

**3-9 EAST HILL,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
WANDSWORTH, SW18 2HT:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

SITE CODE: EAH15

REPORT NO: R12075

APRIL 2015



**PRE-CONSTRUCT
ARCHAEOLOGY**

3-9 East Hill, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW18 2HT: An Archaeological Watching Brief

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Wandsworth

Planning Application Number: PP2013/6150

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 26528 74944

Site Code: EAH15

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 3-9 East Hill, London Borough of Wandsworth. Archaeological monitoring of the site was undertaken intermittently between 30th January and 20th March 2015. The commissioning client was Nicholas King Homes Plc.
- 1.2 The archaeological programme for the watching brief consisted of monitoring ground works that included a pre-excavation footing test pit, three ground beam excavations, two drainage excavations and a crane base excavation. The purpose of the watching brief was to preserve 'by record' the extent and significance of any surviving archaeological features and deposits within the site and link these results with data already recovered from the wider area.
- 1.3 No discrete features or deposits relating to the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval or post-medieval periods were encountered during the archaeological investigation.
- 1.4 The presence of modern made ground directly overlying natural sand and gravel in all of the excavations indicated that previous modern development of the site would have truncated any potential archaeological deposits.
- 1.5 Once this project is deemed complete and this report approved, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with LAARC under site code EAH15.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd intermittently between 30th January and 20th March 2015 during groundworks at 3-9 East Hill, Wandsworth, SW18 2HT in the London Borough of Wandsworth (Figure 1). The site was bordered to the north by East Hill, to the east and south by properties that front onto Marcilly Road and to the west by the church hall belonging to St John's Hill Methodist Church. The central National Grid Reference for this site is TQ 26528 74944.
- 2.2 The archaeological watching brief comprised monitoring selected ground works including a pre-excavation test pit, drainage and ground beam trenches and a crane base, in order to fulfil the following objectives as defined by the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2014):
- To preserve 'by record' the extent and significance of any surviving archaeological features and deposits within the site.
 - Insofar as possible within the methodological constraints to explain any chronological, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and to link the archaeological results with the data recovered in the wider area
- 2.3 The commissioning client was Nicholas King Homes Plc with the archaeological watching brief being undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of James Langthorne and the project management of Tim Bradley. The watching brief was monitored by Mark Stevenson, Historic England Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth.
- 2.4 The completed archive comprising written, drawn, digital and image records will eventually be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC), identified by the unique site code EAH15.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The watching brief at 3-9 East Hill was set up under the planning regulations that were current in 2013, specifically the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the London Plan and those criteria required by the London Borough of Wandsworth. The following is a reiteration of the development background and development plan framework detailed in the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Taylor 2013).
- 3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.
- 3.3 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.
- 3.4 The study site falls within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Wandsworth and as specified in the 'Wandsworth Local Development Framework Proposals Map' (Fig. 4; WBC 2013b). The study site is not located within a Conservation Area as defined by the London Borough of Wandsworth, however 'St John's Hill Grove Conservation Area' is located to the immediate east, whilst 'Wandsworth Common Conservation Area' is located to the immediate south-east and south (WBC 2013).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 The British Geological Survey records that the underlying bedrock geology of the site and surrounding area is 'London Clay Formation - Clay & Silt' while the underlying 'superficial' deposits on the site are comprised of 'Hackney Gravel Member - Sand & Gravel'. The superficial deposits formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period and form a gravel outcrop on the southern edge of the River Thames and east of the River Wandle.
- 4.1.2 The site is located at the northern extent of the gravel outcrop, which branches to the east, west and south. Alluvial deposits formed within the Thames valley and the Wandle valley are present a short distance to the north and east of the gravel outcrop.
- 4.1.3 A geological borehole survey was conducted at East Hill Estate in 1974 and a number of boreholes are located in the near vicinity of the study site. Boreholes undertaken to the north and north-west recorded that natural deposits occurred between 1.30m and 1.60m below ground level, between approximately 15.90m OD and 16.05m OD. A borehole located to the south-west of the site recorded that natural deposits occurred 2.60m below ground level, at approximately 13.80m OD.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The site at 3-9 East Hill was generally flat, with a slight south-to-north slope evident.
- 4.2.2 Levels were established on site based on benchmark located on the north side of the kerb of St John's Hill that was at a height of 20.40m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section is a brief summary of the archaeological and historical background of the East Hill site. The information was principally taken from the Desk Based Assessment (Taylor 2013). This summary highlights the general trends and opportunities for archaeology in the area but should not be taken as being a comprehensive analysis.

