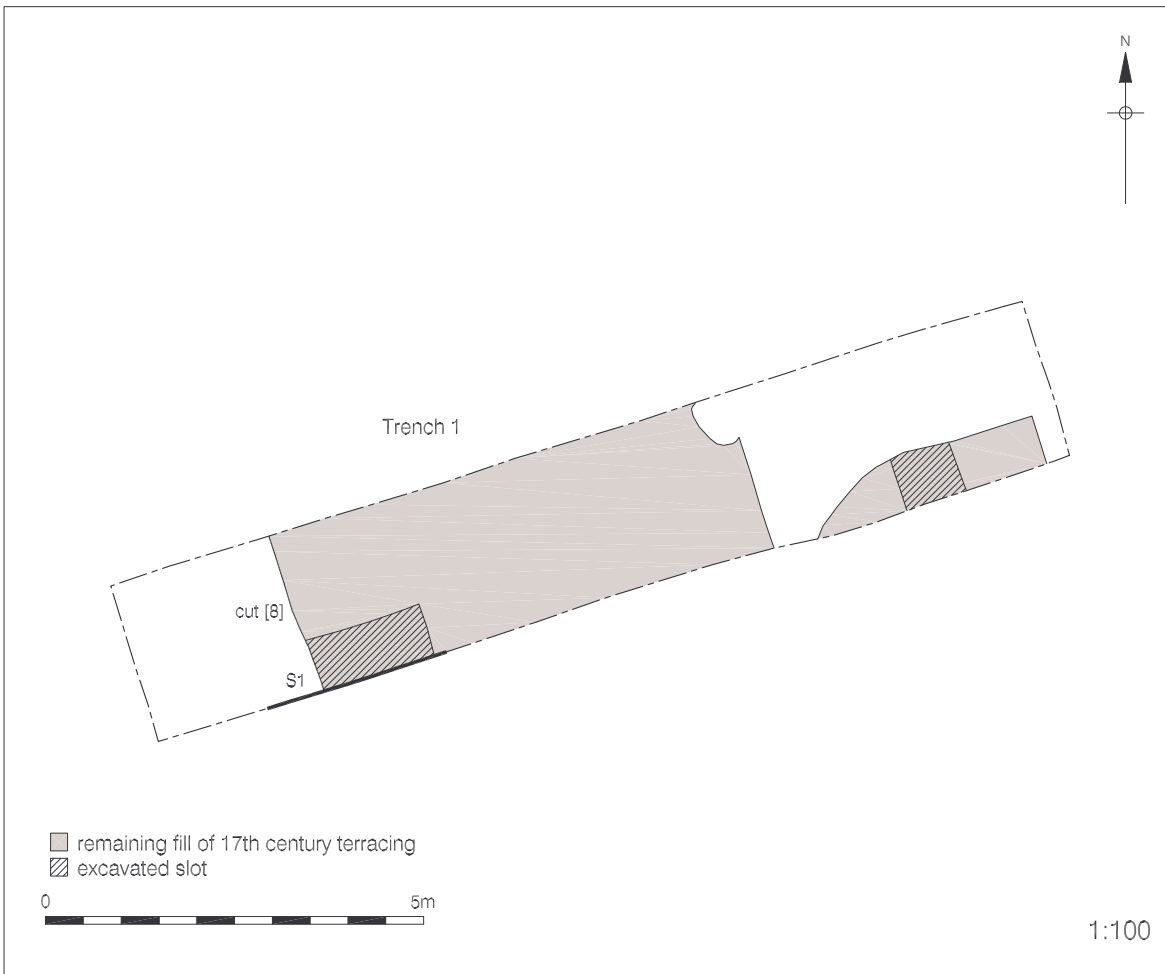


Figure 3
Trench 1 & Section 1

