

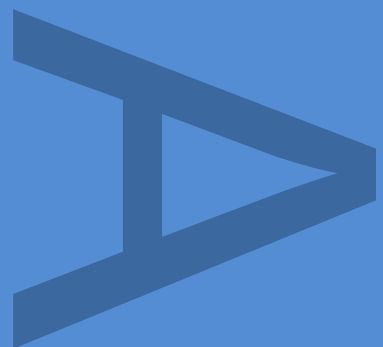
**102-104 WANDSWORTH HIGH  
STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF  
WANDSWORTH, SW18 1HL**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PCA REPORT NO: R11566**

**SITE CODE: WND13**

**NOVEMBER 2013**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

102-104 WANDSWORTH HIGH STREET, LONDON  
BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### Quality Control

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**102-104 WANDSWORTH HIGH STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH,  
SW18 1HL**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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**Site Code:** WND13

**Local Planning Authority:** London Borough of Wandsworth

**Central National Grid Reference:** TQ 2531 7478

**Written and Researched by:** Neil Hawkins

**Project Manager:** Tim Bradley

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, November 2013

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**November 2013**

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## **1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological investigation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 102-104 Wandsworth High Street, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW18 1HL (Figure 1). The fieldwork comprised an evaluation conducted between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> October 2013, for Allenbuild Limited South East.
- 1.2 Two evaluation trenches were excavated, and demonstrated that naturally deposited sands and gravels were present on site between 4.39m OD and 3.95m OD which represented the natural Kempton Park Terrace gravel as illustrated on the British Geological Survey Sheet for the area (Sheet 270 North London).
- 1.3 The earliest archaeological deposit encountered was a layer of ploughsoil which sealed natural deposits in Trench 1, suggested to date to the late medieval or post-medieval period. Sealing the ploughsoil was a layer of made ground through which was cut a 19<sup>th</sup> century sub-basement. Two brick walls and a connecting floor surface defined this structure, which is likely to represent an outbuilding associated with buildings known to have fronted onto Wandsworth High Street during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The walls were composed of re-used early post-medieval brick fabrics and Flemish floor tiles which may originally have been associated with local townhouses in the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century known to have been extant in the area. This 19<sup>th</sup> century sub-basement was backfilled and then sealed by a series of 20<sup>th</sup> century deposits most likely associated with the construction of the buildings still extant on the site.
- 1.4 Evaluation Trench 2 recorded only modern deposits to a depth of 1.20m and 1.70m below ground level. At this depth the modern deposits truncated the underlying natural stratigraphy. These deposits were likely to be associated with the construction of the buildings still extant on the site during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This illustrates that any potentially underlying archaeological deposits or features were truncated within the footprint of the extant building. External to the building footprint an undisturbed stratigraphic sequence was recorded as characterised by evaluation Trench 1.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 102-104 Wandsworth High Street, SW18 1HL in the London Borough of Wandsworth by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> October 2013. The site is located at National Grid Reference TQ 2531 7478 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site is a sub-rectangular shaped plot, covering approximately 1,100m<sup>2</sup>. It is bounded to the east and west by two to three storey buildings with commercial fronts and rear service yards. To the north the site is bounded by the rear gardens of properties facing Armory Way, which stands at four storeys in height. Planning permission has been granted by the London Borough of Wandsworth for the redevelopment of the site. The London Borough of Wandsworth advised that an archaeological evaluation is required so as to inform the determination of the planning application.
- 2.3 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Paw Jorgensen and Neil Hawkins and the project management of Tim Bradley. This report was written by Neil Hawkins. The archaeological work was commissioned by Allenbuild Limited South East and the project was monitored by Mark Stevenson, English Heritage, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth.
- 2.4 The site was recorded using the unique site code WND13, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Policy: National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

- 3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued National Planning Policy Framework (superseding Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5): Planning for the Historic Environment) which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains. The conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is one of the Core Principles underlying the NPPF. In Section 12 “Conserving and enhancing the historic environment”, page 30 paragraph 128 it states:

*In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations. The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan, published February 2004. It includes the following policy of relevance to archaeology within central London:

#### *Policy 4B.15 Archaeology*

*4.2.1 The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and Boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London’s archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their UDPs for protecting scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological assets within their area.*

#### **3.2 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Wandsworth**

- 3.2.1 The site is located within the Wandsworth Town Conservation Area (sub-area 1 “Town Centre Core Area”) and within a designated Area of Archaeological Potential (AAP). As such, the proposed development is subject to the Council’s Archaeology Policies.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series Sheet 270 (South London) indicates that the site is underlain by a superficial drift deposit of alluvium, described as 'Clay, Silty, Peaty, Sandy of the Wandle Valley to the east'. The western limit of the site lies on the approximate boundary of the alluvium with the edge of the Kempton Park River Terrace gravels, described as sand and gravel. The evaluation trenches both recorded the Kempton Park River Terrace gravel at the base of the excavations. Below this the solid geology of the site is comprised of London Clay deposits forming the London Basin.
- 4.2 The site lies within the Wandle Valley with the River Wandle itself lying c. 125m to the east. The topography slopes slightly from the west to east towards the River Wandle at a general height of c. 5.81m OD.



## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 The following text has been summarised from the site-specific Statement of Heritage Significance and Impact previously compiled for the site (Waterman Energy, Environment & Design Limited 2012). Compilation of the text included an examination of all archaeological entries in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) within a 600m radius of the site, with reference to other archaeological, documentary, and cartographic sources.