5.2 Prehistoric

- 5.2.1 The valleys of the River Thames and the River Wandle would have provided a variety of attractive resources for prehistoric hunter-gatherers, a situation demonstrated by Palaeolithic worked flints found around the mouth of the Wandle and along the Thames foreshore. Palaeolithic findspots have been made to the west and south within 500m of the East Hill site and their distribution implied that the edge of the Thames valley was being used at this time.
- 5.2.2 The River Wandle would have been a many branched entity throughout the Mesolithic period with peat deposits forming within the surrounding floodplain environment. The East Hill site is located beyond the river floodplains and there was little possibility of similar deposits existing on site or in the near vicinity.
- 5.2.3 A number of chance finds dating to the Neolithic have been made within the study area and their presence is considered to be suggestive of relatively extensive use of the general landscape during this period. Neolithic finds have been made in close proximity to the East Hill site at Huguenot Place, as well as further to the south, south-east, south-west and north-west but no deposits relating to settlement.
- 5.2.4 No finds of Bronze Age or Iron Age date have been recorded within a 500m radius of the East Hill site
- 5.2.5 The remaining evidence of prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the East Hill site consisted of a prehistoric pit and residual prehistoric material recorded during an evaluation to the north of the site at St John's Hospital, potential prehistoric features recorded during an evaluation at Wandsworth Phoenix Vauxhall Garage and prehistoric finds from St Ann's Crescent. These findspots compound the concept that the general area was being exploited during the prehistoric period.

5.3 Roman

- 5.3.1 The Wandsworth area was located within the hinterland of *Londinium* (London) during the Roman period. The nearest known Roman settlement was located at Putney approximately 2km to the north-west of East Hill. It has been suggested that Wandsworth High Street follows the line of an

east to west aligned Roman road which branched off Stane Street though there is no evidence of settlement in Wandsworth as yet.

- 5.3.2 Evidence of Roman activity within the 500m GLHER search area revealed a single Roman findspot which comprised a bronze key, subsequently lost, found in the East Hill area in 1893.

5.4 **Saxon**

- 5.4.1 Wandsworth is first mentioned in AD 693 under the name *Wendleswurthe* which translates to 'Wendel's farm'. Wandsworth is referred to as a single estate granted to the nuns of Barking Abbey and covered much of modern Battersea and Wandsworth. The name is subsequently referred to in documents dating to the 9th century, when the name is variously given as *Wendlesurd*, *Wandelesord* and *Wandesorde*.

- 5.4.2 No finds or sites dated to the Saxon period have been recorded in close proximity to the site and there is little to indicate activity at the East Hill site.

5.5 **Medieval**

- 5.5.1 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records that the manor of Wandsworth was held by William in 1086 and was subsequently given to the church of Westminster. In 1291, the Abbot of Westminster's estates at Wandsworth were 'valued at 17 l.'. The medieval village itself was probably focused around a ford crossing the River Wandle.

- 5.5.2 The locale of the East Hill site was probably agricultural land during the medieval period.

5.6 **Post-medieval**

- 5.6.1 The post-medieval village of Wandsworth is thought to have been located 'principally in a valley, between East Hill and West Hill', with land outside of the village, used for agriculture and pasture. Based on this description, the East Hill site would have been located at, or close to, the eastern extent of the village.

- 5.6.2 During the 16th century 'great numbers of French protestants fled from the persecution which prevailed in the reign of Lewis XIV' and some of these refugees subsequently settled in the Wandsworth area. The refugees, known as Huguenots, established a French church at Wandsworth and introduced new crafts, such as calico-printing, hat making and cloth dying, to the community.

- 5.6.3 A Huguenot burial ground was opened in 1687 and was located a short distance to the west of the East Hill site, on the southern side of East Hill.

- 5.6.4 The earliest available cartographic source for the study site is John Corris's map of 1787. At this time the site is shown to be located in the north-west corner of plot '293', undeveloped land located to the south of an east-west orientated road named as 'Turnpike Road' and within an area

termed 'Spanish Close'. No buildings were shown on the East Hill site itself and it was considered likely that the site was located within agricultural land at this time.