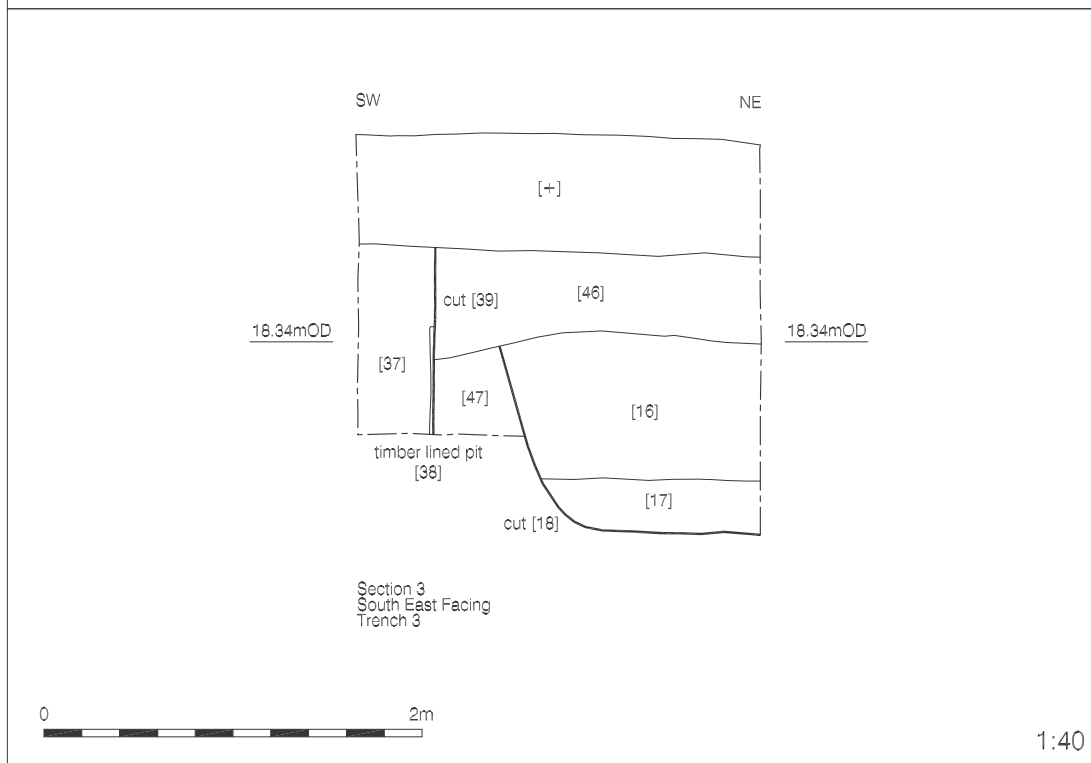
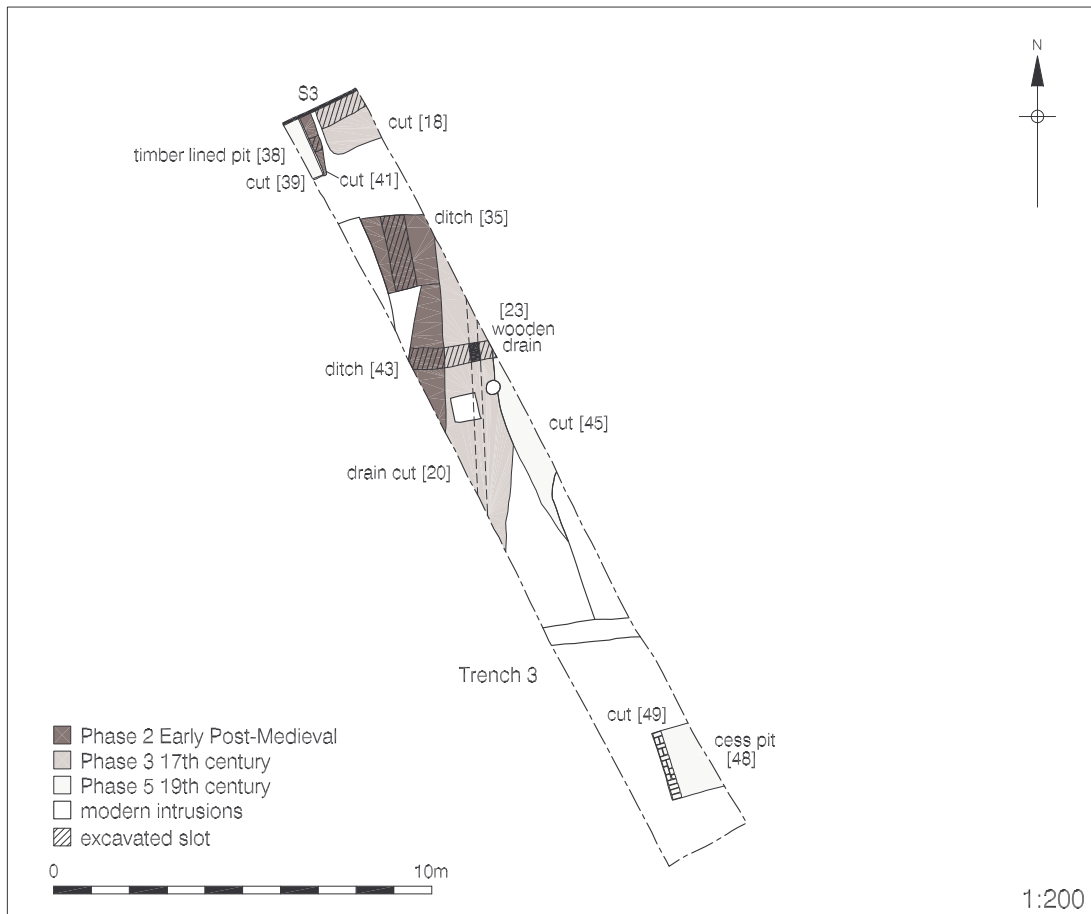


