

**An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at 190-194 Garratt Lane,
Earlsfield, London Borough of Wandsworth**

Site Code: GAW 06

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2589 7368

**Written and Researched by Richard Humphrey
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2006**

Project Manager: Gary Brown

Commissioning Client: Dunward Properties Ltd.

**Contractor:
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London
SE4 2PD**

**Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896
E-mail: info@pre-construct.com**

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
July 2006**

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT.....	3
2	INTRODUCTION.....	4
3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	7
4	METHODOLOGY.....	8
5	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	9
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.....	10
7	CONCLUSIONS.....	20
8	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	21

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.....	5
FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATION.....	6
FIGURE 3: SECTIONS 2, 3 & 5.....	18
FIGURE 4: TRENCH DIAGRAMS 2, 3 & 5.....	19
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS.....	22
APPENDIX 2: OASIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM.....	24

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited of land at 190-194 Garratt Lane, Earlsfield, London Borough of Wandsworth.
- 1.2 Six 2m² trenches were excavated across the site to determine whether archaeological resources may be affected by works associate with the conversion of existing buioldings. In each of the trenches contractors employed by Dunward Properties had removed the concrete slab.
- 1.3 All six trenches were excavated to natural sandy-gravel deposits. Features and finds from these trenches reflected the land's prior usage from an agricultural/horticultural function in the post medieval period through to the 19th and early 20th century. No material was found from the prehistoric through to the medieval periods.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited of land at 190-194 Garratt Lane, Earlsfield, London Borough of Wandsworth in advance of construction of new residential property.
- 2.2 The evaluation was conducted between the 3rd and the 7th July 2006 and was commissioned by Dunward Properties Ltd. The work was undertaken following English Heritage (GLAAS) guidelines.¹
- 2.3 The excavations were undertaken within the buildings and workshops of 190-194 Garratt Lane which themselves are to be retained and converted for residential use. The site was bounded to the north by Kimber Lane, to the east by Garratt Lane, to the west by Lydden Grove and to the south by Eton Close (figure 1).
- 2.4 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 2589 7368
- 2.5 The site was assigned the code GAW 06.
- 2.6 The evaluation was supervised by Richard Humphrey and assisted by William Johnston and Ashley Pooley. The project was managed by Gary Brown for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

¹ English Heritage, Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, "Archaeological Guidance Papers: 1 Written Schemes of Investigation; 2 Desk-Based Assessments; 3 Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London; Archaeological Reports; 5 Evaluations", Revised June 1998.



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 1993.

Figure 1
Site Location
1:10 000



3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Archaeological and Historical Background together with the potential for the survival of remains on the site are covered in detail within the desk based assessment written by Lucy Davis, November 2005².
- 3.2 There is evidence for Palaeolithic activity in the area with isolated findspots of handaxes as well as larger lithic assemblages being recovered from within the study area. A small number of Neolithic finds were also discovered in the vicinity of the site. The archaeological potential for this period can be described as moderate.
- 3.3 The Roman period is represented by an isolated findspot to the north of the site. The potential for Roman Archaeology on the site is low.
- 3.4 Despite Wandsworth being Saxon in origin, there is a marked absence of finds dating from the Saxon to the Medieval period making the potential for archaeology on the site low.
- 3.5 Cartographic evidence shows the study area remaining largely undeveloped from the late 18th century until the end of the 19th century when the terraced buildings currently occupying the site were built. There is, however, a possibility that archaeological evidence of previous agricultural and horticultural activity remains undisturbed, making the potential for finding post-medieval archaeology on site moderate.

² An Archaeological Desktop of 190-194 Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, SW18. Lucy Davis, 2005

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation was conducted according to the method statement prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology³. The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may require further investigation.
- 4.2 All works were located within the existing structures. Ground workers contracted by the client will broke out the concrete slab and overburden with a compressor and breaker. Once each trench was reduced to the top of the archaeological horizon, or the top of the natural, whichever is higher, ground reduction ceased. A total of six trenches, each 2m², were opened across the study site (figure 2).
- 4.3 Any features identified within the trenches were then cleaned and investigated by hand. Investigation was limited to identifying the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence. This was conducted by the excavation of slots through, or by half sectioning features.
- 4.4 The features were assigned individual context numbers. Drawings were made in plan and a representative section of each trench was also made.
- 4.5 Temporary benchmarks (values 7.73m OD) were traversed onto the site from an Ordnance Survey Bench mark at the end of Lydden Road (value 8.60m OD).