- 5.6.5 The next available cartographic source is the Tithe map of 1838. The map shows little alteration to the area, with the site still occupying the north-west corner of an undeveloped plot of land described as 'pasture'
- 5.6.6 The Ordnance Survey map of 1866 indicates that significant development of the area was undertaken during the mid-19th century. The East Hill site is shown to have been comprehensively developed by this date, with the construction of four terraced houses fronting onto East Hill. A rear garden was attached to each of the terraced houses, the southern extent of which correlates with the southern site boundary. The eastern extent of the eastern terraced house and garden correlates with the eastern site boundary. The western boundary of the site, i.e. the western field boundary shown on earlier maps, was maintained and separated properties fronting onto the newly created St Anne's Road, which later evolved into Marcilly Street, and a precursor to Spanish Road.
- 5.6.7 The Ordnance Survey maps of 1895 and 1894-1896 show that small, glass covered structures had been built in the gardens to the rear of the terraced houses located on the site, whilst a 'Sunday School' had been constructed adjacent to the western site boundary. The frontages of Spanish Road had also been developed by the end of the 19th century, however elsewhere little addition or alteration seems to have been undertaken.

5.7 **Modern**

- 5.7.1 The Bomb Damage map compiled between 1939 and 1945 showed that the site and its locale suffered greatly during the Second World War. Nos. 1, 3 and 5 East Hill were utterly obliterated, whilst Nos. 7 and 9 were damaged beyond repair. The former Stores Department (P.O. Telegraphs) buildings, the 'Methodist Chapel' and parts of the 'Fishmongers Company' almshouses were all similarly affected. Marcilly Road had acquired its current name by this date.
- 5.7.2 The Ordnance Survey of 1948 shows that the bomb damaged buildings were soon removed from the site, with the only buildings on site being two buildings at the rear of No. 3 East Hill. The boundary between Nos. 3 and 5 East Hill was maintained at this time, however the boundary between Nos. 7 and 9 East Hill had by now been removed. No. 1 East Hill, located adjacent to the eastern site boundary, had also been demolished by this date, whilst the former Sunday school located to the west of the site had been converted into a Methodist Chapel.
- 5.7.3 The Ordnance Survey of 1964 shows that the buildings previously located at the rear of No. 3 East Hill had been removed by this date and the boundary between Nos. 7 and 9 had been removed. A small rectangular building had been constructed at the rear of No. 3/5 East Hill whilst a rectangular building had been constructed in the south-east corner of No. 7/9. The Ordnance

Survey of 1970 showed no alteration to No. 3/5 East Hill, however three rectangular buildings had been constructed within the boundaries of No. 7/9 East Hill and are annotated as 'Timber Yard'.

- 5.7.4 The Ordnance Surveys of 1986 and 1992 show that no significant alteration was undertaken on site throughout the latter part of the 20th century. The most recent plan of the site prior to the current development works showed that two of the buildings previously located within the boundaries of No. 7/9 East Hill had been removed in recent decades, whilst the boundary between Nos. 3/5 and 7/9 had also ceased to exist. The rectangular buildings located at the southern extent of the site also seemed to have been slightly enlarged at some stage during the late 20th/early 21st century.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The initial outline in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2014) for the East Hill site required archaeological monitoring of groundworks in order to satisfy the following aims:

- To preserve 'by record' the extent and significance of any surviving archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- To explain any chronological, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and to link the archaeological results with the data already recovered in the wider area.

6.2 Archaeological monitoring (Figures 2 & 3) took place on a pre-excavation footing test pit (Footing), an excavation for a crane base (Crane Base), two drainage trenches (Drainage 1 & 2) and three ground beam excavations (Ground Beam 1-3). The table below summarises the dimensions of each of the excavations:

Excavation	Length at top (m)	Width at top (m)	Max. Depth (m)
Footing	2.50	1.80	1.60
Crane Base	10.60	7.90	1.06
Drainage 1	13.50	2.50	0.93
Drainage 2	9.00	1.90	2.20
Ground Beam 1	8.20	8.00	1.50
Ground Beam 2	6.50	1.50	1.00
Ground Beam 3	10.35	8.95	0.90

6.3 All deposits were then recorded on pro forma context sheets. Excavation plans were drawn at a scale at 1:20 or 1:50 and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital image record was also kept of all the excavations.

