

An Archaeological Evaluation at South Thames College, Wandsworth

Site Code: TCA 06

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2585 7457

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, December 2006

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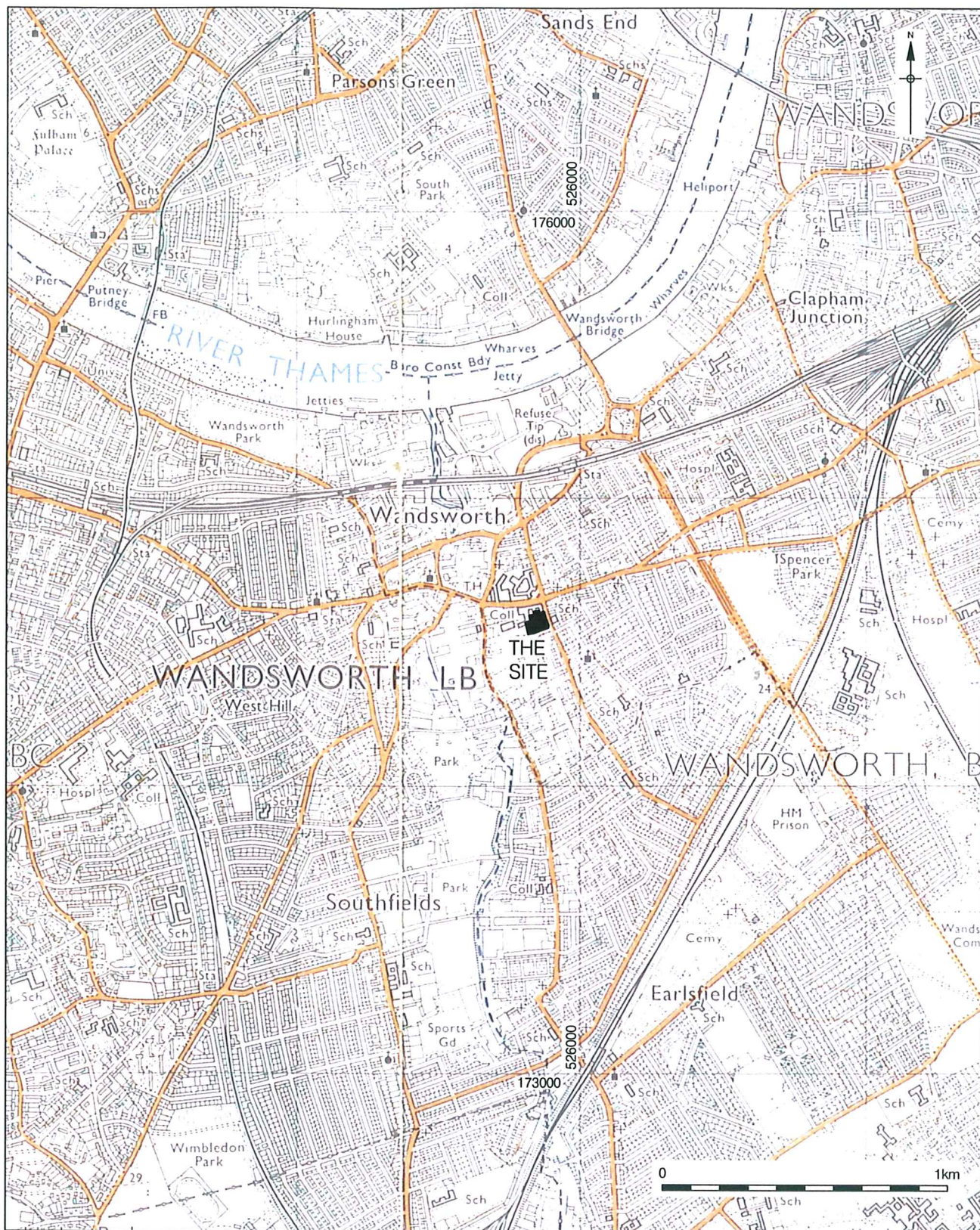
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited of land at South Thames College, Wandsworth.
- 1.2 The archaeological work was implemented in support of clearing an archaeological planning condition on the permission for the proposed redevelopment with additional teaching buildings, sports facilities and landscaped areas. The evaluation intended to assess the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, their nature, date and character and the effect of any previous development on such remains.
- 1.3 Six trenches were excavated across the site, three in the former staff car park to the north and three in the area to the south previously occupied by buildings. Limited archaeological features were recorded of post-medieval and unknown date whilst evidence of prehistoric and medieval activity was present in the form of residual finds.