Figure 4
Trench 3 & Section 3

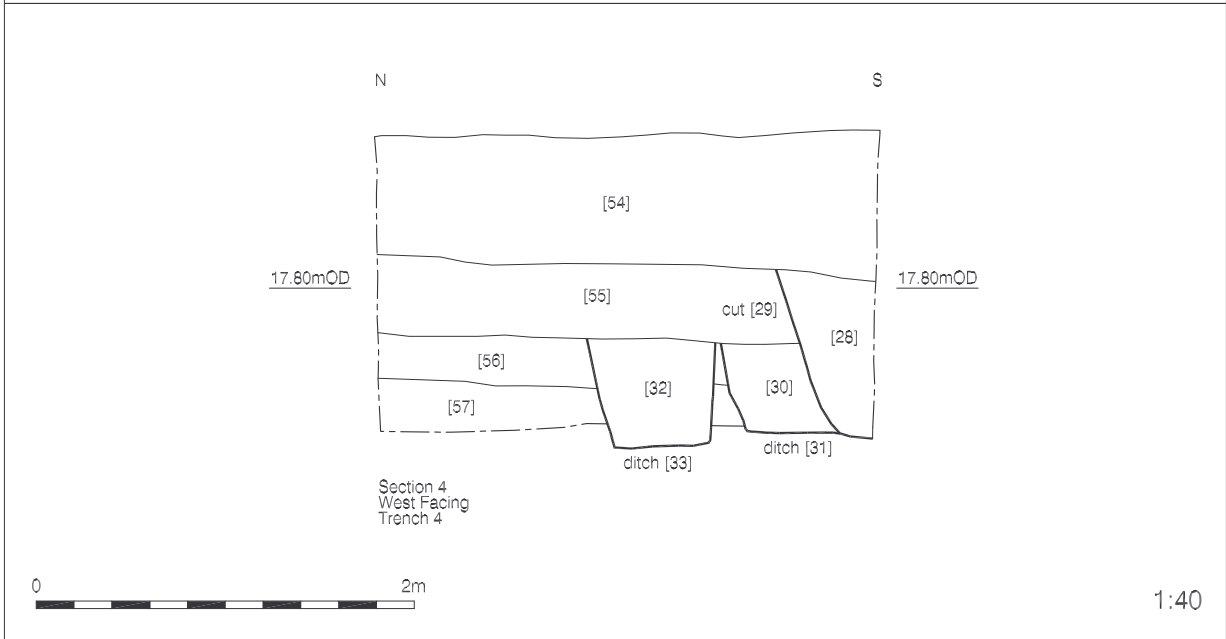
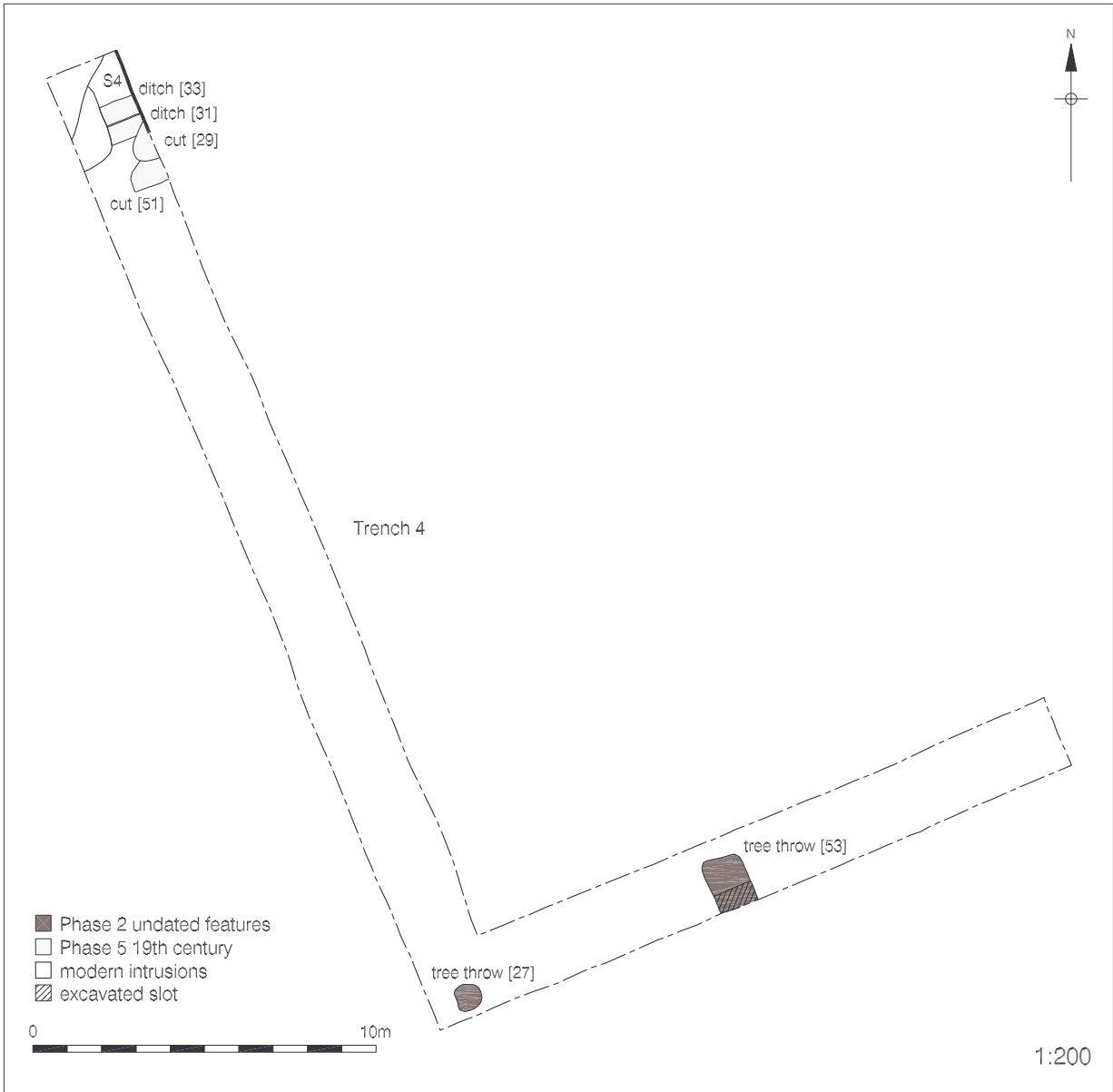