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

- 5.2.1 An archaeological evaluation at 66-84 Bridge Road uncovered a number of late Mesolithic/early Neolithic flint tools re-deposited in a medieval feature. A number of other findspots in the vicinity provided evidence of prehistoric activity; scrapers and flakes were recovered from Fairfield Street, a small spearhead was found during the rebuilding of the Ram Brewery, flint tools including scrapers were found north of Frogmore Street, a dagger blade was also recovered on the High Street near the River Wandle and two flakes were found immediately adjacent to the site itself.

### **5.3 Roman**

- 5.3.1 Little evidence for activity during the Roman period has been recorded within the area of the site. The scant evidence includes; a coin of Trajan, a greyware bottle found in Fairfield Street, a bronze spoon and a bronze knife found close to the crossing of Wandsworth High Street over the River Wandle.

### **5.4 Anglo-Saxon**

- 5.4.1 Wandsworth is first mentioned in 693 AD as *Wendles wurd* in the *Cartularium Saxonium*. In 1067 the *Index to the Charters and Rolls in the British Museum* mentions it as *Wand(el)esorde* and again is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Wendlesorde*. The River Wandle is thought to be named after the Saxon 'Wendle'. This documentary and etymological evidence strongly suggests that Wandsworth village has a Saxon origin.
- 5.4.2 Despite this compelling documentary evidence for Saxon occupation, very little archaeological evidence for activity dating to the Anglo-Saxon period was recorded in the vicinity of the site. Only evidence at Point Pleasant records Saxon activity.

### **5.5 Medieval**

- 5.5.1 As discussed above the area of the site may have been located within a settlement from at least

the Saxon period. The area of Wandsworth also features in documentary evidence from the medieval period; two mentions in the *Pipe Rolls* of 1185 and 1195 as *Wendleswurda* and *Wandleswurde* respectively. This is a reference to its location adjacent to the River Wandle, along with *wurd* or *word* which means 'enclosure'. The area of Wandsworth was a known industrial area during the medieval period due to the presence of the River Wandle. The waters of the river were used for a number of industries, including calico-bleaching and hat-making, from as early as the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Weinreb, Hibbert, Keay and Keay 2008).

- 5.5.2 A number of entries on the GLHER within the vicinity of the site recorded evidence for medieval activity. An archaeological evaluation off Putney Bridge Road recorded a single sherd of 11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> century pottery sealed by a possible late medieval or post-medieval ploughsoil horizon. Three medieval pottery sherds were also recovered from St Josephs Primary School, off Putney Bridge Road. Archaeological excavation at the Arndale Shopping Centre recorded evidence of grazing during the medieval period. A late medieval rubbish dump was uncovered at the site of the Stimpson Building/Wandle Bridge.

## **5.6 Post-Medieval**

- 5.6.1 The area of Wandsworth continued to be a focus for industrial activity due to its proximity to the River Wandle. This included a number of mills associated with various industries along with Brewing. The area also attracted wealthy businessmen to settle there in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, building large houses near what is now Wandsworth Common (ibid).
- 5.6.2 A considerable amount of evidence has been recorded for post-medieval activity in the vicinity of the site. An archaeological evaluation at 5 Church Row recorded evidence of a riverside revetment along with the remains of two buildings, one dating to the 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century and the other dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Archaeological evaluations at St Josephs Primary School, 177 High Street and 35 West Hill all recorded post-medieval rubbish pits. An evaluation at Buckhold Road recorded post-medieval boundary ditches, an 18<sup>th</sup> century boat house along with revetted watercourses of contemporary date. An evaluation at the site of the Stimpsons Buildings/Wandle Bridge recorded foundation piles interpreted as forming part of a landing stage which was sealed by 17<sup>th</sup> century deposits. An archaeological watching brief of the bridge over the River Wandle recorded an earlier crossing potentially dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> or early 17<sup>th</sup> century. An 18<sup>th</sup> century brick structure appeared to replace this bridge which was in turn replaced again in 1820. Documentary evidence refer to the presence of two mills on the site of the Arndale Shopping Centre from 1559. Further documentary evidence refer to a corn mill rebuilt c. 1776 by John Smeaton, which burnt down in 1926. Extensive archaeological excavations on the site of the Arndale Shopping Centre recorded evidence for these mills, interpreted as an oil mill and a corn mill. The excavations also recorded evidence for a pine plantation from the 17<sup>th</sup> century along with dumping and possible gardening.

- 5.6.3 The earliest cartographic source consulted, John Rocque's Map of 1741-45, appears to illustrate the site to be unoccupied, but possibly used as an orchard. Considerable settlement can be seen around the site in the form of the settlement of Wandsworth either side of Wandsworth High Street and the River Wandle.
- 5.6.4 The 1838 Wandsworth Tithe Map and associated apportionment illustrate the site to be occupied by a house, with a garden to the rear, fronting onto Wandsworth High Street. This property is owned by Elisabeth Luttley and occupied by Daniel Langton.
- 5.6.5 The first edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1865-73 shows considerable development around the area of the site. The site itself shows little change with only a new extension located to the back of the property identified on the Tithe Map of 1838.
- 5.6.6 The second edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1894-96 illustrates the building previously extant on the site to have been extended to the front, to the street frontage, and the rear. The map labels the building as a bank.
- 5.6.7 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1916 shows the property directly east of the site is extended and amalgamated into the bank on the site itself with a single large building being shown. The gardens to the rear appear to retain the previous property boundaries.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The proposed methodology of the archaeological evaluation was detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2013). The design allowed for the excavation of two trenches, both of which measured 10m in length by 1.8m wide.
- 6.2 Trench 1 was excavated to the specified dimensions. Due to location of Trench 2 within the extant modern building the full length could not be excavated and was excavated to a length of 8.70m. Trench 2 was also excavated in two approximate halves due to spatial constraints within the building and the storage of spoil. The eastern half of the trench was excavated and recorded before subsequently being backfilled to allow the western half of the trench to be excavated.
- 6.3 Once excavated the trenches were cleaned by archaeologists using hand-tools to allow their recording, and the investigation of exposed features. Both trenches were dug to the level of the natural geology so as to provide a full stratigraphic profile for the site. Features were excavated to achieve a sample of the exposed feature of at least 50%, and in some cases more to allow the retrieval of dating evidence.
- 6.4 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by MOLAS (1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 as applicable. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 6.5 A full photographic record was made during the evaluation comprising black and white film, colour slide and digital formats. A digital photographic archive was maintained during the course of the watching brief.
- 6.6 The completed archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the allocated site code WND13.

## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Natural**

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded within both evaluation trenches was the natural sands and gravels, contexts [10] and [16]. The natural deposits varied somewhat between the two evaluation trenches. Context [10], within Trench 1, consisted of a loose mid yellowish orange sandy gravel. In contrast context [16], within Trench 2, was composed of a loose gravelly fine sand. Trench 1 also encountered a gravelly sand subsoil interface deposit, [9], sealing the natural sands and gravels. This deposit was 0.15m thick and was recorded consistently at 4.54m OD.
- 7.1.2 In Trench 1 these natural deposits were recorded consistently at 4.39m OD and in Trench 2 they were recorded at a highest level of 4.25m OD to the east sloping down to 3.95m OD to the west. This slope did not represent the natural topography and was a consequence of modern truncation.
- 7.1.3 The natural deposits recorded in both evaluation trenches are consistent with the underlying geology as described by the British Geological Survey as Alluvium drift deposits and Kempton Park Terrace gravels.

### **7.2 Phase 2: Undated Ploughsoil**

- 7.2.1 Sealing the subsoil in Trench 1 was a layer of ploughsoil, [8]. This deposit ran throughout the trench, being partially truncated by the 19<sup>th</sup> century sub-basement. This deposit was recorded at 4.92m OD and had a maximum thickness of 0.40m. This layer contained virtually no cultural material with only infrequent ceramic building material and chalk inclusions being noted. The layer remained undated as no diagnostic artefacts were recovered from it. It seems likely, however, that this ploughsoil horizon relates to either the late medieval or post-medieval period when such pastoral or agricultural activities would have been undertaken. Indeed other archaeological investigations in the area recorded ploughsoil deposits interpreted as being late medieval or post-medieval in date (Waterman Energy, Environment & Design Limited 2012).

### **7.3 Phase 3: 19<sup>th</sup> Century**

- 7.3.1 Sealing the undated ploughsoil deposit [8] in Trench 1 was a layer of made ground, [7]. This deposit was recorded at 5.20m OD and was 0.27m thick. Only a limited area of this deposit survived within the trench and this yielded no dateable material. Stratigraphically it was cut by a 19<sup>th</sup> century sub-basement and sealed a ploughsoil of possible late medieval or post-medieval date. Therefore this deposit may date to the later post-medieval period.
- 7.3.2 Cutting through made ground deposit [7] was a shallow sub-basement of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. This was represented by two parallel brick walls, contexts [5] and [6], running north-south through the trench. The walls survived to a height of 0.37m high, four courses of brickwork, and were

recorded at a general height of 5.20m OD. The interior area of the sub-basement between the two walls measured c. 5.30m. In the base of the cut for this sub-basement was a thin deposit of silty sand, context [4], used as a bedding for floor surface [3], laid directly upon it. Surface [3] was 0.04m thick and was located consistently at 4.95m OD. This surface was composed of a very hard green-brown calcareous mortar, of a type patented during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which was backed with post great fire brick (Appendix 3). The brick walls were composed of early poorly made red post-medieval bricks (fabrics 3033 and 3031) along with plain glazed Flemish Floor Tile (ibid). These forms are typical of early post-medieval construction materials but here had clearly been re-used at least once due to the presence of two mortar types, the latest of which was a hard grey calcareous mortar typical of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The combined components of the sub-basement were indicative of a 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

- 7.3.3 Sealing floor surface [3] were two deposits, contexts [2] and [1], which represented backfilling of the sub-basement. These two deposits were recorded at a highest level of 5.20m OD and had a combined thickness of 0.25m. Both deposits contained frequent 19<sup>th</sup> century tile and brick rubble fragments suggesting they represented demolition material from the structure in-filled into it post-use.

#### **7.4 Phase 4: Modern**

- 7.4.1 Sealing the 19<sup>th</sup> century sub-basement in Trench 1 was a layer of modern levelling overlain by tarmac, representing the modern ground surface. These modern deposits had an overall thickness of 0.76m and were recorded at a highest level of 5.93m OD, the modern ground level.
- 7.4.2 Sealing the natural deposits, [16], in Trench 2 was an extensive sequence of modern deposits. This extensive sequence had an overall thickness between 1.20m and 1.70m. The stratigraphically earliest of these deposits consisted of a re-deposited gravel which became thicker from east to west. Modern metal re-bar was recording within this deposit. This layer was sealed by a series of further silty clay levelling deposits, contexts [14], [13] and [12] which were then overlain by an extensive rubble levelling deposit upon which the modern concrete slab was installed. This concrete slab was recorded at 5.67m OD and represented the floor surface of the interior of the extant building.