³An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation at 190-194 Garratt Lane, Earlsfield, London Borough of Wandsworth, June 2005

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Currently the site usage is disused workshops, offices and premises of a coffin manufacturer. The buildings consist of three terraced buildings fronting Garratt Lane with a number of two-storey and single storey workshops to the rear.
- 5.2 The British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series Sheet 270 (South London) indicates the site lies on alluvium deposited across the flood plain of the river Wandle. These layers are known to comprise mainly clays and peats that have accumulated through the Holocene (corresponding to the archaeological periods of the Mesolithic onwards). Archaeological investigations at Strathville Road, c.600m to the south of the site, revealed Mesolithic peat filling a previous channel of the braided Wandle.
- 5.3 The proposed development is situated about 200m east of the River Wandle. It is therefore situated on the broadly level floodplain that carries this river north to the Thames. The site lies between 7.60m and 7.90m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 The following section describes of each of the trenches excavated and the deposits recorded. Ground workers employed by the client broke out six trenches, each measuring approximately 2.00m by 2.00m, using a compressor and breaker.

6.2 Trench 1

6.2.1 This trench measured approximately 2.00m by 2.00m. Beneath the concrete slab was a layer of dark grey, post-medieval demolition rubble [1] at a height of 7.57mOD, measuring 0.12m in thickness extending across the trench.

6.2.2 This was removed to reveal a layer of dark brown gravelly-sandy-silt [2], containing post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material and charcoal. The layer was 0.15m thick at a height of 7.45m OD. Through this layer were cut two modern service trenches.

6.2.3 The service trenches were assumed to be live, so excavation continued in the southern half of the trench only to avoid contact with them. Beneath [2] was a layer of friable yellow-brown silty-sand [3] at a height of 7.30m OD. This material contained very occasional traces of ceramic building material, assumed to be post-medieval in date and very little else. The layer had a thickness of 0.46m and measured 0.75m north-south and approximately 2.00m east-west.

6.2.4 A layer of natural sandy-gravel [4] sat below this at a height of 6.84m OD. No archaeological features were observed to be cut into this layer.

6.3 Trench 2

6.3.1 This trench measured approximately 2.00m by 2.00m. Directly beneath the concrete slab was a layer of modern demolition rubble consisting of red brick and broken concrete.

6.3.2 Below this was a layer of loose, dark-brown sandy-silt, [5], at a maximum height of 6.85m OD. This contained late post-medieval material such as glass, slate and iron and was most likely used as levelling material prior to the concrete being laid down. This layer was approximately 0.45m thick and extended across the entire trench.

6.3.3 Below [5] was a large east-west running ditch, [9]. Due to the depth of the ditch the feature was not fully excavated but was half-sectioned by a slot measuring 1.20m east west and 2.00m north-south. This showed the sides to be convex due to

slumping. The base of the ditch was at 6.11m OD. All three fills of the ditch contained post-medieval material.

- 6.3.4 Upper fill [6] was composed of soft, dark greyish-brown sand-silt and contained a variety of materials including occasional late post-medieval pottery, brick and slate fragments, iron fittings, animal bones, window glass and some clay pipe fragments. This was observed at a height of 6.85m OD and had a thickness of approximately 0.25m
- 6.3.5 The secondary fill, [7], consisted of soft mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, at a maximum height of 6.73m OD, with a thickness of approximately 0.45m. This fill contained occasional animal bone, unfrogged red brick as well as iron objects resembling tools and utensils, all dating from the post-medieval period.
- 6.3.6 The primary fill [8], was encountered at a maximum height of 6.43m OD. It was 0.30m thick consisting of soft brownish-grey sandy-silt, and contained early post-medieval pottery, iron objects, red unfrogged brick, animal bone and gravel.
- 6.3.7 A slot measuring 0.50m east-west was dug through the side of cut [9] in the south of the trench revealed an earlier pit cut [11] that had been heavily truncated by pit [9]. The sides were indeterminable due to the truncation, although the base, at 6.12m OD, did appear to be flat. Cut [11] was filled by [10]- a soft, brownish-yellow sandy-silt deposit containing post-medieval pottery, animal bone, clay pipe, red unfrogged brick, oyster shell and some building stone. It was seen in section (figure 3) at a maximum height of 7.24m OD. There was some slight discolouration at the base, suggestive of a very decayed lining or an organic deposit. Both these cuts represent late post medieval domestic waste pits or backfilled drainage channels.
- 6.3.8 Both [9] and [11] were cut into natural yellowish-orange, compacted sandy-gravels [54] at a height of 6.33m OD.