Figure 5
Trench 4 & Section 4

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

- 8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation demonstrated changes in the natural deposits and topography that show the northern edge of the Hackney Terrace to run across the site. There was no evidence for the Mesolithic or Neolithic activity, although a single waste flake did indicate some crude flintworking in the vicinity, possibly in the later prehistoric period. Three undated features may have had prehistoric origins, although the absence of cultural material precludes confident dating of these features.
- 8.1.2 The medieval pottery and tile recovered was of interest, but was all found to be residual and so can only indicate nearby medieval activity. The majority of the archaeological deposits dated from around the 17th Century, showing a concentration of pitting and drainage to the far west of the site (Trench 3). This would have been closest to Wandsworth and the Huguenot settlement. No structural evidence was found; rather, the evaluation revealed the back-yard activities associated with settlement, including drainage ditches, a cess pit, and a hollowed timber drain; seen as somewhat characteristic of this period. In Trench 1, the 17th Century terracing appears to be in line with the property boundary of the vicarage shown on the 1871 OS Map. This house is also indicated on Roque's map of 1747, and it may be that the house had earlier phases with landscaped gardens.
- 8.1.3 Most of the site appears to have been under the plough or other form of heavy cultivation (in the case of the vicarage garden in Trench 1) during the 18th Century. The 19th Century is represented by an unremarkable collection of features including one brick- and one timber-lined pit in Trench 3; both probably cess pits (although tanning is possible for the timber tank). Other small 19th Century features attest to general activity at this time, but do not present any significant findings. All trenches revealed evidence of modern disturbance, despite having been located to avoid as much disturbance as possible.