6.4 A temporary bench mark at 20.40m OD was established on site from a spot height on the kerb on the northern side of the western extent of St John's Hill near the junction with East Hill.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1 - Natural

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposits recorded at the East Hill site were naturally deposited loose, mottled mid brown and light yellow grey coarse sand and gravel. This deposit was seen in all of the excavations with the sole exception of Drainage 1. The maximum height the natural sand and gravel was encountered at is summarised in the table below:

Context	Excavation	Height (m OD)
2	Footing	19.20
5	Ground Beam 1	19.60
7	Drainage 2	18.80
9	Ground Beam 2	19.10
11	Crane Base	19.40
13	Ground Beam 3	19.70

- 7.1.2 Natural deposits were not reached in Drainage 1.

- 7.1.3 This naturally deposited layer was consistent with the underlying geology of the site. Variations in the topography are almost certainly the result of modern truncation on the site rather than natural processes.

- 7.1.4 No discrete archaeological features were seen to cut the natural sand and gravel.

7.2 Phase 2 - Modern

- 7.2.1 Overlying natural sand and gravel [2] in the Footing was a 1.00m thick layer of fairly loose, dark brown black sandy silt with occasional brick fragments, occasional-moderate sub-rounded pebbles and a modern service pipe. It was concluded that this deposit was modern garden soil.

- 7.2.2 The only deposit in Drainage 1, overlying garden soil [1] in the Footing and sealing the natural sand and gravel in all of the other excavations, was a thick layer of fairly loose, mid brown grey sandy silt with light-mid yellow grey sand and gravel patches [+]. Essentially these deposits constituted modern made ground composed of redeposited garden soil and redeposited natural sand and gravel. Inclusions within the made ground matrix included moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded small-medium sized pebbles, occasional-moderate root activity, occasional slate,

glass, plastic, brick and concrete fragments and very occasional oyster shell and metal fragments. The thicknesses of the made ground horizon are detailed in the table below:

Context	Excavation	Thickness (m)
+	Footing	0.27
3	Drainage 1	0.96
4	Ground Beam 1	1.00
6	Drainage 2	1.60
8	Ground Beam 2	0.80
10	Crane Base	0.75
12	Ground Beam 3	0.74

7.2.3 No discrete archaeological features or deposits were encountered within this deposit

8 EXCAVATION SUMMARY

8.1 Footing (Figures 2 & 4)

8.1.1 The base of the Footing revealed natural sand and gravel [2] which was overlain by garden soil [1] and finally by modern made ground [+].

8.1.2 No discrete archaeological deposits were encountered in Footing 1.

8.2 Crane Base (Figures 3 & 4 and Plate 4)

8.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered in the Crane Base was natural sand and gravel [11] that was overlain by modern made ground [10].

8.2.2 No discrete archaeological deposits were encountered in Crane Base.

8.3 Drainage 1 (Figures 3 & 4 and Plate 1)

8.3.1 The only deposit encountered in Drainage 1 was modern made ground [3].

8.3.2 No discrete archaeological deposits were encountered in Drainage 1.

8.4 Drainage 2 (Figures 3 & 4)

8.4.1 The base of Drainage 2 revealed natural sand and gravel [7] which was overlain by modern made ground [6].

8.4.2 No discrete archaeological deposits were encountered in Drainage 2.

8.5 Ground Beam 1 (Figures 3 & 4 and Plate 2)

8.5.1 The earliest deposit in Ground Beam 1 was natural sand and gravel [5] that was subsequently overlain by modern made ground [4].