2 INTRODUCTION

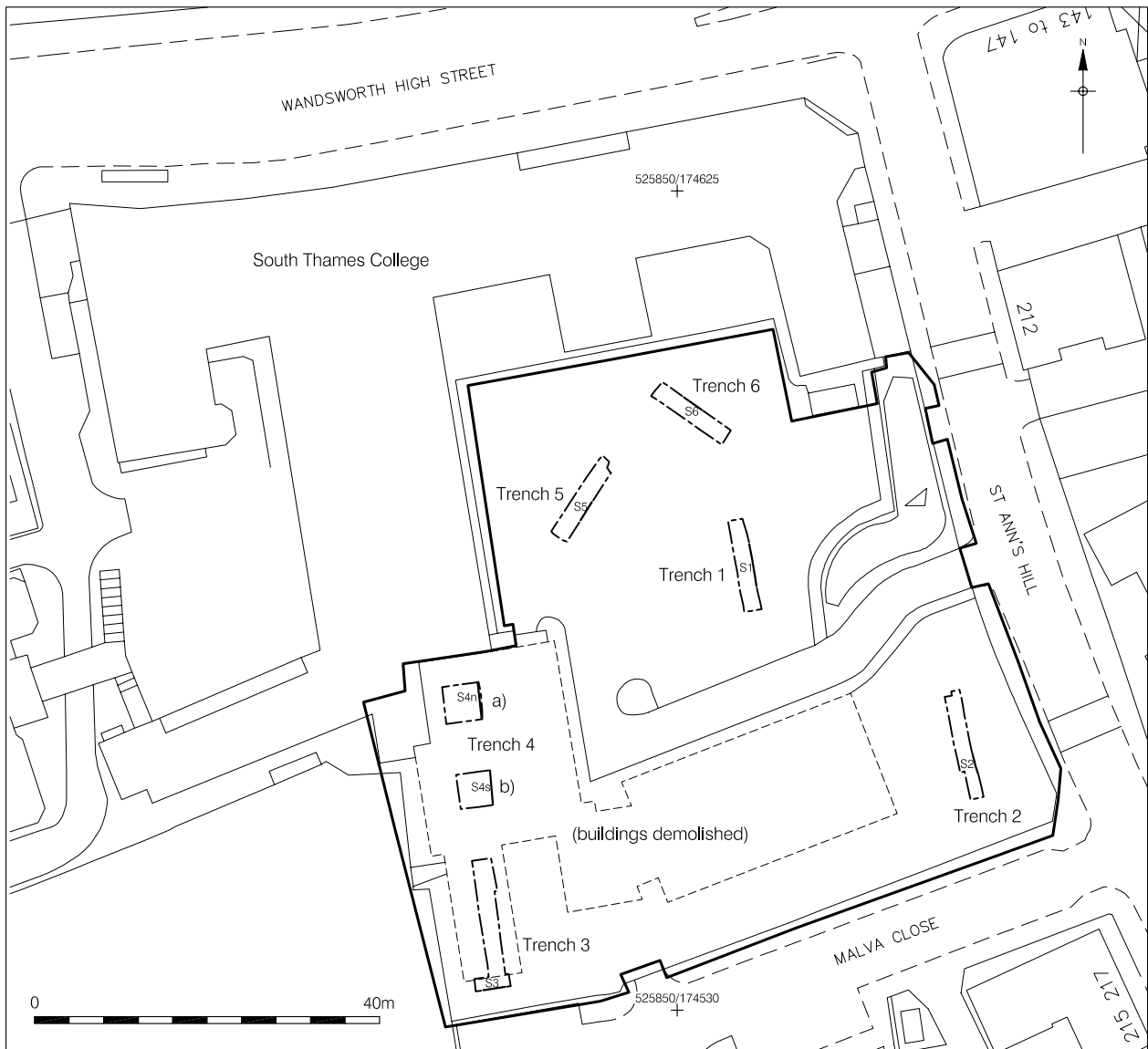
- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. South Thames College, Wandsworth (Figure 1), in advance of a proposed development, planning application number 2005/2309.
- 2.2 The evaluation was conducted between the 20th and 24th November 2006 and commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of HBG Construction.
- 2.3 Six trenches were excavated across the site, three in the former staff car park to the north and three in the area to the south previously occupied by buildings (Figure 2). Excavation continued to a depth at which the natural strata were exposed, or health and safety constraints prevented further excavation.
- 2.4 The National Grid Reference of the site centre is TQ 2585 7457.
- 2.5 The site was given the unique code TCA 06.
- 2.6 The evaluation was supervised by Stuart Holden and assisted by Des O'Donoghue and Tony Baxter with the project managed by Tim Bradley for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.
- 2.7 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic material will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre (LAARC).