*Plate 1: Trench 1, 1m scale facing west.*





*Plate 2: 19<sup>th</sup> century brick wall [6] in Trench 1, 1m scale facing west.*





*Plate 3: Eastern half of Trench 2, facing northeast.*



*Plate 4: Western half of Trench 2, facing west.*

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The research questions identified in the evaluation WSI (Bradley 2013) were:

- .1 *To determine the natural topography of the site.*
- .2 *To determine the geoarchaeological sequence at the site.*
- .3 *To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, whether settled occupation or artefact scatters/residual finds as identified immediately to the east.*
- .4 *To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity on the site.*
- .5 *To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity on the site.*
- .6 *To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.*
- .7 *To establish the nature, date and survival or activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.*
- .8 *To establish the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.*

8.2 The archaeological evaluation demonstrated that natural sands and gravels were present on the site in Trench 1 at 4.39m OD and in Trench 2 between 4.25m OD and 3.95m OD. The height of the natural deposits in Trench 1 were a true height whereas the height in Trench 2 was an artificial one as the natural stratum had been horizontally truncated by modern development. Despite a variation in the natural deposits encountered in the two trenches they both represent the Kempton Park Terrace gravel formation. The British Geological Survey suggests the site to be located in the alluvium on the edge of the gravel terrace. The findings of the evaluation trenches suggest that the gravel terrace may encroach further to the east than suggested by the British Geological Survey.

8.3 No evidence was recorded during the evaluation for prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity at the site.

8.4 Sealing natural deposits in Trench 1 was a layer of ploughsoil. This horizon was undated, however it is suggested that this deposit relates to the later medieval or post-medieval period. As already stated, similar ploughsoil horizons have been recorded elsewhere in the area during previous archaeological work where it was also suggested to potentially date to the late medieval or post-medieval period (Waterman Energy, Environment & Design Limited 2012).

8.5 The presence of a subsoil and ploughsoil horizon surviving throughout Trench 1 illustrates the lack of modern disturbance to this area of the site. In contrast Trench 2 illustrated complete

truncation down into the underlying natural deposits. This clearly occurred during the construction of the extant building within which Trench 2 was located. This therefore would have had a severe impact on any potentially underlying archaeological features or deposits.

- 8.6 The remains of a shallow sub-basement of a building were located in Trench 1, dated to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Two short lengths of the walls and a floor surface survived. Interestingly the two walls were composed of an earlier brick fabric type; early poorly made red post-medieval bricks (Appendix 3). Also recovered from the walls were plain glazed Flemish Floor Tiles. Both the bricks and the floor tiles are described as typical of early post-medieval construction materials. Here, however, they had clearly been re-used with two mortar types being present, the latter of which was a hard grey calcareous mortar typical of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The flooring was of a type patented in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, confirming this date for the structure. Clearly then some recycling had occurred and the possibility exists that the brickwork re-used within this structure may have originated from one of the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century townhouses known to have been extant in the local area.
- 8.7 Cartographic evidence illustrates the various buildings located on the site during the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Waterman Energy, Environment & Design Limited 2012). However, the remains recorded within Trench 1 do not equate precisely to these structures, instead apparently lying just to the east of extant buildings. It is likely that the smaller size of these walls may reflect an outbuilding, which may not have been illustrated on the various cartographic sources.
- 8.8 The evaluation trenches demonstrated that outside the footprint of the extant modern buildings an intact depositional sequence survived, including a late medieval or post-medieval ploughsoil, sealing natural deposits. This indicated that any potential archaeological features would have survived in this area of the site, although no features pre-dating this horizon were encountered within Trench 1. Trench 2 exclusively recorded considerable modern deposits, most likely relating to the construction of the extant modern buildings.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank someone of Allenbuild Limited South East for commissioning the work. Thanks are also due to Mark Stevenson, English Heritage Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth, for monitoring the site.
- 9.2 The author would also like to thank Tim Bradley for his project management and editing, Hayley Baxter for the CAD illustrations and Richard Archer for the survey work. Thanks are also due to Chris Cooper for the logistics and Paw Jorgensen for initiating the fieldwork.