8.2 Recommendations

- 8.2.1 Although the 17th Century archaeology to the west of the site is of some interest, it is felt that its character has been largely assessed by the evaluation. It is not anticipated that an excavation will yield much further understanding of the site, and that the evaluation would suffice in characterising this period. It must also be considered that the trenches were located so as to avoid the known areas of extensive truncation and basementing, and that little would appear to remain for further investigation.

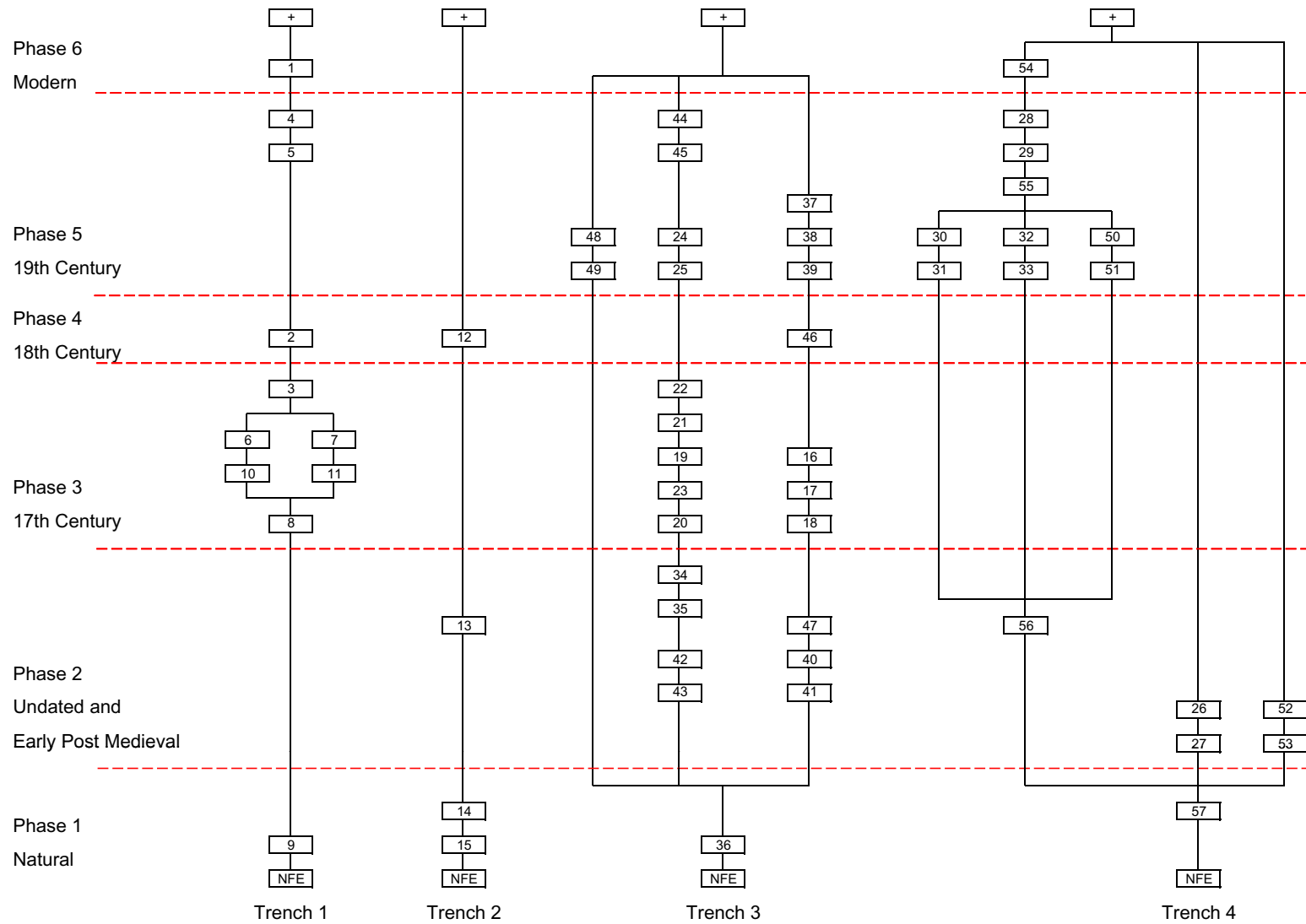
9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1: SITE MATRIX