6.4 **Trench 3**

- 6.4.1 The concrete slab was removed to reveal a levelling layer consisting of modern material which was approximately 0.10m thick. The highest archaeological horizon encountered was layer [44] at a height of 7.44m OD. It had a depth of 0.10m. This also represented a levelling layer, consisting of dark brownish-grey sandy-silt with a high percentage of clinker, extending across the entire trench. No finds were contained within this layer.

- 6.4.2 Cut through layer [45] (see below) was an east-west running, post-medieval linear drain cut, [49]. It had slightly concave, gradually shallowing sides. The base was at 6.39m OD. The upper fill [48] was soft light greyish-brown sandy-silt containing occasional gravel, pottery, ceramic building material, clay pipe, chalk and animal bone. It measured 0.40m deep and extended throughout the width of the trench (0.50m north-south and 1.15m east-west).
- 6.4.3 The secondary fill] was [53] and consisted of soft, dark brownish-grey sandy-silt with occasional small, sub-angular gravel inclusions. The top of the fill was at 7.34m OD. This fill was very similar to the overlying layer [44] but contained notably less clinker. It was 0.65m thick.
- 6.4.4 At a height of 7.34m OD, layer [45]. It consisted of soft mid greyish-brown sandy-silt with occasional sandy gravel and some pottery and ceramic building material. Measuring 0.55m in thickness, this layer represented a post-medieval agricultural/ horticultural plough soil.
- 6.4.5 Sealing [45] was the fill [46] of a heavily truncated pit [47]. The drain cut [49] had truncated the edges of the pit and the eastern and western edges extended beyond the limit of excavation, so it's full size and shape were indeterminable. What could be seen measured 1.80m north-south and 1.15m east-west, with a depth of 0.30m. The base was observed to be fairly flat and was found to be at a height of 6.75m OD.
- 6.4.6 Fill [46] consisted of soft, light greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of post-medieval demolition material such as unfrogged red brick and plaster. It had a maximum height of 6.90m OD and was approximately 0.30m thick.
- 6.4.7 At the base of pit [47] was the remains of another truncated pit or posthole [51]. This was roughly square with rounded corners and slightly concave sides. It measured 0.60m east-west, 0.60m north-south and was 0.20m deep. The base was slightly concave and measured 6.42m OD. Filling this pit was the deposit [50]. This consisted of soft mid brownish-grey sandy silt with occasional sub-angular gravels and some post-medieval ceramic building material. It was 0.20m thick, with the highest level being 6.68m OD. There was a slight dip in the centre caused by the pressure of the overlying material.
- 6.4.8 Below cuts [47], [49] and [51] were natural sandy gravels [52] at a height of 6.77m OD.

6.5 Trench 4

- 6.5.1 This trench measured approximately 2.00m by 2.00m. Beneath the concrete slab was layer [12] of made ground consisting of firm dark greyish green clayey-silt containing 19th/20th century material. This was most likely a levelling deposit for the concrete. It was 0.10m thick at a height of 7.52m OD. It extended across the entire trench except for an area in the SW corner where it was truncated by a modern concrete stanchion.
- 6.5.2 Beneath this layer, [13] consisted of brittle very dark grey silty sand with a high percentage of coal. It extended across the entire trench. Representing a layer of late post-medieval made ground; it also contained occasional pottery, glass, slate, clay pipe and brick with moderate flint gravel. It measured 0.06m thick at a height of 7.42m OD. As with [12], this layer was truncated in the southwest corner by a concrete stanchion.
- 6.5.3 Cut through layer [14] on the southern edge of the trench was a 19th century posthole [28]. Although not fully exposed in plan, its shape was roughly circular, measuring 0.45m east-west and 0.37m north-south and was 0.45m deep. It had almost vertical sides with a deeply concave base, at a depth of 6.91m OD. The fill [27], consisted of soft dark grey silty-sand with occasional clay pipe, slate, ceramic building material flecks and coal with moderate flint gravel. The top of the fill measured 7.36 OD
- 6.5.4. Layer [14] was recorded at a height of 7.36m OD and was 0.20m thick. It consisted of soft, very dark bluish grey silty sand with very dark reddish-brown patches. It represented 19th century ploughsoil and contained occasional tile, clay pipe, metal slag, shell and coal with occasional flint gravel. It extended across the entire trench, but as before, was truncated by a concrete stanchion and the posthole.
- 6.5.5 Layer [43] was a weakly cemented dark brownish-grey silty-flint gravel deposit that was observed running east-west along the southern edge of the trench, extending 0.15m north, below layer [14]. It was approximately 0.09m thick at a height of 7.18m OD. Although not fully exposed in this trench, it is possible that it was a gravel path that ran parallel with a property boundary. There were no dateable finds from this deposit.
- 6.5.6 Below [43] was [29] a soft dark yellow/grey brown with red patches silty-sand containing occasional pottery, ceramic building material, clay pipe and gravel inclusions. The top was recorded at 7.09m OD, and measured approximately 0.20m to 0.35m in thickness and extended throughout Trench 4.. This layer is representative of redeposited sand of 19th century date.