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

| Context No | Sect/elev No | Phase | Type    | Description                   | Trench   | High | Low  | notes  |
|------------|--------------|-------|---------|-------------------------------|----------|------|------|--|
| 1          | 1            | 3     | Fill    | Backfill of sub-basement [11] | Trench 1 | 5.20 |      | Backfill of 19 <sup>th</sup> century sub-basement [11]                     |
| 2          | 1            | 3     | Fill    | Backfill of sub-basement [11] | Trench 1 | 5.05 |      | Backfill of 19 <sup>th</sup> century sub-basement [11]                     |
| 3          | 1            | 3     | Surface | Mortar surface                | Trench 1 | 4.95 |      | Mortar surface of 19 <sup>th</sup> century sub-basement [11]               |
| 4          | 1            | 3     | Layer   | Bedding layer                 | Trench 1 | 4.93 |      | Bedding layer for mortar surface [3]                                       |
| 5          | 1            | 3     | Masonry | Brick wall                    | Trench 1 | 5.20 |      | North-south brick wall, part of 19 <sup>th</sup> century sub-basement [11] |
| 6          | 1            | 3     | Masonry | Brick wall                    | Trench 1 | 5.20 |      | North-south brick wall, part of 19 <sup>th</sup> century sub-basement [11] |
| 7          | 1            | 3     | Layer   | Made ground                   | Trench 1 | 5.20 |      | ?19 <sup>th</sup> century made ground                                      |
| 8          | 1            | 2     | Layer   | Ploughsoil                    | Trench 1 | 4.92 |      | Undated ploughsoil probably of post-medieval date                          |
| 9          | 1            | 1     | Layer   | Subsoil                       | Trench 1 | 4.54 |      | Natural subsoil/interface with natural sandy-gravel                        |
| 10         | 1            | 1     | Layer   | Natural sandy-gravel          | Trench 1 | 4.39 |      | Natural sandy-gravel   |
| 11         | 1            | 3     | Cut     | Construction cut              | Trench 1 | 5.20 | 4.80 | Construction cut for 19 <sup>th</sup> century sub-basement                 |
| 12         | 2            | 4     | Layer   | Made ground                   | Trench 2 | 5.01 |      | Modern made ground   |
| 13         | 2            | 4     | Layer   | Made ground                   | Trench 2 | 4.81 |      | Modern made ground   |
| 14         | 2            | 4     | Layer   | Made ground                   | Trench 2 | 4.67 |      | Modern made ground   |
| 15         | 2            | 4     | Layer   | Made ground                   | Trench 2 | 4.52 |      | Modern made ground   |
| 16         | 2            | 1     | Layer   | Natural sand                  | Trench 2 | 4.25 | 3.95 | Natural sands  |

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## APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-162992

### Project details

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Project name                           | An Archaeological evaluation at 102-104 Wandsworth High Street, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW18 1HL   |
| Short description of the project       | An Archaeological evaluation at 102-104 Wandsworth High Street, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW18 1HL. Two trenches recorded natural sands and gravels. Trench 1 recorded an undated ploughsoil sealing the natural deposits, probably of post-medieval date. This was sealed by made ground into which was cut a 19th century sub-basement overlain by modern deposits. Trench 2 exclusively recorded modern deposits, most likely associated with the extant 20th century building within which the trench was located. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 08-10-2013 End: 16-10-2013  |
| Previous/future work                   | No / No  |
| Any associated project reference codes | WND 13 - Sitecode  |
| Type of project                        | Field evaluation   |
| Site status                            | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area   |
| Current Land use                       | Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices  |
| Monument type                          | BRICK WALL Post Medieval   |
| Monument type                          | MORTAR FLOOR Post Medieval   |
| Methods & techniques                   | "Sample Trenches"  |
| Development type                       | Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)   |
| Prompt                                 | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF  |
| Position in the planning process       | Not known / Not recorded   |

### Project location

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Country           | England   |
| Site location     | GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH WANDSWORTH 102-104 Wandsworth High Street |
| Postcode          | SW18 1HL  |
| Study area        | 1100.00 Square metres   |
| Site coordinates  | TQ 2531 7478 51 0 51 27 27 N 000 11 46 W Point                      |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 3.95m Max: 4.39m   |

### Project creators

|                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Name of Organisation      | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. |
| Project brief originator  | GLAAS                          |
| Project design originator | Tim Bradley                    |
| Project director/manager  | Tim Bradley                    |
| Project supervisor        | Neil Hawkins                   |
| Type of sponsor/funding   | Commercial Developer           |

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body

Name of  
sponsor/funding  
body Allenbuild South East Ltd

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#### Project archives

Physical Archive  
Exists? No

Digital Archive  
recipient LAARC

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Digital Media  
available "Database", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive  
recipient LAARC

Paper Media  
available "Context sheet", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

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#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological evaluation at 102-104 Wandsworth High Street, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW18 1HL

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hawkins, N.

Date 2013

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Place of issue or  
publication London

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Entered by Neil Hawkins (nhawkins@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 30 October 2013

## APPENDIX 3: BUILDING MATERIAL

### CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Kevin Hayward

WND13

| Context | Fabric                 | Form  | Size | Date range of material |      | Latest dated material |       | Spot date     | Spot date with mortar |
|---------|------------------------|---|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|-------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 3       | 3101<br>3032R          | Hard Brown Mortar<br>Flooring underneath which post great fire brick  | 3    | 1664                   | 1900 | 1664                  | 1900  | 1750-<br>1900 | 1825-<br>1900         |
| 6       | 3033;<br>3101;<br>1977 | Reused Quite poorly made unfrogged early post great fire brick; and Glazed Flemish Floor Tile Brown T1 mortar overlain by T2 hard shelley calcareous mortar | 3    | 1450                   | 1750 | 1450                  | 17550 | 1450-<br>1650 | 1800-<br>1900         |