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:800

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Planning Background

Archaeology in Wandsworth

3.1.1 The archaeological investigations aim to satisfy the objectives of Wandsworth Borough Council, which fully recognise the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. Wandsworth Borough Council's Unitary Development Plan (UDP), adopted in 2003, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.1.2 The proposed redevelopment of the site, planning application number 2005/2309-*'Demolition of part of the existing college and replacement and extension to create new college facilities'* - is subject to the Borough's Archaeology Policies:

Archaeology

Objective

- *To ensure the preservation or recording of important archaeological remains.*

78. Archaeological remains are part of the Borough's heritage and should not be destroyed without record. Modern methods of site clearance tend to destroy remains, though redevelopment may provide an opportunity to carry out archaeological investigation. English Heritage has identified areas of greatest likely archaeological importance in the Borough called Archaeological Priority Areas (see Proposals Map). These include the Thames and the Wandle Valley. Many archaeological finds have been found outside these areas and important remains may be found elsewhere in the Borough. The Council will consult, and be guided by English Heritage (Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service) on the archaeological implications of development proposals. When there is good reason to believe that there are remains of archaeological importance on a site, the Council will consider directing applicants to supply further details of proposed development, including the results of archaeological desk-based assessment and archaeological field evaluation, before the application is determined. In appropriate cases developers should adopt measures which allow the remains to be permanently preserved in situ. In other cases, the Council will require provision for the excavation and recording of the remains prior to development commencing, and the analysis, interpretation and appropriate publication of results. Archaeological investigations should be carried out in accordance with the Code of Practice of the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group.

Policy TBE14

Where development involving ground disturbance is proposed in Archaeological Priority Areas, the Council will require developers to make provision for archaeological investigation. Normally the submission of an archaeological evaluation report will be requested prior to determination. Archaeological investigation may also be required elsewhere in sites of archaeological potential.

Policy TBE15

In appropriate cases, the Council may also require preservation in situ, or excavation. The recording and publication of results will normally be required.

3.1.3 The site lies within a designated Archaeological Potential Area, as defined within the UDP. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the development site.

3.2 **Research Objectives**

3.2.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CgMs Consulting (Dicks, 2006), proposed that consideration should be given to all periods but highlights the likelihood of encountering prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval remains, based on the findings of the Desk-Based Assessment prepared for the site (Bourne, 2003).

3.2.2 The aims of the archaeological evaluation as set out in the WSI (Dicks, 2006) were:

General aims:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.

Site specific aims:

- To clarify the impact of 19th/20th century developments and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- To clarify the presence and character of any late-prehistoric or early-medieval evidence of settlement or activity on the site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Bourne, 2003) was compiled prior to the commencement of the evaluation. A summarised version of the results of this document is below.

4.2 Prehistoric

- 4.2.1 There is reasonable archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity in the area from a number of periods.

Palaeolithic

- 4.2.2 A number of Palaeolithic finds are recorded in the vicinity. These include over 3000 artefacts such as axes, scrapers, flakes and borers recovered from St Ann's Hill. Large quantities of Palaeolithic artefacts have also been found beyond the study area to the east. Most of the Palaeolithic finds recorded were found before 1900, during a period when extensive brickearth and gravel quarrying took place in Wandsworth. It is clear that the context for most of the finds was within the brickearth and gravels.

Mesolithic

- 4.2.3 Numerous Mesolithic finds have been made nearby, including a flint blade and a flake from St Ann's Hill and tranchet axes from the area. Assemblages of flint artefacts have been recovered from recent archaeological interventions at Swandon Way and St John's Hospital to the northeast of the study area.

Neolithic

- 4.2.4 An assemblage of redeposited Neolithic flintwork was recorded from 66-84 Bridge Street. An evaluation in Morie Street revealed a prehistoric soil horizon overlying a number of shallow pits and gullies containing late Neolithic/early Bronze Age flint artefacts and pottery. Various Neolithic artefacts, including scrapers, flakes, an axe and a knife have been recorded in East Hill, scrapers and flakes have been recorded in North Street and scrapers, flakes and other tools at Ruckers Gate.

Bronze Age

- 4.2.5 Bronze Age remains are limited to a spearhead found during the rebuilding of Ram brewery to the northwest and a palstave found in the River Wandle to the north of the site.

Iron Age

- 4.2.6 An archaeological excavation at 51 St Anne's Crescent in 1971 revealed a significant Iron Age occupation site. Finds included pottery, calcined bone, a grain rubber and hearth together with an assemblage of waste flints.

4.3 **Roman**

- 4.3.1 A small quantity of Roman finds was recorded within a hillwash or subsoil deposit during an evaluation undertaken immediately to the south of the study site. Other finds of Roman material from Wandsworth are indicative of at least some activity in the general area.

4.4 **Saxon**

- 4.4.1 The site lies in the historic core of Wandsworth, which is thought to have had Saxon origins, although there is no known evidence to indicate the exact location and extent of the settlement.

4.5 **Medieval**

- 4.5.1 Although there is no medieval occupation evidence in the vicinity of the site, it is probable that this area of Wandsworth was built up from at least as the late-medieval period. An evaluation was undertaken on land immediately to the south of the college (211-221 St Ann's Hill) in 1992 which revealed a late-medieval/early-post-medieval tile built kiln which had the fragmentary remains of an earlier phase of kiln.