- 6.5.7 Natural light yellowish-brown sandy-gravel [30] was observed at a height of 6.73m OD when layer [29] was half sectioned by a slot measuring 2.00m east west and 0.80m north-south. No archaeological features were observed to be cut into it.
- 6.6 **Trench 5** (Figure 3)
- 6.6.1 Trench 5 measured approximately 2.00m by 2.00m. The concrete slab was removed to reveal a layer of 19th/20th century made ground [31], most likely used as levelling material. It was composed of soft, mid greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional pottery, clay pipe, brick fragments, slate, coal and rounded to angular flint pebbles. At a height of 7.43m OD it had a thickness of 0.07m. It extended throughout the entire trench.
- 6.6.2 Removal of the concrete also revealed a north-south 19th century wall running along the western edge of the trench [41]. The top of this wall was at 7.54m OD and it was approximately 0.20m thick. It consisted of two courses of brick and a stepped footing comprised of yellow stock bricks measuring 220mm by 120mm by 70mm. This sat upon a thin concrete foundation [55] that ran parallel to it, measuring 0.30m east-west at a height of 7.38m OD. There was a similar sized concrete foundation running along the eastern edge of the trench (also labelled [55]), running north south parallel to the limit of excavation, extending up to 0.40m to the west and at a height of 7.32m. These foundations were irremovable.
- 6.6.3 Between these concrete rafts was a layer of soft, light greenish-brown sandy silt [32], at a height of 7.36m OD. This extended between wall [41] to the west of the trench and the limit of excavation on the east of the trench. It was most likely a levelling layer associated with the concrete slab. It measured 2.10m north-south and 1.43m east west. Occasional late post-medieval pottery and building material were contained within it.
- 6.6.4 Below layer [32] was a brittle dark brownish yellow/light grey concrete surface, [33]. Measuring 0.02m thick, representing a very crude floor surface. Its height was 7.26m OD and it extended beyond the trench limits of excavation. There was an associated bedding layer below this, [34], at a height of 7.24m OD. It consisted of loose mixed sand, clay, silt, ash and clinker and was a light brownish grey colour. As above, it extended beyond the limits of excavation for the trench and was recorded as being 0.03m thick.