8.5.2 No discrete archaeological deposits were encountered in Ground Beam 1.

8.6 Ground Beam 2 (Figures 3 & 4)

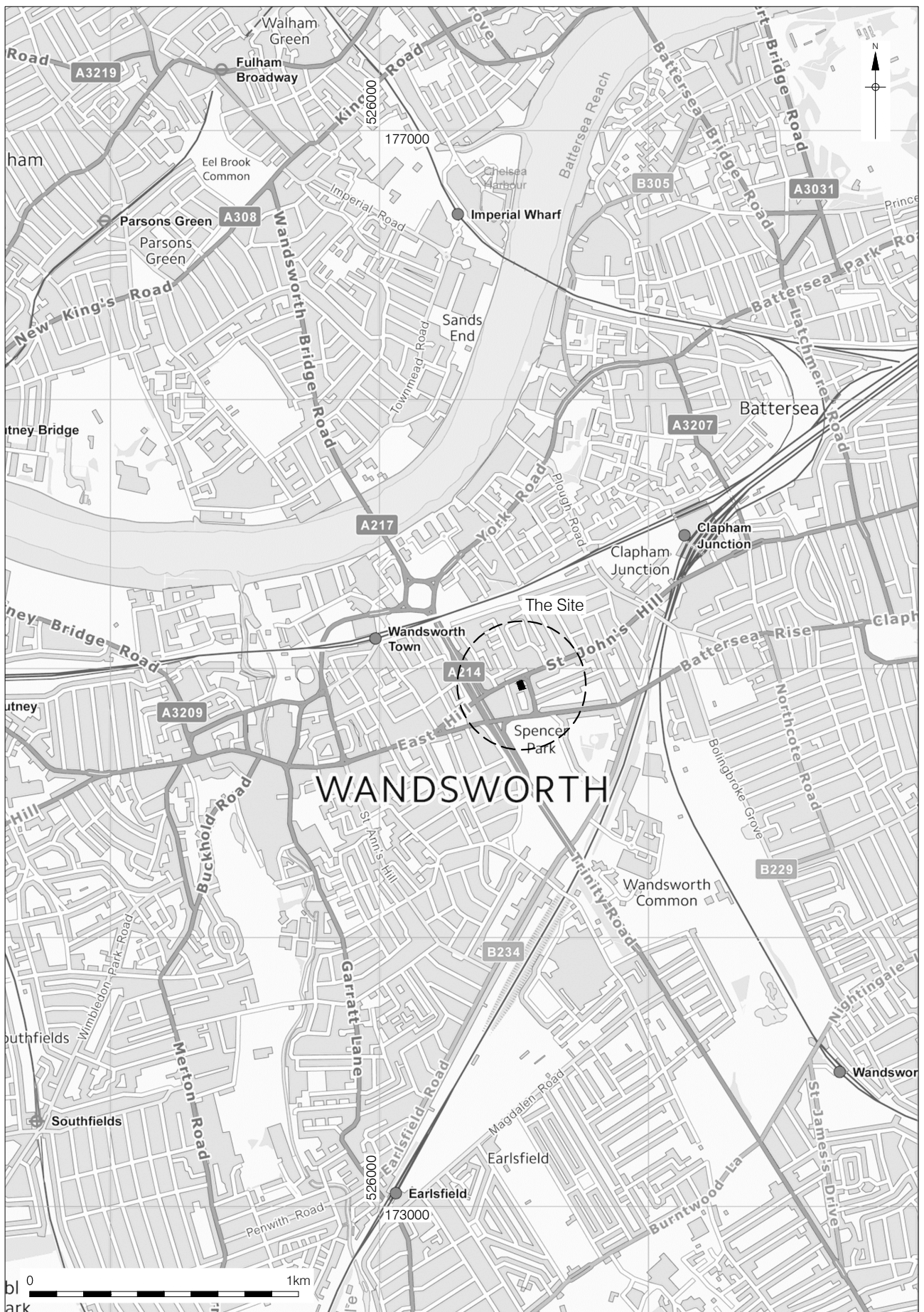
8.6.1 The earliest deposit encountered in Ground Beam 2 was natural sand and gravel [9] that was sealed by modern made ground [8].

8.6.2 No discrete archaeological deposits were encountered in Ground Beam 2.

8.7 Ground Beam 3 (Figures 3 & 4 and Plate 3)

8.7.1 The base of Ground Beam 3 revealed natural sand and gravel [13] which was capped by modern made ground [12].

8.7.2 No discrete archaeological deposits were encountered in Ground Beam 3.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