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Trench	Description	Phase	Same As
1	Layer	1	Modern Overburden	6	54
2	Layer	1	Plough soil	4	12, 46
3	Layer	1	Uppermost fill of [8]	3	*
4	Fill	1	Backfill around C18-19th drain	5	*
5	Cut	1	Cut for C18-19th drain	5	*
6	Fill	1	Fill of Post Med terrace cut [8]	3	7
7	Fill	1	Fill of Post Med terrace cut [8]	3	6
8	Cut	1	Post Medieval landscaping - terrace	3	*
9	Natural	1	Natural Gravel	1	15
10	Fill	1	Fill of Post Med terrace cut [8]	3	11
11	Fill	1	Fill of Post Med terrace cut [8]	3	10
12	Layer	2	Plough soil	4	2, 46
13	Layer	2	Sub soil	2	47, 56
14	Layer	2	Natural Brickearth	1	*
15	Layer	2	Natural Gravel	1	9
16	Fill	3	Upper fill of pit [18]	3	*
17	Fill	3	Primary fill of pit [18]	3	*
18	Cut	3	C17th square-edged pit	3	*
19	Fill	3	Waterlogged backfill around [23]	3	*
20	Cut	3	Linear cut for C17th timber drain [23]	3	*
21	Fill	3	Backfill over timber drain [23]	3	*
22	Fill	3	Upper fill of [20]	3	*
23	Timber	3	C17th hollowed timber drain	3	*
24	Cut	3	Linear feature	5	*
25	Fill	3	Dark C18th fill of [24]	5	*
26	Fill	4	Silty fill of [27]	2	*
27	Cut	4	Tree throw	2	*
28	Fill	4	Loose dark fill of [29]	5	*
29	Cut	4	C19th pit	5	*
30	Fill	4	Loose dark fill of [31]	5	*
31	Cut	4	C19th linear feature	5	*
32	Fill	4	Loose dark fill of [29]	5	*
33	Cut	4	C19th linear feature	5	*
34	Fill	3	Pale sandy fill of [35]	3	*
35	Cut	3	Shallow medieval ditch	3	*
36	Layer	3	Natural sand	1	*
37	Fill	3	Loose dark fill of pit [39]	5	*
38	Timber	3	Timber lining of rectangular pit	5	*
39	Cut	3	Cut for tank [38]	5	*
40	Fill	3	Fill of [41]	2	*
41	Cut	3	Sub-rectangular feature	2	*
42	Fill	3	Fill of [43]	2	*
43	Cut	3	Early post medieval SW-NE ditch	2	*
44	Fill	3	Dark clinker-rich fill of [45]	5	*
45	Cut	3	19th Century N-S linear feature	5	*
46	Layer	3	19th Century garden soil	4	2, 12
47	Layer	3	Subsoil	2	*
48	Masonry	3	Brick wall of cess pit	5	*
49	Cut	3	Square cut for [48]	5	*
50	Fill	4	Dark silty fill of [51]	5	*

Context	Type	Trench	Description	Phase	Same As
51	Cut	4	19th Century oval feature	5	*
52	Fill	4	Pale silty fill of [53]	2	*
53	Cut	4	Tree throw	2	*
54	Layer	4	Modern Overburden	6	1
55	Layer	4	19th Century plough soil	5	*
56	Layer	4	Sub soil	2	13, 47
57	Layer	4	Natural sand	1	*

APPENDIX 3: THE POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE

By Chris Jarrett

The site produced a total of sixteen sherds of pottery from eleven contexts and none is unstratified. Three sherds of the pottery are medieval and range in date to between 1080-1400. The sixteen sherds of post-medieval pottery are dated to between the 16th and 19th centuries. All the pottery is fragmentary with no complete profiles represented. Two sherds of medieval pottery are abraded showing secondary or tertiary deposition, whilst other sherds were probably deposited soon after breakage. Table 1 shows the contexts containing pottery and for each deposit the number of sherds present, the date range of all the pottery types present and the latest ceramic type, and a spot date for the deposition of pottery in that context.

The pottery types fit within the ceramic sequence for the London area and no unusual forms are represented except for the ear of a pig from a large figurine in Green-glazed Creamware (CREA GRN), dated 1760-1880. The potential of the pottery is to date the deposits they were found in. No vessels merit illustration and no further analysis are recommended on the assemblage.