- 6.6.5 Layer [35] was below the above at a height of 7.22m OD. It was part of a common deposit seen across the site, composed of soft, silty-sand and coloured dark bluish-grey with very dark red patches. Containing pottery, ceramic building material, clay pipe and flint pebbles, it represents a 19th century plough soil. It filled the entire trench between the concrete rafts and measured 0.15m in depth.
- 6.6.6 Dark brownish-grey, weakly cemented silty flint gravel, [36], sat below layer [35] at a height of 7.18m OD. It was approximately 0.05m thick and represents a possible gravel floor surface from the 19th century.
- 6.6.7 Soft, yellowish-brown sand with occasional ceramic building material flecks and lumps [37] was directly below layer [36] at a height of 7.02m OD. It had a thickness of 0.25m and extended throughout Trench 5. As with the above, this deposit was found across the entire site and representative of redeposited material from the 19th century, possibly from gravel quarrying.
- 6.6.8 Below this layer was a north-south running shallow linear intrusion, possibly a ditch [39] (figure 3). The fill [38] was soft light yellowish grey sandy-silt with occasional flint gravel and some rare pieces of post-medieval ceramic building material. The fill was observed at a height of 6.78m OD and measured 2.10m north-south, 0.60m east-west and was approximately 0.08m deep. The cut [39] was linear with a moderate break of slope at the top and gentle sides and a flat bottom, measuring 6.70m OD. The presence of ceramic building material in the fill suggests it to be post-medieval in date.
- 6.6.9 Driven through fill [38] was a timber post [42]. There was no posthole cut visible. The timber was in good condition suggesting it was from the late 19th /early 20th century. It measured approximately 0.20m in diameter at a height of 6.83m OD. This timber may be related to cut [39] and form part of a late post-medieval agricultural or property boundary/division.
- 6.6.10 Natural sandy gravels [40] were observed at a height of 6.74m OD.
- 6.7 **Trench 6**
- 6.7.1 Concrete measuring approximately 2.00m by 2.00m was removed to reveal the highest archaeological horizon, [15], in trench 6. The top was recorded at 7.52m OD and was 0.16m in depth and extended across the entire trench. It was composed of loose, mid greyish brown 19th/20th century brick rubble and broken up concrete, its function being as a levelling layer for the concrete slab.

- 6.7.2 Underlying this deposit was layer [16]. This represented a late post-medieval floor surface that was most likely associated with the brick wall [22] as seen in section in the south of the trench. This layer was comprised of very decayed soft brown wooden planks. It was observed at a height between 7.40m and 7.34m OD and was 0.03m thick. It extended across the entire trench except on the northern edge where it was truncated by a service trench.
- 6.7.3 The service trench was assumed to be live, so the area around this (approximately 0.50m from the northern edge of the trench) remained unexcavated. Beneath layer the wooden floor [16] was the layer [17]. This represented a bedding layer deposited beneath the floorboards, consisting of soft brownish-yellow sandy-silt with inclusions of ash and clinker, possibly from a domestic fire or industrial activity in the area. It measured approximately 0.10m thick at a height of 7.42m OD.
- 6.7.4 Deposit [20] was directly below this layer. It consisted of quite firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material. It's height ranged from 7.28m to 7.21m OD and was 0.25m thick. This layer was similar to others seen across the study area and represented a post medieval agricultural /horticultural plough soil. It extended across the entirety of trench 6.
- 6.7.5 Truncating layer [20] was an east-west running drain cut [19]. The top of the cut was at 7.28m OD with the base at a height of 7.03m OD. It measured 0.60m north-south and extended between the western and eastern limits of excavation (approximately 1.80m). The north side of the cut had near vertical sides and south had a gentler slope with a slightly concave base. Fill [18] consisted of soft dark brownish-grey clayey-sand-silt. There was frequent white pottery in the fill suggesting it to be later post-medieval in date. Also included was glass from windows and vessels, some small-sized gravel, animal bone as well as a discarded copper token.
- 6.7.6 Also cut through layer [20] was an east-west running construction cut [24] for the late post-medieval wall [22] as seen in the southern section of the trench. The cut was linear in plan with the northern side being vertical. As the base extended beyond the limit of excavation, it was not fully exposed. This was filled by [23]- a soft mid-grey sandy silt with frequent small gravel inclusions. With a thickness of 0.60m at height of 7.38m OD, it was quite deep suggesting it may have also served as infilling of a previous boundary cut to a deeper level.

- 6.7.7 Wall [22] was seen in the southern section of the trench and ran approximately east west (approximately 1.80m). From the fabric of the brick as well as the coursing and bond, it was most likely from the early 20th century or late 19th century. The bricks were yellow measuring 220mm by 120mm by 70mm and were bonded by a light yellow sandy mortar. Three courses survived below the broken out concrete and a further 2 courses comprised a stepped footing. The height of the upper course was 7.38m OD and on the lower course measured 7.24m OD.
- 6.7.8 Layer [21] was below layer [20]. It consisted of soft, light brown/yellow sandy silt with occasional lenses of sand and gravel. There was no dating evidence in this layer but it most likely represents an early agricultural horizon. At a height ranging between 7.03m OD and 6.96m OD, it had a thickness of 0.15m.
- 6.7.9 Natural sandy-gravel [25] was observed at a height between 6.76m OD and 6.72m OD. Similarly to other natural deposits across the site, this was firm and mid-orange in colour.