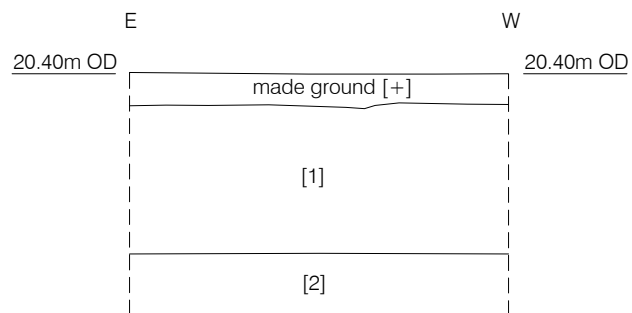


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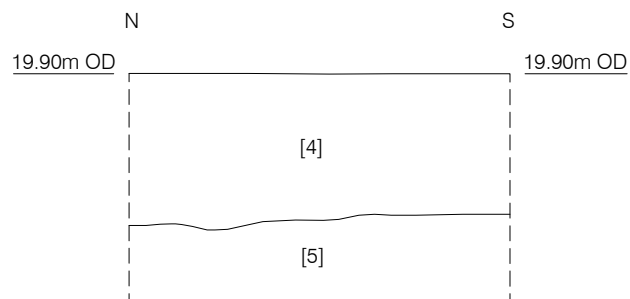
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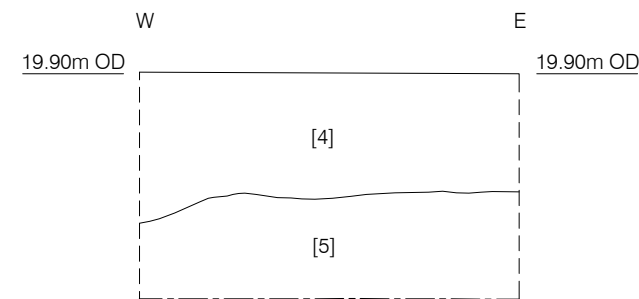
Figure 2
Trench Location
1:250 at A4



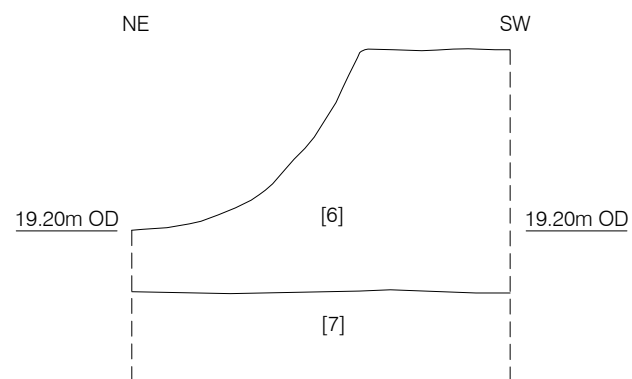
Section 1
Footing
North Facing



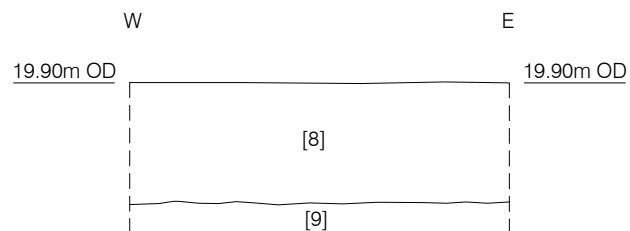
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Ground Beam 1
West Facing