#### Review

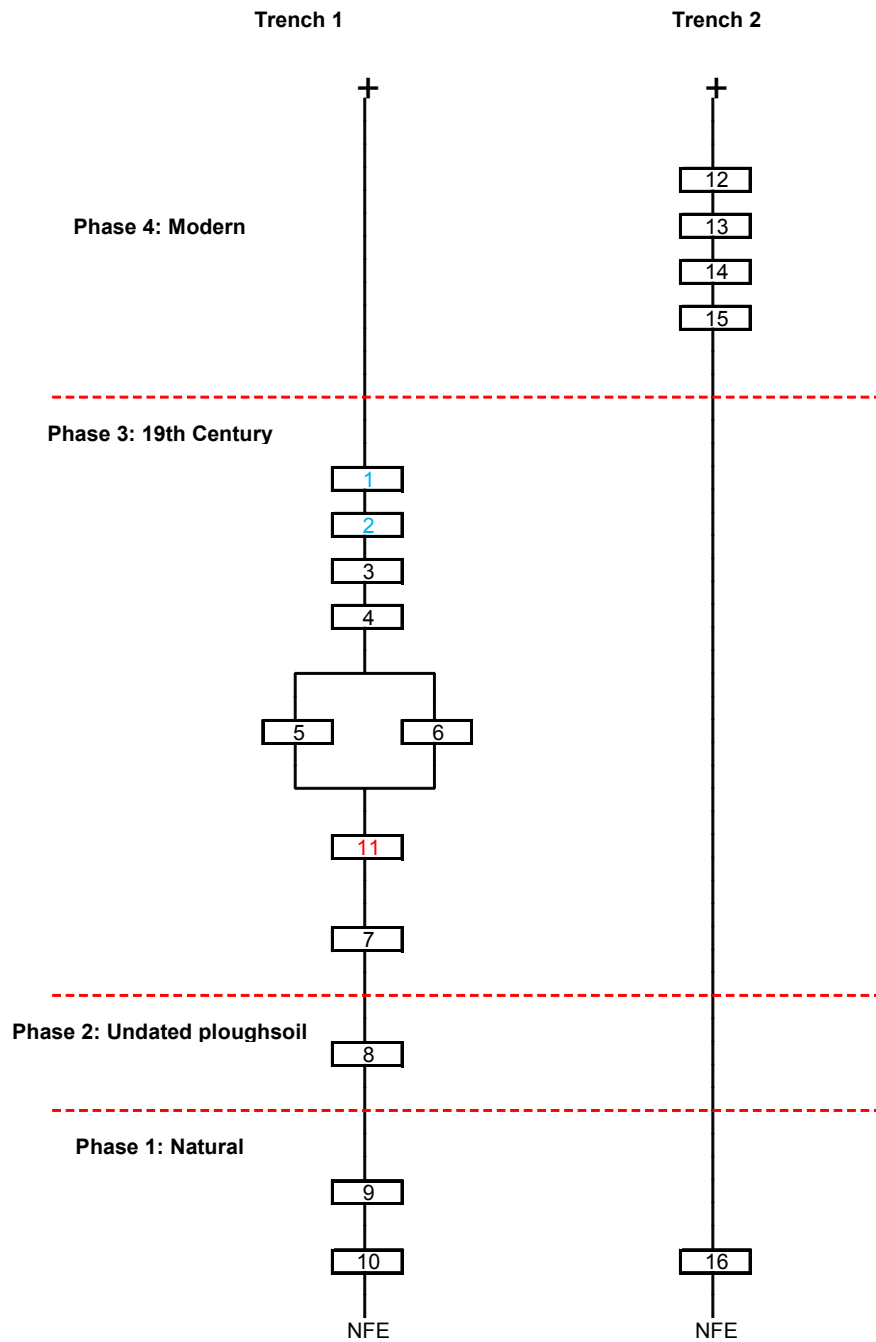
The assemblage consists of 2 whole early poorly made red post medieval bricks and one example of a plain glazed Flemish Floor Tile from [6] which are typical of early post medieval construction materials. However they have been reused on at least one occasion, the latest pointed in a hard grey calcareous mortar typical of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Most likely these would have been salvaged from one of the nearby 16<sup>th</sup> century townhouses of Wandsworth.

The flooring [3] is a very hard green-brown calcareous mortar, of a type patented during the 19<sup>th</sup> century these have been backed with post great fire brick, the most common 19<sup>th</sup> century brick type not only for the City and Westminster but also in settlements slightly further out alongside the Thames.

#### Recommendations

The mortar types are typical of 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings, although there clearly has been some salvage in [6] from a 16/17<sup>th</sup> century Wandsworth town- house due to the presence of glazed Flemish Floor Tile {1450-1600) and poorly made, relatively wide bricks. This is despite the fact that red bricks continued to be made outside the confines of the City of London (e.g. Wandsworth) after 1700. Other than an early origin for these recycled materials the building material from this site offers little more than dating evidence for 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings.