Context	Number of sherds	Date range of pottery types	Latest pottery type date range	Spot date
[2]	1	1760-1880	1760-1880	1760-1880
[4]	1	1630-1680	1630-1680	1630-1680
[10]	1	1800-1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
[11]	1	1080-1350	1080-1350	1080-1350
[16]	1	1550-1700	1550-1700	1550-1700
[17]	1	1580-1800	1580-1800	1580-1800
[21]	2	1630-1800	1630-1800	1630-1700
[22]	3	1580-1800	1630-1800	1630-1700
[34]	2	1080-1900	1580-1900	1580-1900
[42]	1	1480-1600	1480-1600	1480-1600
[44]	2	1580-1800	1580-1800	1580-1800

Table 1. WPV 05. Contexts containing pottery showing the number of sherds present, the date range of all the pottery, the latest ceramic's date range and a spot date for the deposition of the pottery.

APPENDIX 4: ASSESSMENT OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS

By John Brown

1.0 QUANTITY AND CONDITION

- 1.1 Total No. Assessed boxes: 1
Total No. Assessed contexts producing Building material:
Total Count: 23
Total Weight kg: 2580
Total No. Complete pieces: N/A
Total No. Masonry Samples: N/A

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The majority of the material assessed consisted of medieval/post-medieval/ ceramic building materials. A very small assemblage of Roman material was also represented. The material was largely residual in nature, and not very informative as a result. Materials of different periods and forms are discussed below. Fabrics that appear both in Medieval and Post Medieval forms are described in the first instance and noted in the second. The phase discussion follows the excavator's phasing where possible.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The building materials were examined using the London system of fabric classification. Examples and descriptions of the fabrics can be found in the archives of PCA and/or the Museum of London.
- 3.2 Quantification of items was undertaken and the data recorded and entered onto a computer database (Microsoft Access 2000). After analysis common fabric types were discarded, with a type sample kept for archive. Unusual pieces or uncommon fabrics were also kept for archive.

4.0 BUILDING MATERIAL TYPES

- 4.1 Fabrics and forms are tabulated below and shown in order of period and occurrence. Roman CBM forms follow Brodrigg (1987). Medieval and post-medieval forms follow the Museum of London DUA guide to identifying ceramic building material.

Period	Source	Fabric	Form	Description
ROM	Local London fabric group 2815	3006	TEG	Tegula
MED	Local (early) London clay sources	2273	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
MED	Black iron oxide clay sources	2587	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
MEDPMED	Uncertain Source	3216	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
MEDPMED	Post-Roman Unknown	3498	BW	Wirecut/machine made brick
MEDPMED	Local London clay sources	2271	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
MEDPMED	Black iron oxide clay	3094	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)

Period	Source	Fabric	Form	Description
	sources			
MEDPMED	Black iron oxide clay sources	3090	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
TRANS	Local 'Tudor' type red brick	3065	B	Brick (uncertain form)
TRANS	Local 'Tudor' type red brick	3046	B	Brick (uncertain form)
TRANS	Local 'Tudor' type red brick	3033	B	Brick (uncertain form)
PMED	Local London clay sources	2276	TP	Peg tile, roof
PMED	Uncertain Source	wpv05/01	KF	Kiln furniture

4.2 *Uncommon fabrics/forms*

Two fragments of portable kiln lining (fabric wpv05/01) were recovered from [4], indicating a likelihood of industrial processes taking place onsite. In form the lining is curved, rather like a ridge tile on end, with moulding sand on the interior and knife-trimmed long edges. The fabric is a red, hard firing sandy fabric similar to brick fabric 3046.

5.0 DISTRIBUTION

5.1 One fragment of a residual Roman tegula in local London fabric 3006 indicates possible Roman activity in the vicinity. However the majority of the material comprised of residual medieval roof tile fabrics listed above, one or two pieces with splash-glazed surfaces, a typical feature of 13th to 15th century medieval tiles. A few fragments of tile were probably from the transitional period, and some small fragments of pre-1700 type bricks also indicate continuing occupation through to the post-medieval period. Several peg tiles in local post-medieval fabrics represent continuing occupation.

6.0 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

6.1 The assemblage is of low significance regionally and nationally, and of fairly low significance locally. The assemblage is of limited potential, given the small size of the assemblage and the residual nature of much of the material.

7.0 RESEARCH AIMS

7.1 Research aims were not available for this report.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

8.1 No further work is recommended on this material

9.0 DATE RANGES

9.1 The **Fabric ED/LD** compares the earliest start date and the latest end date for CBM fabrics within the context. The **TPQ date** shows the date after which the latest fabrics in the context were produced. The **Form ED/LD** compares the latest start date and earliest end date for CBM forms in a context (note that if residual material appears in

a context contradictions will be apparent in start and end dates of this field). The **DEP ED/LD** is the suggested date of deposition for the materials in the context. Also noted is the **Size** (number of sherds) and **Weight** (grams) of each context. Groups are determined as small (1-30 sherds), medium (31-100 sherds), large (over 100 sherds), very large (over 10 boxes).