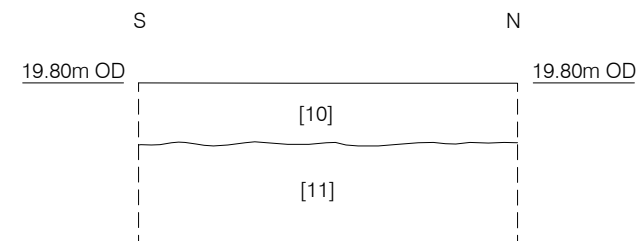
Section 3
Ground Beam 1
South Facing



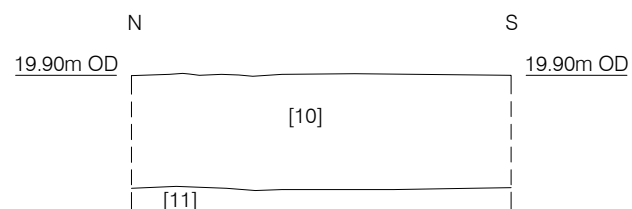
Section 4
Drainage 2
Northwest Facing



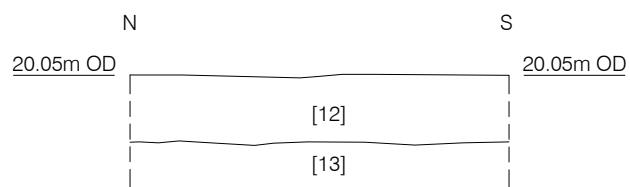
Section 5
Ground Beam 2
South Facing



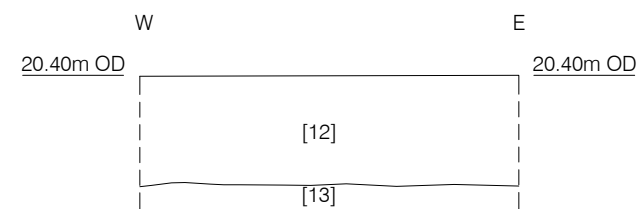
Section 6
Crane Base
East Facing



Section 7
Crane Base
West Facing



Section 8
Ground Beam 3
West Facing



Section 9
Ground Beam 3
South Facing

Plate 1 – South-East facing view of Drainage 1



Plate 2 – West facing view of Ground Beam 1



Plate 3 – North-East facing view of Ground Beam 3



Plate 4 – South facing section in Crane Base



9 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the East Hill site (Bradley 2014) were:
- To preserve 'by record' the extent and significance of any surviving archaeological features and deposits within the site.
 - Insofar as possible within the methodological constraints to explain any chronological, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and to link the archaeological results with the data recovered in the wider area
- 9.2 No discrete archaeological deposits were encountered during the watching brief within any of the excavations. Previous modern development at 3-9 East Hill would appear to have truncated any potential archaeological features that could have been extant on the site. Therefore the site must be defined as providing negative evidence with regard to the surrounding area.
- 9.3 The natural sand and gravel was consistent with the underlying geology of the area (Taylor 2013).
- 9.4 Previous development on site would have completely truncated any potential archaeological deposits on site as only modern made ground sealed the natural sand and gravel.

10 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Nicholas King Homes Plc for commissioning the site, and Mark Stevenson of Historic England for monitoring the site.
- 10.2 The author would like to thank the O'Halloran O'Brien Construction Ltd ground crew for all of their assistance on site, Tim Bradley for project managing the site and editing this report and Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High
1	Footing	-	S1	Layer	Garden soil	Fairly loose dark brown black sandy silt with occasional brick fragments, modern plastic service pipe and occasional-moderate sub-rounded pebbles	-	1.80	2.50	1.00	20.20
2	Footing	Footing	S1	Layer	Natural sand and gravel	Loose mid orange brown coarse sand and sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded gravel.	Not bottomed	1.80	2.50	0.40	19.20
3	Drainage 1	Drainage 1	-	Layer	Made ground	Fairly loose mottled mid brown grey sandy silt with light-mid yellow grey sand and gravel patches, moderate sub-angular, sub-rounded small-medium sized pebbles, occasional brick and concrete fragments, occasional slate fragments, moderate root activity and very occasional oyster shell	Not bottomed	2.50	13.50	0.96	0.40

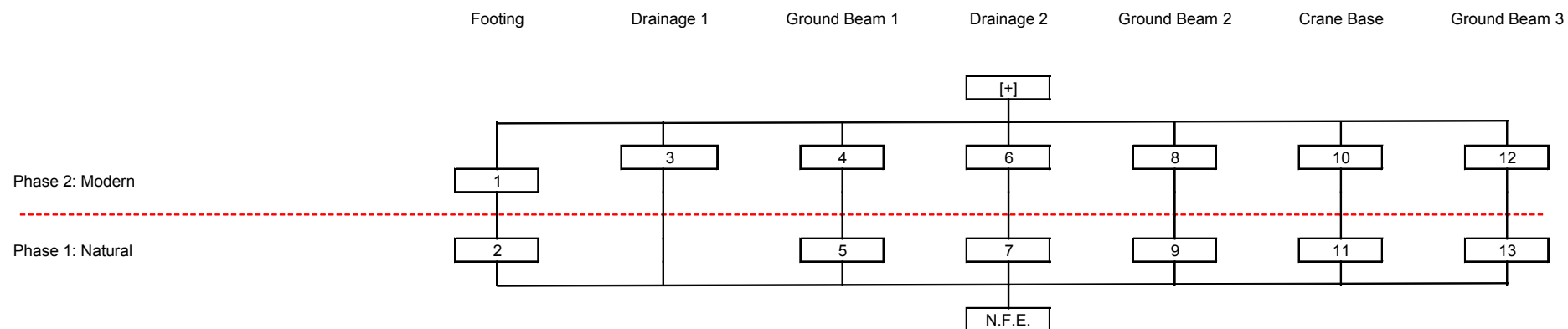
Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High
4	Ground Beam 1	-	S2, S3	Layer	Made ground	Fairly loose mottled mid brown grey sandy silt with light-mid yellow grey sand and gravel patches, moderate sub-angular, sub-rounded small-medium sized pebbles, occasional brick fragments, very occasional plastic pipe fragments, occasional- moderate root activity	-	8.00	8.20	1.00	20.40
5	Ground Beam 1	Ground Beam 1	S2, S3	Layer	Natural sand and gravel	Loose mid orange brown with light yellow grey mottling coarse sand and sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded gravel.	Not bottomed	8.00	8.20	0.70	19.6