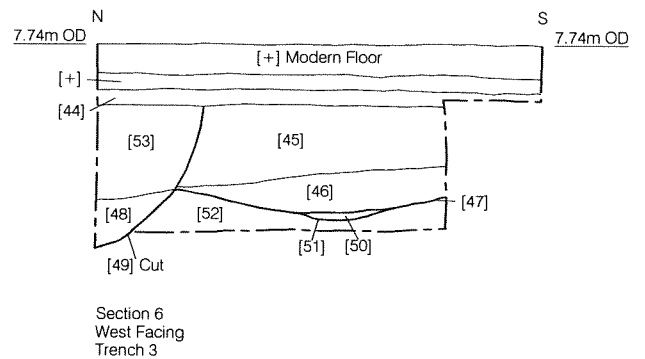
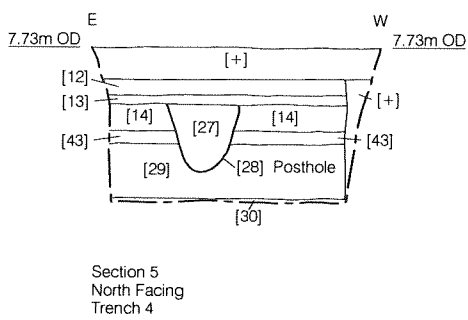
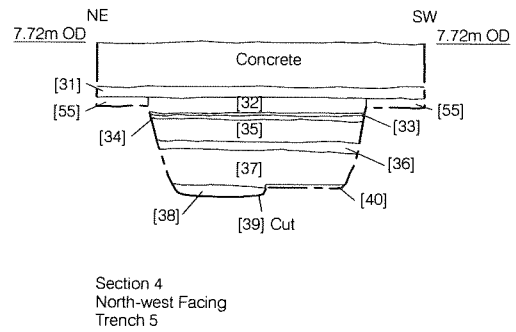
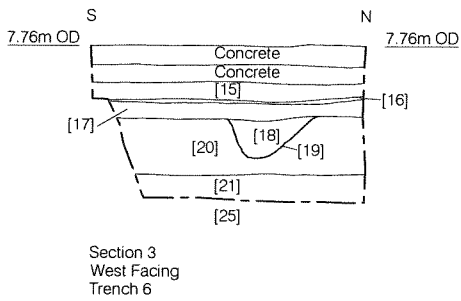
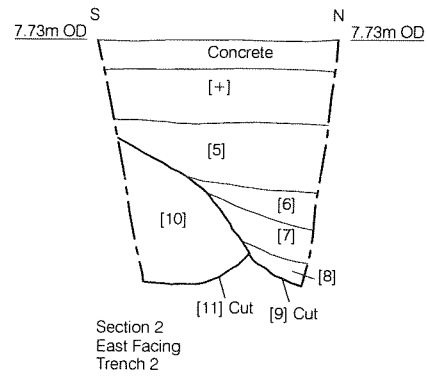
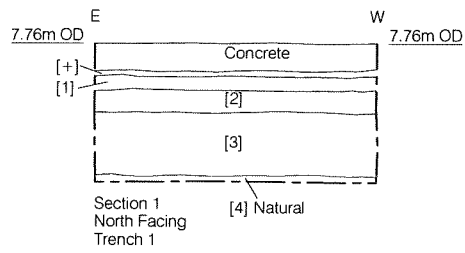


