

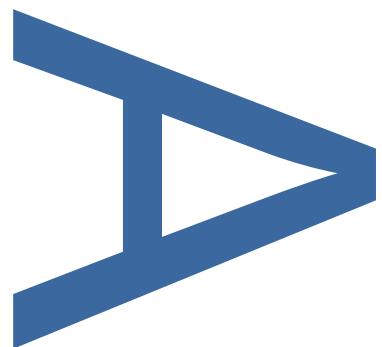
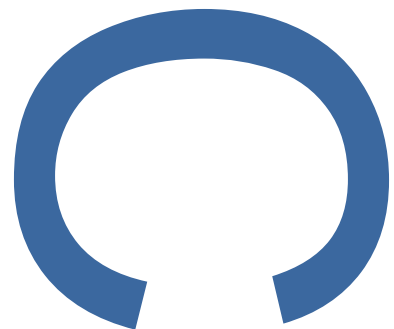
**SOUTH THAMES COLLEGE,
WANDSWORTH HIGH STREET AND
GARRATT LANE, LONDON
SW18 2PP**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

PCA REPORT NO: R12760

SITE CODE: WHS16

JANUARY 2017




PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**SOUTH THAMES COLLEGE,
WANDSWORTH HIGH STREET AND GARRATT LANE,
LONDON SW18 2PP**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT SOUTH THAMES COLLEGE,
WANDSWORTH HIGH STREET AND GARRATT LANE, LONDON SW18 2PP**

Site Code: WHS16
Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Wandsworth
Planning Application Number: Ref: 2014/5149
Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2572 7458
Written By: Aidan Turner
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, January 2017

Project Manager: Tim Bradley
Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

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January 2017**

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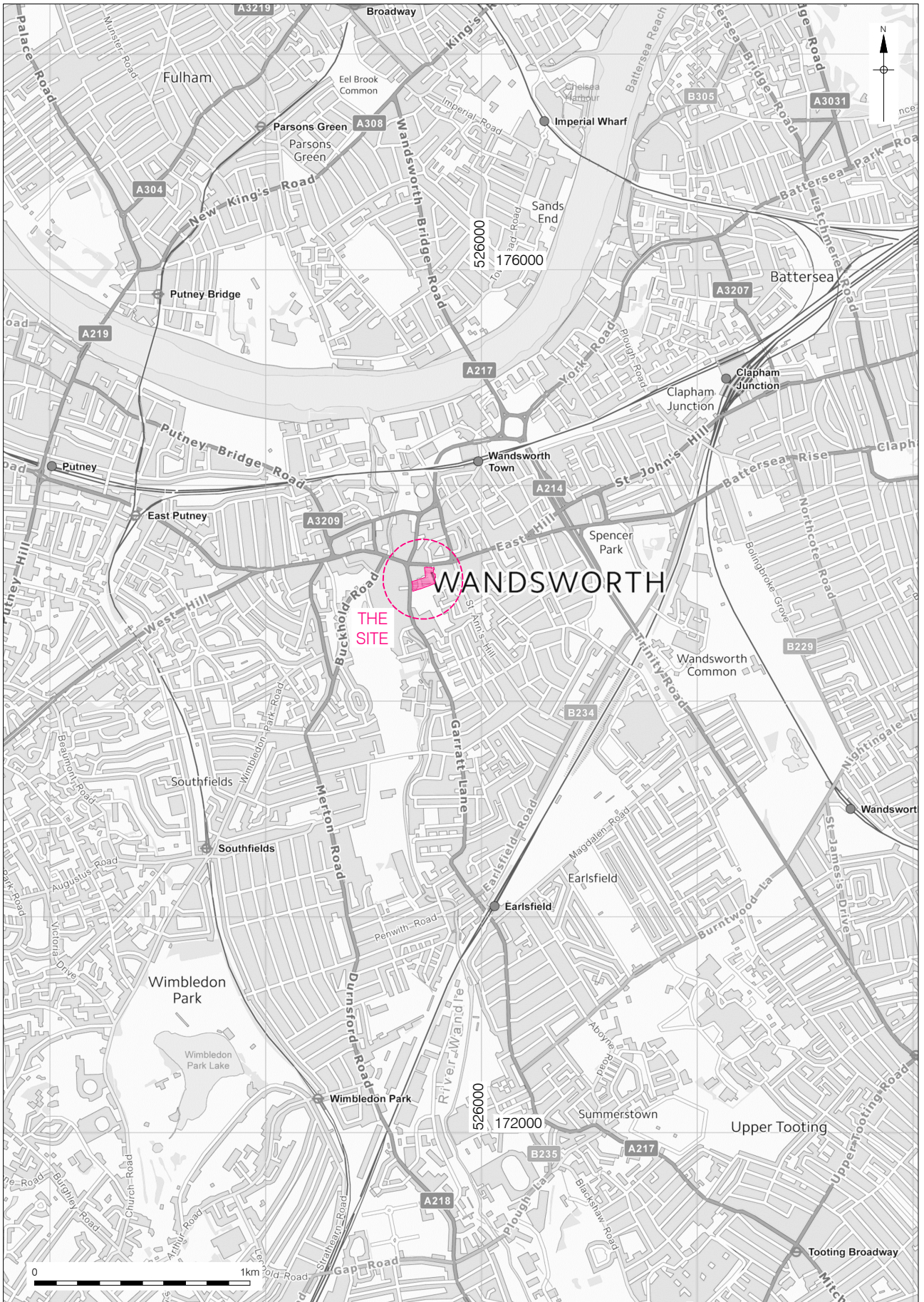
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at South Thames College, Wandsworth High Street and Garratt Lane, London SW18 2PP (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken from 23rd September 2016 until 15th November 2016. The archaeological monitoring of slab and obstruction removal was undertaken across the site. Modern made ground was recorded, along with the interface of this material with the underlying geological sequence.
- 1.1.3 No archaeological deposits pre-dating the later post-medieval period were recorded during the watching brief.
- 1.1.4 Due to the extent of the previous ground disturbance recorded, and the deposits encountered, the main basement ground reduction was not archaeologically monitored.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) on land at South Thames College, Wandsworth High Street and Garratt Lane, London SW18 2PP (Figure 1). The site is centred at National Grid Ref TQ 25098 93951.
- 2.1.2 The site is located in the centre of Wandsworth and forms an L shape with frontages to both Wandsworth High Street to the north and Garratt Lane to the west. Beyond the site the northwest block fronting the two roads is formed of various structures, including Wandsworth Town Library and a Quaker meeting house and burial ground, which immediately adjoin the site. A further, much larger, Anglican burial ground forms the southern boundary of the site, whilst the remaining eastern boundary is formed by the South Thames College main campus.
- 2.1.3 The site was subject to a planning application (Application Ref: 2014/5149) for a new multi-use development. Although the site is located within a local authority Archaeological Priority Area, there are no Scheduled Monuments located on the site.
- 2.1.4 The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting for their client, Quadrant Construction. The field investigation was supervised by the author, Aidan Turner. The archaeological project manager was Tim Bradley of PCA.
- 2.1.5 The work was undertaken following an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMs Consulting (2016), and the site works were monitored by Mr Mark Stevenson of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), on behalf of the London Borough of Wandsworth.
- 2.1.6 Following initial site visits, the excavation and obstruction removal works were observed during a period from the 8th September 2016 until 15th November 2016. This work was conducted under the supervision of Aidan Turner of PCA.
- 2.1.7 During the watching brief deposits of modern made ground were recorded, along with their relationship with the underlying natural geology.
- 2.1.8 The site records will be archived at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the site code WHS16.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4



Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:800 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1.1 Planning permission (Ref: 2014/5149) has been granted for the comprehensive redevelopment of the site. The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as designated by the London Borough of Wandsworth, associated with the area's likely Saxon and medieval origins. The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) therefore recommended to the London Borough of Wandsworth that the following planning condition be attached to planning permission:

Conditions -

'23 Prior to the commencement of development (with the exception of demolition to existing ground level), a programme of archaeological site work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation shall be submitted to, and approved in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. This programme should be in the form of an archaeological strip-map-record investigation. Reason- To protect the archaeology of the site in accordance with policy DMS2.'

'24 Prior to the occupation of the development, a site investigation and post investigation assessment shall be completed, in accordance with the programme of Written Scheme of Investigation in Condition 23, and submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval. The applicant shall ensure the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured. Reason- To protect the archaeology of the site in accordance with policy DMS2.'

3.1.2 In accordance with the above conditions, CgMs Consulting prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (2016) detailing the methodology by which archaeological works would be undertaken on the site.

3.1.3 The groundworks necessitated by the new development consisted predominantly of a demolition phase, involving the removal of foundations and obstructions to piling, followed by and clearance of the development area. The archaeological work at the site comprised a watching brief during these works.

3.1.4 The investigation followed the methodology set out in: -

- The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) Standards for Archaeological Work: 2 Written Schemes of Investigation (2015)
- The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) Standards for Archaeological Work: 3 Fieldwork (2015)
- The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) Standards for Archaeological Work: 4 Reporting dissemination and publication (2015)
- English Heritage, 1991, 'Management of Archaeological Projects'
- English Heritage, 2006, 'The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment'
- Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2014, 'Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief'

- 3.1.5 The archaeological fieldwork conformed to the Council's archaeological policies.
- 3.1.6 PCA undertook the archaeological fieldwork under the terms of the 'Code of Practice' of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA). Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a 'Registered Archaeological Organisation' with the IFA (number 23).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The following geological and topographical background is summarised from the archaeological desk based assessment of the site (CgMs 2014).

Geology

- 4.1.1 The British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London) shows the underlying geology of the site to comprise Kempton Park River Terrace Gravels sealing the London Clay. Kempton Park Gravels can be been categorised as part of the Devensian Stage, the last glacial stage of the British Pleistocene epoch.
- 4.1.2 Archaeological evaluation immediately east of the site in 2006 revealed natural sands and gravels below layers of subsoil/topsoil/made ground (PCA 2014).
- 4.1.3 Site-specific geotechnical data is available as appendices to the Written Scheme of Investigation.