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High
6	Drainage 2	-	S4	Layer	Made ground	Fairly loose mottled mid brown grey sandy silt with light-mid yellow grey sand and gravel patches, moderate sub-angular, sub-rounded small-medium sized pebbles, occasional brick fragments, very occasional plastic pipe fragments, very occasional glass fragments and occasional root activity	-	1.90	9.00	1.60	20.0
7	Drainage 2	Drainage 2	S4	Layer	Natural sand and gravel	Loose mid orange brown with light yellow grey mottling coarse sand and sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded gravel.	Not bottomed	1.90	9.00	0.60	18.80
8	Ground Beam 2	-	S5	Layer	Made ground	Fairly loose mottled mid brown grey sandy silt with light-mid yellow grey sand and gravel patches with moderate sub-angular, sub-rounded small pebbles, occasional brick fragments and very occasional plastic sheet fragments.	-	1.50	6.50	0.80	19.90

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High
9	Ground Beam 2	Ground Beam 2	S5	Layer	Natural sand and gravel	Loose mid orange brown with light yellow grey mottling coarse sand and sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded gravel.	Not bottomed	1.50	6.50	0.20	19.10
10	Crane Base	-	S6, S7	Layer	Made ground	Fairly loose mottled mid brown grey sandy silt with light-mid yellow grey sand and gravel patches with moderate sub-angular, sub-rounded small-medium sized pebbles, occasional brick and concrete fragments, very occasional metal fragments and very occasional plastic fragments.	-	10.60	7.90	0.75	19.90
11	Crane Base	Crane Base	S6, S7	Layer	Natural sand and gravel	Loose mid orange brown with light yellow grey mottling coarse sand and sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded gravel.	Not bottomed	10.60	7.90	0.56	19.40

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High
12	Ground Beam 3	-	S8, S9	Layer	Made ground	Fairly loose mottled mid brown grey sandy silt with light-mid yellow grey sand and gravel patches with moderate sub-angular, sub-rounded small pebbles, occasional brick fragments and very occasional plastic pipe and sheet fragments.	-	10.35	8.95	0.74	20.40
13	Ground Beam 3	Ground Beam 3	S8, S9	Layer	Natural sand and gravel	Loose mid orange brown with light yellow grey mottling coarse sand and sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel.	Not bottomed	10.35	8.95	0.30	19.70

APPENDIX 2 – SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-207589

Project details

Project name An Archaeological Watching Brief at 3-9 East Hill, LB Wandsworth

Short description of the project An archaeological watching brief that comprised monitoring selected ground works including a pre-excavation test pit, drainage and ground beam trenches and a crane base in order to preserve 'by record' any extant archaeological features or deposits. No archaeological deposits were encountered. Sand and gravel natural, consistent with the underlying geology of the site, was sealed by modern made ground indicating that previous activity on site had truncated any potential archaeological deposits.

Project dates Start: 30-01-2015 End: 20-03-2015

Previous/future work Not known / No

Any associated project codes EAH15 - Sitecode reference

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Monument type MADE GROUND Modern

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods techniques & 'Test Pits',"Visual Inspection"

Development type Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the After full determination (eg. As a condition)
planning process

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH WANDSWORTH 3-9 East Hill

Postcode SW18 2 HT

Site coordinates TQ 26528 74944 51.4588118013 -0.178561584575 51 27 31 N 000 10 42
W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 18.80m Max: 19.70m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Organisation

Project brief Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
originator

Project design Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
originator

Project Tim Bradley
director/manag
er

Project supervisor James Langthorne

Type of Nicholas King Homes Plc
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Archive ID EAH15

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID EAH15

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography"
available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive ID EAH15

Paper Contents "other"

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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