4.6 **Post-Medieval**

- 4.6.1 Rocque's map of 1766 shows the High Street frontage of the study site being occupied by buildings with gardens to the rear. The first edition OS map (1871) depicts the High Street and St Ann's Hill street frontages as being occupied by houses and formally laid out gardens. The 1894-6 OS map depicts the site as being largely unchanged with the exception of the construction of a skating rink in the north western portion of the site and whilst the formal gardens are no longer marked the area does not appear to have been encroached upon. Wandsworth Technical College was established within the site in 1895, following which, some of the buildings fronting High Street were demolished and college buildings constructed in the area that was formerly the gardens to the south of High Street.

- 4.6.2 By 1934, all the buildings within the site, with the exception of houses fronting Malva Road, had been demolished and the majority of the existing college complex had been built. The 1951 OS map depicts the houses fronting Malva Road (with the exception of no. 223) as having been demolished. The remainder of the site was essentially unchanged. By 1964 additional college buildings had been constructed within the plot fronting Malva Road. The 1998 OS map shows the site as it is today, with the majority of it being occupied by the school buildings.
- 4.6.3 The demolition works forming part of the present redevelopment scheme had been undertaken prior to the archaeological evaluation. These included the removal of the superstructure and foundations of buildings at the south, southwest and west of the site.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may require further investigation.
- 5.2 The excavation of five trenches, each measuring nominally 10m by 1.8-2m was agreed with Diane Walls of English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, acting on behalf of Wandsworth Borough Council. The positions of the trenches were adjusted from the proposed drawing in the written scheme of investigation in order to obtain maximum coverage within the constraints of the site layout and services. A sixth trench was excavated in addition.
- 5.3 Under archaeological supervision, a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket was used to remove unproductive soils down to the highest archaeological horizon. The 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.
- 5.4 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were recorded in plan and in section using standard recording methods. A photographic record using 35mm colour transparencies, black and white print film and digital mediums was also made as appropriate.
- 5.5 The work was undertaken to standards of the Institute of Field Archaeology (IFA, 2001).
- 5.6 Following the completion of the archaeological investigation, the trenches were backfilled using the excavated material.

6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

6.1 Geology

6.1.1 The 1:50,000 scale British Geological Survey (sheet 270) indicates the area to be on Kempton Park Gravel. No borehole data from on, or near to, the site was available for analysis.

6.1.2 The archaeological evaluation trenches exposed deposits of natural sand and gravel at levels varying from 5.24m OD at the west of the site to 10.56m OD at the southeast.

6.2 Topography

6.2.1 The site is located 900m to the south of a large southerly bow in the River Thames and on the northwest facing lower slopes of the Wandle valley. It is situated on the western side of St Ann's Hill on widely varying ground ranging from a height of 12m OD at the southeast sloping down to the north to 10.0m OD and to the west to 7.8m OD. Occupying the central northern part of the site is the former staff car park, level at c.7m OD.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 No substantial archaeological evidence was identified in any of the six trenches excavated. A series of shallow gullies were recorded in Trench 1, however no secure dateable material was recovered from the fills. Two fragments of residual worked flint and a single sherd of medieval pottery were recovered from Trench 3 and a further sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from Trench 6.

7.2 Trench 1 (Figure 3 and Figure 4: Section 1)

- 7.2.1 Located in the northern part of the site and aligned north-south, this trench measured 2.0m in width by 10.25m in length.
- 7.2.2 The lowest deposit exposed between 6.49m and 6.72m OD, was a moderately compact light brown yellow slightly silty sand and gravel natural [15]. This was cut by shallow gullies [8], [11] and [14]. These measured 1.15m wide by 0.36m deep, 0.68m wide by 0.53m deep and 0.50-0.63m wide by 0.40m deep respectively. The latter two were intercutting although the similarity of the fills precluded the sequence to be ascertained. These were sterile silty sands and the only dateable material recovered from the excavation of these features was a single fragment of post-medieval peg tile from [9], the upper fill of [11] and must be intrusive. A fourth gully, [6] appeared to be cutting both [8] and [11], measured 0.95-1.20m wide by 0.36m deep and was filled with similar sterile silty sands [4] and [5].
- 7.2.3 To the north of these features a sub-circular cut [17], 0.40-0.47m in diameter and 0.10m in depth was present. No finds were recovered from the mid to light grey silty sand fill [16].
- 7.2.4 A thin (0.02-0.10m) layer of black coarse silty sand and clinker [3] was present across the trench and the sequence was completed by a 0.21-0.32m thick layer of brick rubble hardcore [2] and bitumen surfacing [1] between 6.99m and 7.10m OD.

7.3 Trench 2 (Figure 4: Section 2)

- 7.3.1 Located in the southeastern corner of the site and aligned north-south, this trench measured 2.0m in width by 11.3m in length.