9.2 CBM by context with size/weight and date ranges

Context	Mas	Size	Weight	Fabric ED	Fabric LD	TPQ Date	Form ED	Form LD	DEP ED	DEP LD	R	I
3	No	2	124	1135	1700	1450			1450	1700	Yes	No
4	No	2	1234	1540	1900	1540	1700	1900	1700	1900	No	No
16	No	8	216	1180	1900	1480	1350	1350	1480	1900	Yes	No
17	No	3	520	1450	1900	1480			1480	1900	Yes	No
19	No	1	44	1480	1900	1480	1480	1650	1480	1650	No	No
21	No	3	280	1180	1800	1200	1540	1540	1540	1800	Yes	No
22	No	1	36	1100	1900	1100	1900	2000	1900	1950	No	Yes
34	No	1	26	1180	1800	1180	1180	1350	1180	1350	Yes	No
42	No	1	20	1450	1700	1450			1450	1700	Yes	No
56	No	1	80	50	160	50			50	160	Yes	No

[MAS] masonry feature [I] Contains intrusive material [R] Contains Residual material

10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brodribb G, 1987, *Roman Brick and Tile*. Alan Sutton Publishing, Gloucester.

APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSEMBLAGE

By Chris Jarrett

An assemblage of eight fragments of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site in four contexts and none are unstratified. Two of the three clay tobacco pipe bowls are damaged but not abraded and therefore deposited soon after breakage. There are five stems and the three bowls are single examples of the spurred AO15 type, dated 1660-80, an AO22 bowl dated 1680-1710, but intermediate in size with the earlier AO13 bowl, and a single OS10 bowl dated 1700-40. The latter bowl is also marked WB but for this period there are a number of known possible pipe makers with these initials, none being particularly local (Oswald 1975, 132). Table 1 shows the distribution of the clay tobacco pipes on the site and contexts containing only stems are spot dated 1580-1910.

The clay tobacco pipes are unremarkable and fit within the typology for London. They do have the potential to date the contexts they were found in, but none merit illustration or further analysis.

Context	Number of fragments	Date range of clay tobacco pipes	Latest clay tobacco pipe	Spot date
[3]	4	1680-1740	1700-1740	1700-1710
[7]	1			1580-1910
[17]	2			1580-1910
[44]	1	1660-1680	1660-1680	1660-1680

Table 1. WPV 01. Distribution of clay tobacco pipes showing the number of fragments, the date range of the bowl types, the latest tobacco pipe shape and a spot date for each context.

Bibliography

Oswald, A. (1975). *Clay pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports, British series, No.14.

APPENDIX 6

Oasis Online Form

Project details

Project name	Wansworth Phoenix Vauxhall Garage, East Hill, Wandsworth
Short description of the project	Four evaluation trenches revealed the northern edge of the Hackney gravel river terrace. Three undated features may have prehistoric origins, but produced no cultural material. To the west of the site, several intercutting 17th Century features were found including drainage ditches, a cesspit and a hollowed timber drain. 18th Century ploughing and 19th Century cut features were also uncovered.
Project dates	Start: 16-08-2005 End: 25-08-2005
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WPV 05 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	HOLLOW Uncertain
Monument type	CESS PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAINAGE DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	WATER PIPE Post Medieval
Monument type	TERRACE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLAKE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	ROOF TILE Roman
Significant Finds	DISH Medieval
Significant Finds	ROOF TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	DISH Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England
Site location GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH WANDSWORTH Wandsworth Phoenix Vauxhall Garage, Eat Hill, Wandsworth
Postcode SW18 2HZ
Study area 3600.00 Square metres
National grid reference TQ 2643 7486 Point
Height OD Min: 17.30m Max: 19.11m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator CgMs Consultants Ltd
Project design originator Duncan Hawkins
Project director/manager Tim Bradley
Project supervisor Fiona Keith-Lucas
Sponsor or funding body Laing Homes South West Thames

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC
Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient LAARC
Digital Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked

	stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Database', 'Spreadsheets', 'Survey', 'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Environmental', 'Glass', 'Stratigraphic', 'Survey', 'Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Correspondence', 'Diary', 'Matrices', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey', 'Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Wandsworth Phoenix Vauxhall Garage, East Hill, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW18
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