## APPENDIX 4: SITE MATRIX



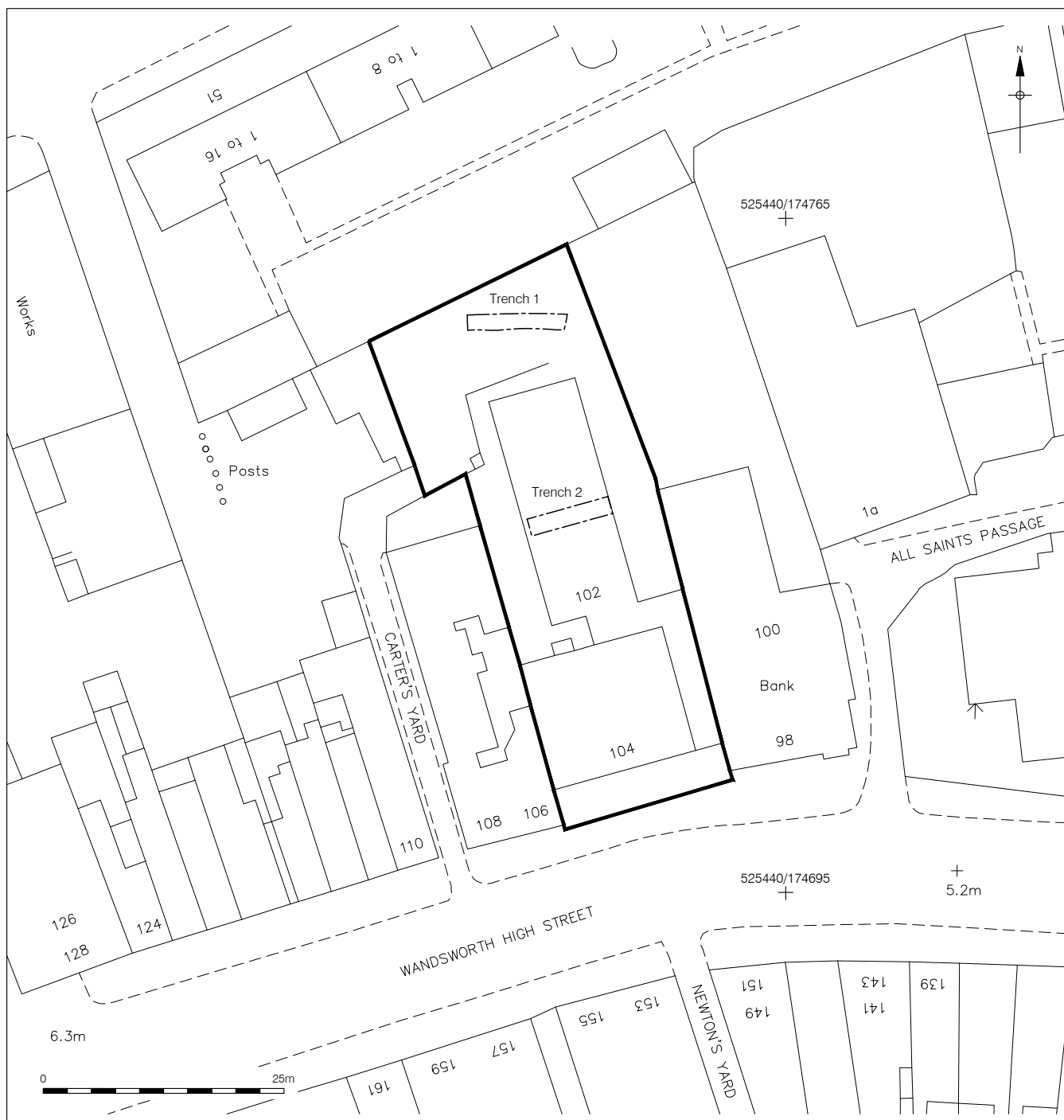


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29/10/13 HB

Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:625 at A4