7.3.2 The natural gravels [23] were recorded in this trench between 10.08m and 10.56m OD. These were overlain by a light brownish grey silty sand subsoil [22] from which a single animal bone, a fragment of post-medieval roof tile and a highly abraded copper coin, (perhaps an early 1800's half-penny (D.O'Donoghue, *pers comm.*)) were recovered. Towards the northern end of the trench a two brick thick wall [24] of 19th or 20th century date was cut through the subsoil on an east-west orientation. To the south the subsoil was capped with a layer of brick rubble [25] up to 0.18m thick. This layer was truncated by a cut [21] in excess of 2m in depth that was filled with a mid grey brown silty sand [19] and brick rubble [18] that consisted mostly of yellow stock brick, probably from the demolition of the former terrace houses that stood in this part of the site up until the mid-20th century. A layer of topsoil, up to 0.06m thick and present at levels between 10.87 and 11.20m OD completed the sequence.

7.4 Trench 3 (Figure 4: Section 3)

7.4.1 Located in the southwestern corner of the site, this trench measured 1.5m by 4m, aligned east-west with a 2m wide spur running to the north for 12.5m.

7.4.2 The natural gravels [34] were located at the northern end of the trench between 5.53m and 5.66m OD and at the southern end between 5.69m and 5.82m OD. These were overlain by a mid brown grey silty sand subsoil [33] from which two pieces of struck flint and a small fragment of calcined bone were recovered. A similar, more yellowish deposit of colluvial subsoil [32] above produced finds of pottery including early Surrey ware dated 1050-1150, Hampshire border ware dated 1550-1700, metropolitan slip ware dated 1630-1700 and Chinese porcelain with famille verte enamels dated 1690-1700 together with two clay tobacco pipe bowls dated 1660-1680 and 1700-1740 and fragments of post-medieval roof tile.

7.4.3 Cutting [32], towards the southern end of the trench, was a sub-circular pit 0.87-1.02m in diameter and 0.14m in depth, containing a single sherd of porcelain dated 1745-1900 (probably English and of 19th century date). Topsoil was present across the majority of the trench to a height of 7.07m to 7.14m OD. Running east-west towards the southern end of the trench was a modern wall built of machine-made frogged red brick built on a concrete foundation whilst at the northern end, a modern cut filled with crushed concrete truncated through the deposits to the depth of the natural gravels.

7.5 Trench 4 (Figure 4: Section 4)

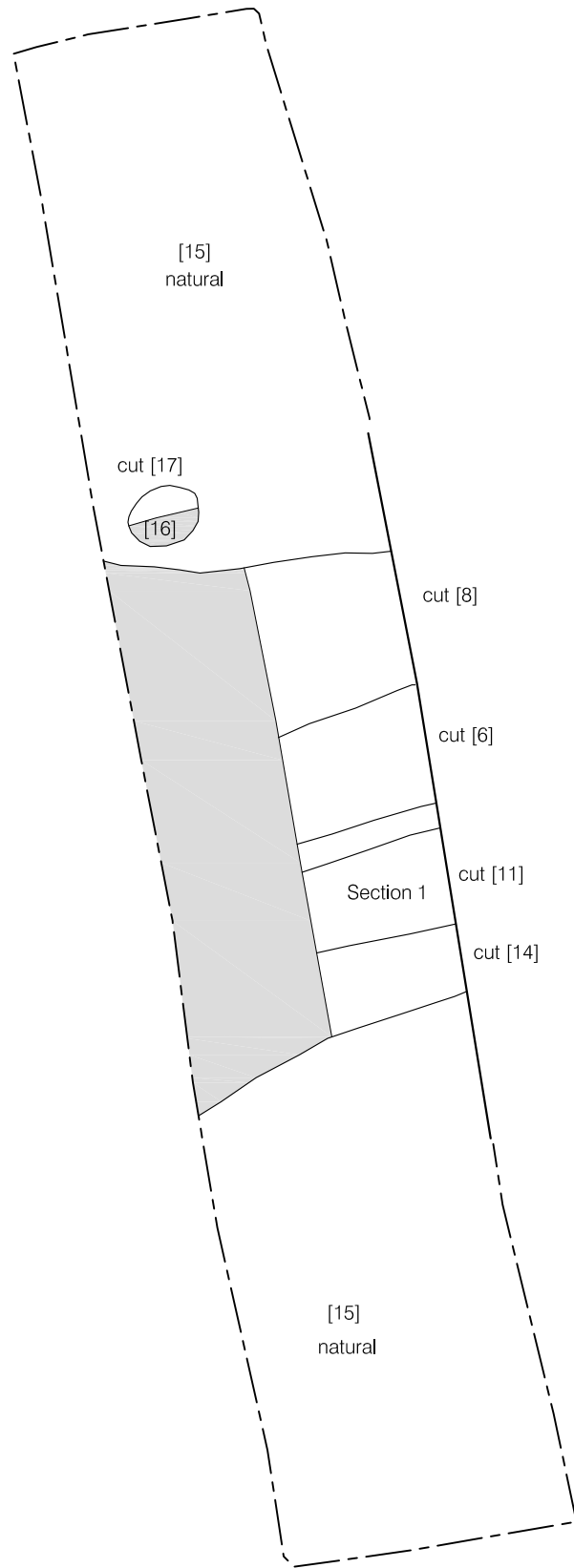
- 7.5.1 Two trenches measuring 2.8m by 1m(a) and 1.6m by 3.0m(b) at base and aligned north-south were excavated within the footprint of the workshop building now demolished at the western side of the site. These revealed the natural gravels [41] and [43] truncated to levels of between 5.24m and 5.26m OD and 5.36m to 5.49 OD respectively, with between c.0.50m and c.0.75m of modern made ground [40] and [42] and crushed concrete rising to a level of between 6.77m and 6.94m OD.