Figure 3
Sections 1 to 6
1:50

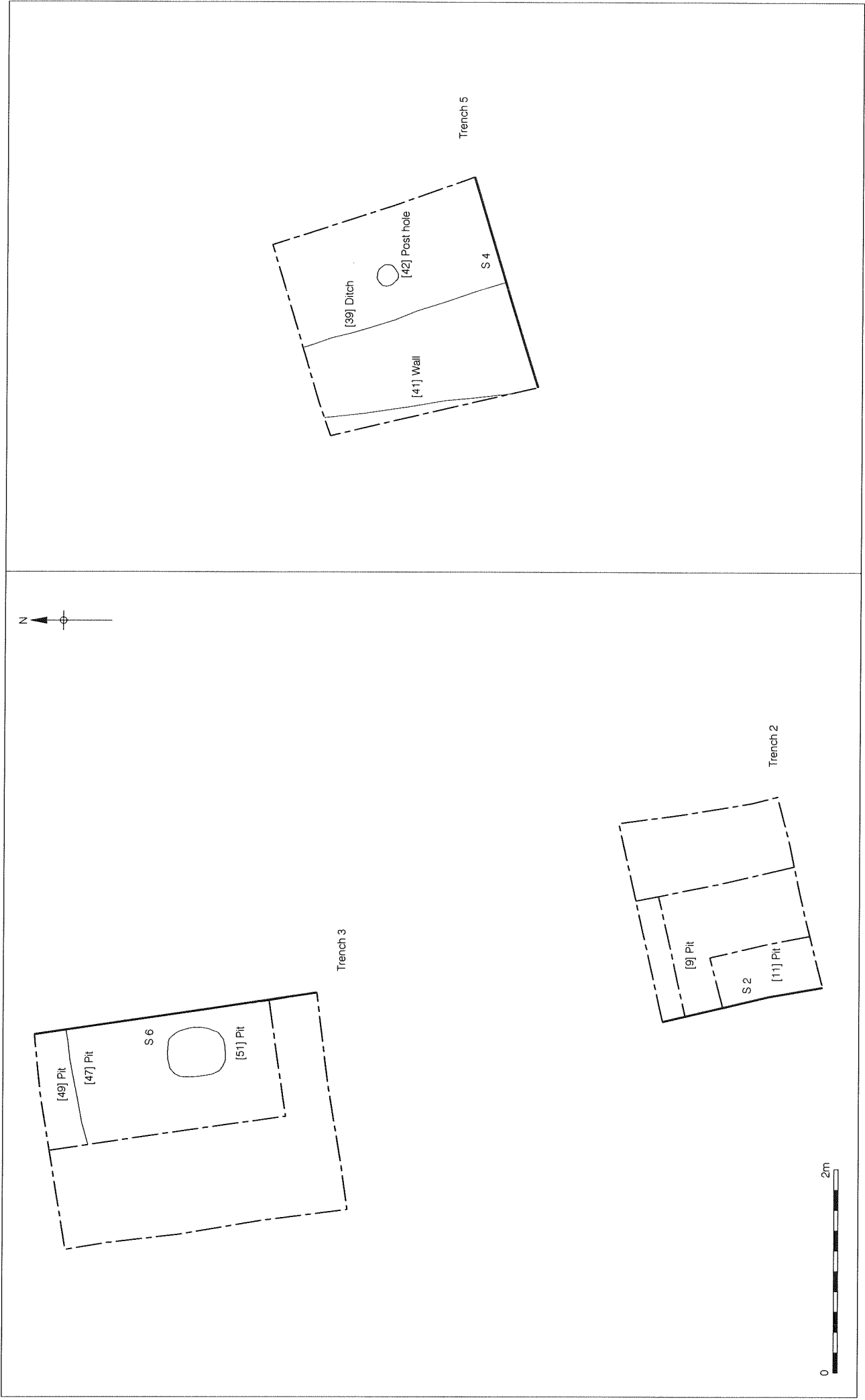


Figure 4
Trenches 2, 3 & 5
1:50

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The evaluation conducted at 190-194 Garratt Lane revealed deposits dating from the post-medieval period only.
- 7.2 Natural deposits, at a height ranging from 6.33m OD to 6.84m OD, were reached in all six of the trenches investigated. These deposits varied somewhat from the clay and peat that was expected but this is likely to be due to the study areas distance from the River Wandle to the west.
- 7.3 The features exposed and material recovered reflect the study areas former land use as agricultural land with the possibility that a thick layer of silty-sand seen across the site represents redeposited material after gravel quarrying in the area in the late post-medieval period.
- 7.4 A shallow ditch with a post driven through it may represent a property boundary. Later 19th century walls, found in trenches 5 and 6 represent compartmentalisation of the study area once buildings were erected
- 7.5 Domestic waste and pottery from a large, deep pit or ditch cut in trench 2 reflects the growing density of occupation on the site, especially towards Garratt Lane. Several drain and service cuts were seen in relatively high layers.
- 7.6 Mixed demolition material found directly below the concrete slab represents a bedding or levelling layer. Clinker and charcoal with occasional iron fragments are suggestive of fire on site- whether this was the product of domestic habitation or small-scale industrial activity is unknown.
- 7.7 There was no evidence for prehistoric activity or occupation from the vicinity of the subject site, nor for materials earlier than the post-medieval era.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Dunward Properties Ltd. for generously funding this project, in particular Duncan Watson. The author would like to thank the field staff, Hayley Baxter and Dave Harris for the illustrations and Gary Brown for his project management and editing.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Trench	Description
1	Layer	1	Post med dump
2	Layer	1	Gravelly dump layer
3	Layer	1	Sandy layer
4	Layer	1	Natural gravel
5	Layer	2	Post med levelling layer
6	Fill	2	Fill of [9]
7	Fill	2	Fill of [9]
8	Fill	2	Fill of [9]
9	Cut	2	Post med pit
10	Fill	2	Fill of [11]
11	Cut	2	Early post med pit
12	Layer	4	19 th /20 th century dump under concrete slab
13	Layer	4	19 th /20 th century dump under [12]
14	Layer	4	19 th century plough soil
15	Layer	6	Late post med levelling
16	Layer	6	Late post med floor level
17	Layer	6	Late post med levelling
18	Fill	6	Fill of [19]
19	Cut	6	N-S Drain
20	Layer	6	Post med layer
21	Layer	6	Post med layer
22	Masonry	6	19 th century wall foundation
23	Fill	6	19 th century wall construction cut backfill
24	Cut	6	19 th century wall cut
25	Layer	6	Gravelly sandy natural
26	Layer	2	VOID
27	Fill	4	Fill of [28]
28	Cut	4	19 th century posthole under [13]