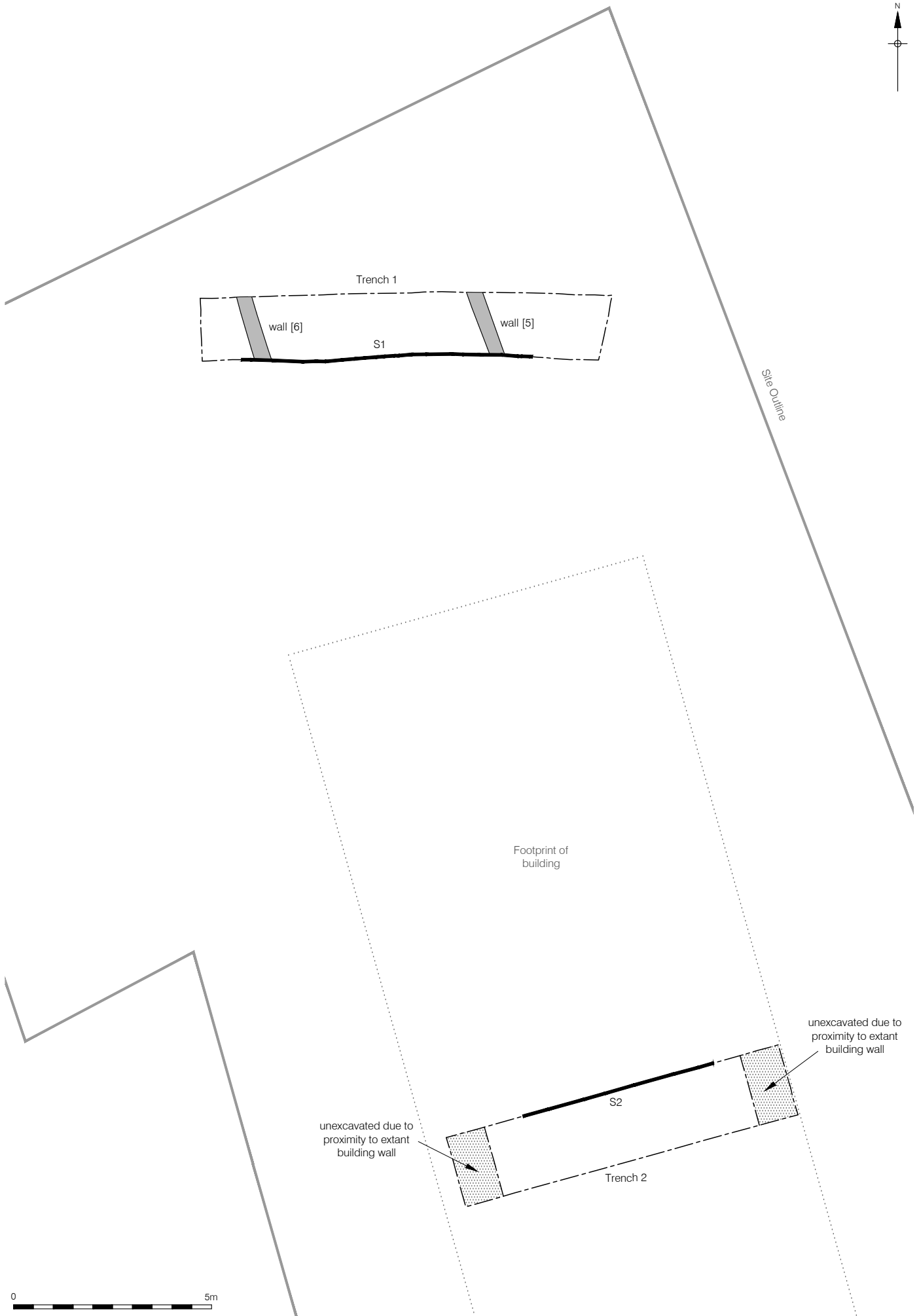
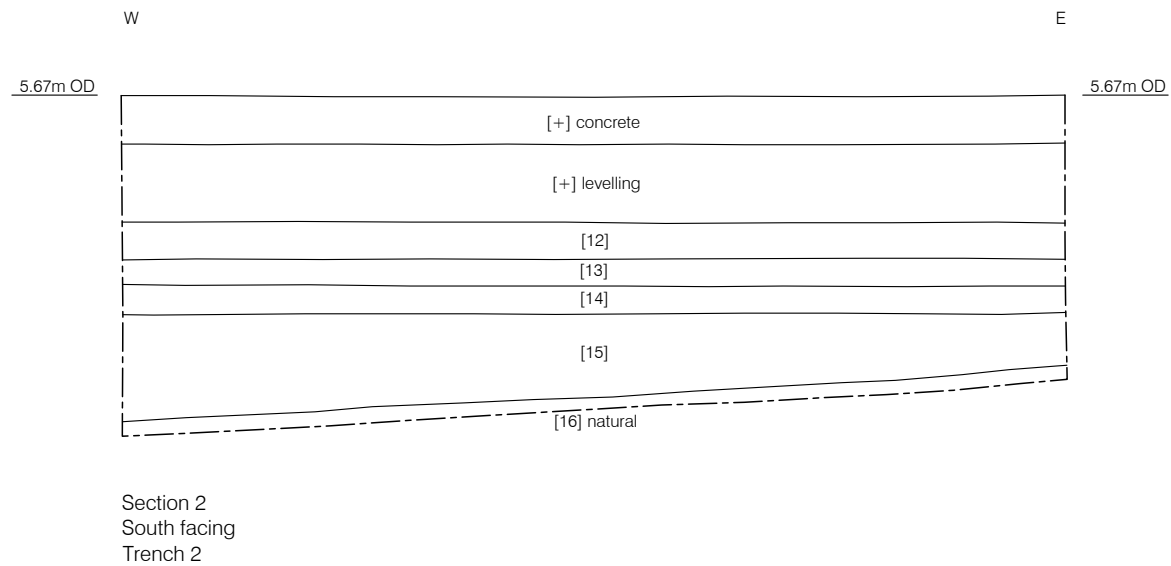
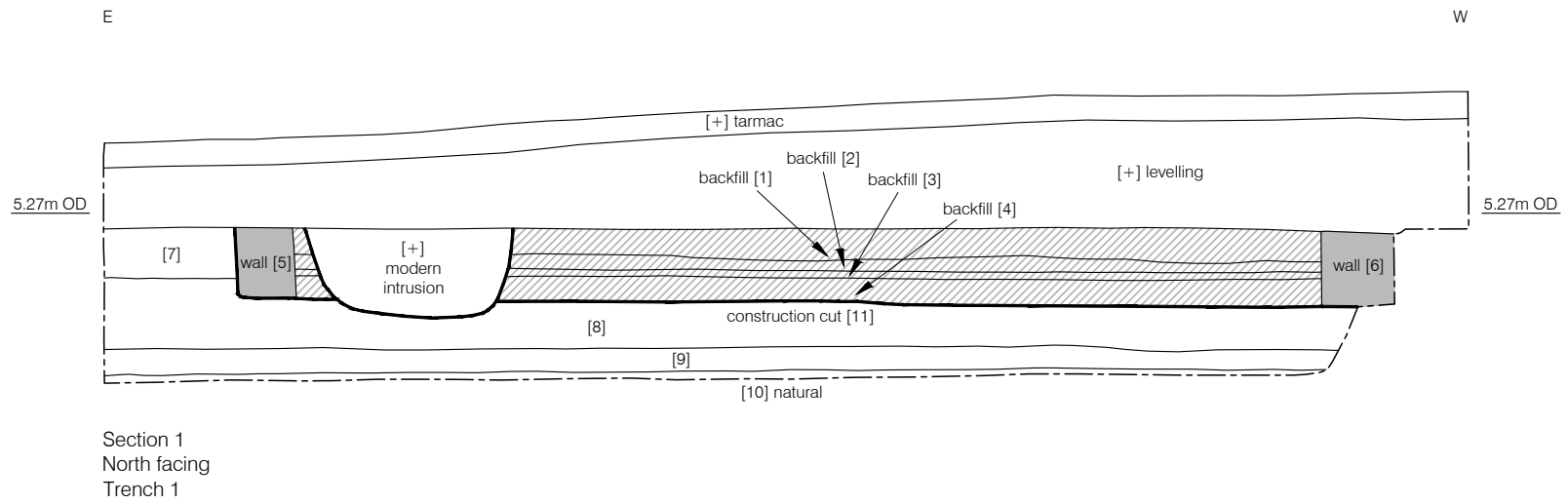


Figure 3  
Plan of Trenches 1 & 2  
1:125 at A4



# PCA

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