7.6 Trench 5 (Figure 4: Section 5)

- 7.6.1 Aligned northeast-southwest, this trench was positioned at the west of the former car park and measured 10.75m by 2.0m.
- 7.6.2 The natural gravels [39] were present at 5.39m OD and overlain by mid yellow brown silty sand subsoil [30] that was devoid of finds. This was covered with a light grey silty sand layer [29] up to 0.28m in thickness to a level of 6.49m OD. No finds were present and the deposit was similar to that filling the series of gullies in Trench 1. Layers of clinker [28], brick rubble [27] and clinker [26] created the hardstanding for the bituminous car park surface [1].

7.7 Trench 6 (Figure 4: Section 6)

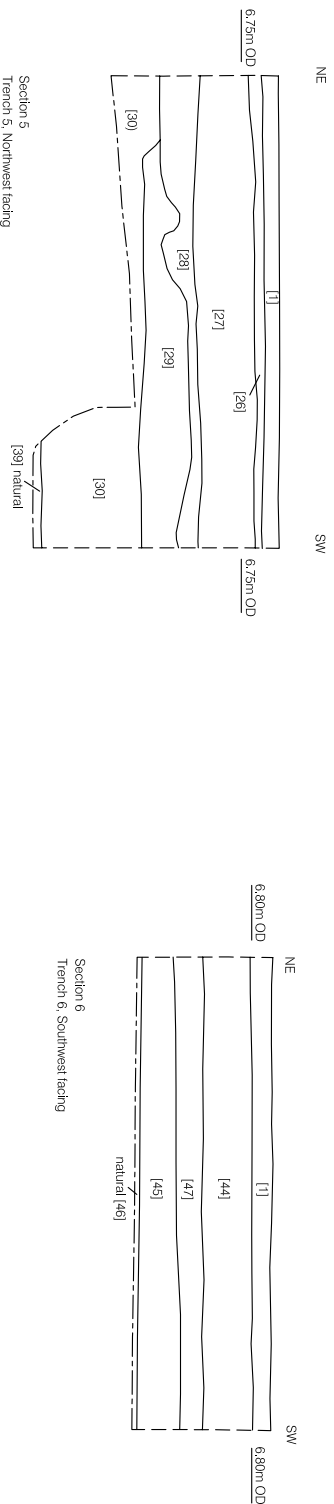
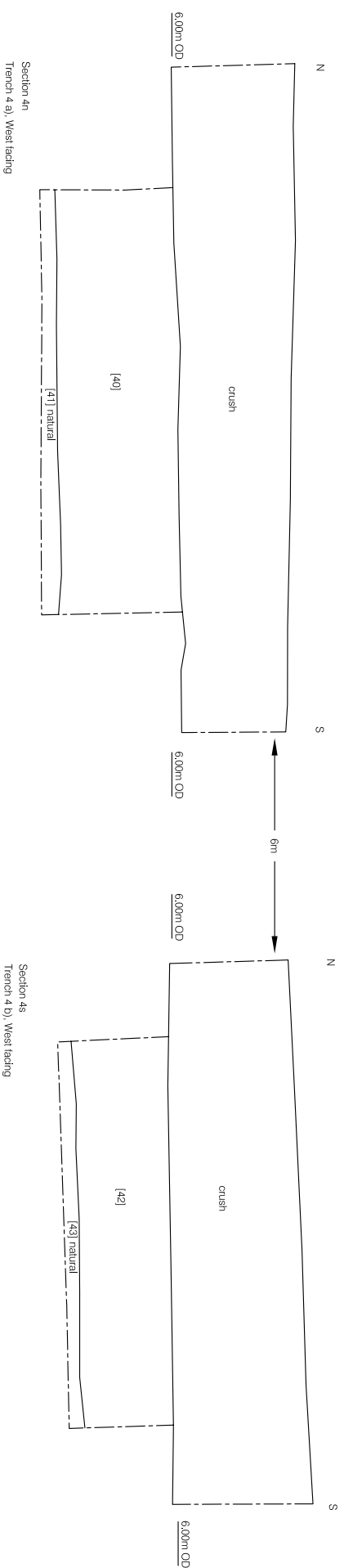
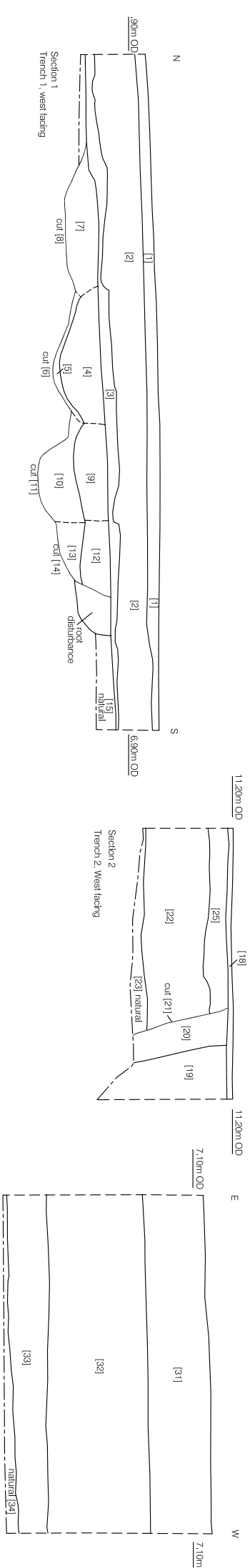
- 7.7.1 Aligned northwest-southeast and positioned in the northeast of the former staff car park, this trench measured 2.0m in width by 10m in length.
- 7.7.2 The gravels [46] were present at a level between 6.22m and 6.55m OD in this trench overlain by mid brown grey silty sand subsoil [45] from which a fragment of roof tile and a sherd of Cheam ware dated 1350-1550 (possibly a bi-conical jug 1350-1440) were recovered. Clinker [47] and brick rubble [44] again created the hardstanding for the bituminous car park surface [1].