29	Layer	4	Redeposited sand- maybe from quarrying (19 th century)
30	Layer	4	Natural sandy gravel
31	Layer	5	19 th / 20 th century demolition rubble
32	Layer	5	Demo rubble
33	Layer	5	19 th century concrete floor
34	Layer	5	Levelling layer
35	Layer	5	Clean sandy-silt
36	Layer	5	Dirty gravel
37	Layer	5	Silty-sand and ceramic building material
38	Fill	5	Fill of shallow ditch [39]
39	Cut	5	Cut of N-S ditch
40	Layer	5	Natural sandy gravel
41	Masonry	5	19 th century wall
42	Timber	5	Post med timber post
43	Layer	4	19 th century gravel truncated by [28]
44	Layer	3	Late post med levelling layer
45	Layer	3	Late post med layer

46	Fill	3	Fill of [47]
47	Cut	3	Truncated pit/quarry
48	Fill	3	Fill of [49]
49	Cut	3	East west drain
50	Fill	3	Fill of [51]
51	Cut	3	Posthole
52	Layer	3	Natural Sandy Gravels
53	Fill	3	Fill of [49]
54	Layer	2	Natural Sandy Gravels
55	Masonry	5	Concrete foundation for wall [41]

APPENDIX 2: OASIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-16613

Project details

Project name An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at 190-194 Garratt Lane, Earlsfield, London Borough of Wandsworth

Short description of the project This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited of land at 190-194 Garratt Lane, Earlsfield, London Borough of Wandsworth Six test trenches were excavated across the site, in advance of development of the land into residential property. In each of the trenches contractors employed by Dunward Properties had removed the concrete slab. All six trenches were excavated to natural sandy-gravel deposits. Features and finds from these trenches reflected the lands prior usage from an agricultural/horticultural function in the post medieval period through to when the land became developed into properties with associated divisions and fixed structural elements in the 19th and early 20th century. No material was found from the prehistoric through to the medieval periods.

Project dates Start: 03-07-2006 End: 07-07-2006

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes GAW 06 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building

Methods & techniques 'Test Pits'

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 190-194
Garratt Lane, Earlsfield

Postcode SW18 4ED

Study area 0.50 Hectares

National grid reference TQ 2589 7368 Point

Height OD Min: 6.33m Max: 6.84m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator Pre-Construct Archaeology

Project design originator Pre-Construct Archaeology

Project director/manager Gary Brown

Project supervisor Richard Humphrey

Sponsor or funding body Dunward Properties Ltd.

Entered by Richard Humphrey (richardhumphrey1980@hotmail.com)

Entered on 17 July 2006

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2006 Created by [Jo Gilham, email](#) Last modified Friday 3 February 2006

Cite only: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/oasis/print.cfm?ID=16615> for this page