0 2m

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Figure 3
Trench 1
1:50



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Figure 4
Sections 1-6
1:40

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 It is unclear whether the gullies or the sub-circular feature in Trench 1 were man-made or naturally formed. The sterility of the fills would suggest the latter implying that they could have been cut by the passage of water. As the ground reduction undertaken in this part of the site in the early-20th century during the construction of the college has greatly truncated the natural deposits and subsoil formation, it is difficult, within the scope of these works, to establish the localised palaeotopography beyond declining levels to the north and west.
- 8.2 The presence of the struck flint recovered from the subsoil in Trench 3 is synonymous with the background noise of prehistoric activity that could be expected in the area given the number of find spots of similar dates identified in the desk-based assessment. As the assemblage consists of only two pieces it would be difficult to establish a specific period with any confidence. Similarly, the presence of the medieval pottery (early Surrey ware 1050-1150 and Cheam ware 1350-1550) is in keeping with the growth of Wandsworth during this period.
- 8.3 It is likely that the brick rubble deposit and wall in Trench 2 represent remnants of the houses that were present along each side of the corner of St Ann's Hill and Malva Road from at least 1871 until demolition between 1934 and 1951.
- 8.4 The wall located in the southern end of Trench 3 would have been the foundation to the former sound studio demolished as part of the current redevelopment, whilst the truncation at the northern end of this trench represented the limit of the footprint of the workshop building that extended through Trenches 4a and 4b.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Sally Dicks of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work on behalf of HBG Construction. Hudney Mathurin of HGB Construction for all his help during the excavations, and Diane Walls of English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service for monitoring the work on behalf of Wandsworth Borough Council.

The author would like to thank Des O'Donogue and Tony Baxter for their assistance on site, Jem Rogers for the surveying and Josephine Brown for the drawings. Also Chris Jarrett for spot dating of the ceramic finds and Tim Bradley for his project management and editing.

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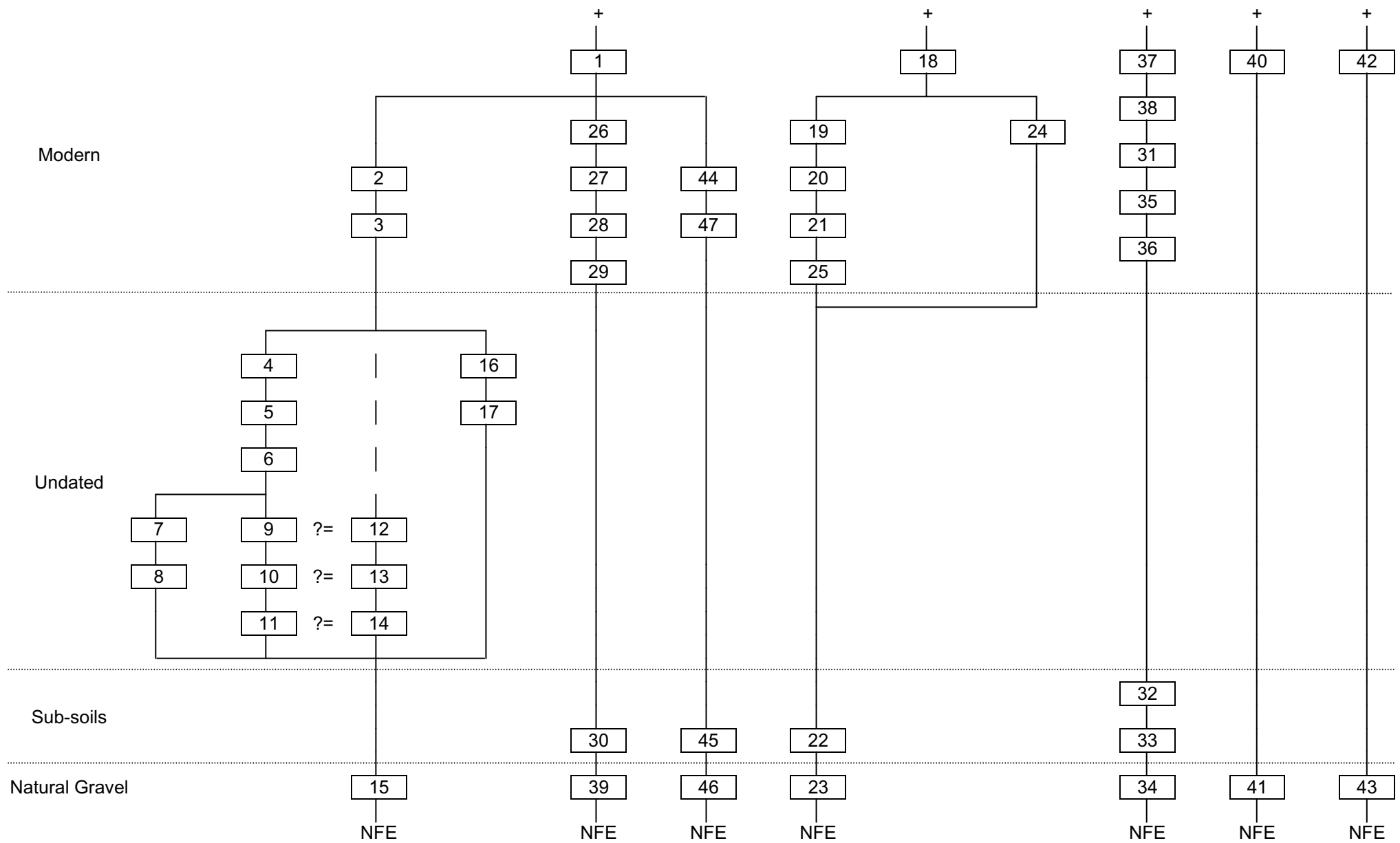
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Wandsworth Borough Council 2003 *Wandsworth Borough Council Unitary Development Plan*

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Trench	Description
1	Layer	1 & 5	Bitumen car park surface
2	Layer	1	Brick rubble
3	Layer	1	Bedding layer
4	Fill	1	Fill of [6]
5	Fill	1	Fill of [6]
6	Cut	1	Gully
7	Fill	1	Fill of [8]
8	Cut	1	Gully
9	Fill	1	Fill of [11]
10	Fill	1	Fill of [11]
11	Cut	1	Gully
12	Fill	1	Fill of [14]
13	Fill	1	Fill of [14]
14	Cut	1	Gully
15	Layer	1	Natural gravel
16	Fill	1	Fill of [17]
17	Cut	1	Posthole
18	Layer	2	Topsoil
19	Fill	2	Fill of [21]
20	Fill	2	Fill of [21]
21	Cut	2	Cut for ?basement
22	Layer	2	Sub-soil
23	Layer	2	Natural gravel
24	Masonry	2	19 th /20 th century wall
25	Layer	2	Brick rubble
26	Layer	5	Levelling
27	Layer	5	Brick rubble
28	Layer	5	Bedding layer
29	Layer	5	Clay layer
30	Layer	5	Colluvium
31	Layer	3	Topsoil
32	Layer	3	Colluvium
33	Layer	3	Colluvium
34	Layer	3	Natural gravels
35	Fill	3	Fill of [36]
36	Cut	3	Pit
37	Masonry	3	Modern wall
38	Cut	3	Construction cut for [37]
39	Layer	5	Natural gravel
40	Layer	4a	Modern made ground
41	Layer	4a	Natural gravel
42	Layer	4b	Modern made ground
43	Layer	4b	Natural gravel
44	Layer	6	Brick rubble
45	Layer	6	Sub-soil
46	Layer	6	Natural gravel
47	Layer	6	Bedding layer

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-20828

Project details

Project name	South Thames College, Wandsworth
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation consisting of six trenches was undertaken in Nov 2006. No significant archaeological remains were revealed, however, two pieces of struck flint and a single sherd of medieval pottery were recovered from a colluvial sub-soil.
Project dates	Start: 20-11-2006 End: 24-11-2006
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TCA 06 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	GULLY Uncertain
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Early Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH WANDSWORTH South Thames College, Wandsworth
Postcode	SW18
Study area	3500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2585 7457
Height OD	Min: 5.24m Max: 10.56m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	English Heritage
Project design originator	Sally Dicks
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Stuart Holden
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	HBG Construction

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at South Thames College, Wandsworth
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Holden, S

Date	2006
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Unpublished client report
Entered by	Stuart Holden (sholden@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	28 November 2006