Topography

- 4.1.2 The site rises from southwest to southeast/northeast, from c.5.8m to 6.6m OD.
- 4.1.3 The course of the River Wandle flows from south to north c.80m to the west of the site, and the course of the River Thames flows from west to east c.640m to the north of the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 5.1.1 What follows comprises a summary of the archaeological background to the site, derived from the more comprehensive analysis from the desk based assessment (CgMs 2014).
- 5.1.2 No designated Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wreck or Historic Battlefield designations lie within the study area radius. The site does, however, lie within an Archaeological Priority Zone, designated by the London Borough of Wandsworth.

Prehistoric Periods

- 5.1.3 The occurrence of in-situ palaeoliths in the underlying Kempton Park river terrace gravels is typically rare. Those identified within the area are understood to have largely been retrieved during nineteenth century brickearth extraction.
- 5.1.4 A small quantity of Upper Palaeolithic tools and Mesolithic flint work was identified at St Anns Hill, Wandsworth, to the southeast of the site. Two pieces of residual struck flint were also identified during an evaluation immediately east of the site (PCA 2006).
- 5.1.5 Neolithic flint work is recorded from East Hill to the east of the site and at the Ruckers Estate, close to the junction of West Hill Road and Santos Road, northwest of the site. An Evaluation at Morie Street to the north of the site revealed a prehistoric soil horizon sealing cut features of Neolithic and Bronze Age date. A Bronze Age spearhead is recorded as being found during the rebuilding of the Ram Brewery to the northwest.

Roman

- 5.1.6 A small number of isolated finds -spots, from a 500m study area, were outlined in the desk based assessment. These appear to be indicative of general activity in the vicinity of the site, however the absence of features suggesting activity / settlement should be noted, together with an absence of Roman material in the archaeological works immediately to the east. The site lies away from known Roman settlement, and roads.

Anglo Saxon & Medieval

- 5.1.7 Although the name Wandsworth is thought to be derived from the Saxon 'Wandeleorde', no finds of Saxon material have been identified within the area.
- 5.1.8 Later medieval activity has, however been identified both at St Ann's Hill to the east and at Buckhold Road and the Stimpsons Buildings, to the west of the site.
- 5.1.9 Residual medieval finds in the form of two potsherds were identified during the evaluation immediately east of the site (PCA 2006).
- 5.1.10 The site can be considered to have had a potential for the medieval period, due to its location within the centre of Wandsworth, which is known to have developed from the late medieval period onwards. It is interesting to note that only residual medieval material was identified

from the evaluation work immediately to the east, and it can be considered likely that evidence of activity and/or settlement may have been truncated by later development impact.

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 5.1.11 The map regression (CgMs 2016) demonstrated that the site had been continually occupied by buildings fronting Wandsworth High Street throughout the site's documented history, and that the site has been redeveloped at least twice since the eighteenth century.
- 5.1.12 In 1673 a house, shop and three sheds immediately west of the site was leased to a local Quaker, with the burial register starting in 1666 and the existing Friends Meeting House constructed in 1778, with the burial ground to the rear.
- 5.1.13 John Rocque's 1745 Survey of London shows the site to be occupied by buildings fronting the High Street, with open land to the rear and to the southwest. The Corris Map of Wandsworth, of 1787, shows the site in more detail, with a building to the southwest fronting Garratt Lane as well as those on the High Street.
- 5.1.14 The site continued to be occupied throughout the early modern period, with a variety of ecclesiastical and educational uses being prominent.
- 5.1.15 The South Thames College was originally constructed as a Technical Institute in 1926, to the designs of G Topham Forest at the London County Council.
- 5.1.16 The 1964 Ordnance Survey shows the clearance of the buildings fronting Garratt Lane, and the partial clearance of the buildings fronting the High Street. The 1988 Ordnance Survey shows the redevelopment of the site as part of the South Thames College complex, with Welbeck House fronting the High Street, and substantial detached buildings to the south, and to the southwest fronting Garratt Lane.
- 5.1.17 The pre-demolition site survey showed no substantial changes from the previous edition, with the buildings within the site labelled as Welbeck House fronting the High Street, the College Tower building to the south, and 17-27 Garratt Lane to the southwest.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1.1 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2016), the excavation works were arranged in order to fully investigate the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains.
- 6.1.2 This was described as an 'archaeological strip map and record and archaeological monitoring' exercise. This took the form of a watching brief observing the removal of concrete foundations from the footprints of the previously demolished structures on the site. Given the findings of this initial phase of work, which demonstrated significant truncation from previous development across the site, the follow-up strip, map and sample monitoring during basement ground reduction was not undertaken.
- 6.1.3 Under the supervision of the attending archaeologist, a 25 tonne excavator, where possible, equipped with a flat-bladed bucket, was used to reduce the ground surface. Concrete structures were removed with a toothed digging bucket. Excavation progressed through modern material until the top of the natural geology was discernible and it was evident that no further obstructions to later development would be encountered. Natural gravel deposits were exposed across much of the extent of the excavations.
- 6.1.4 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London, that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, later re-published by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata, along with features excavated and exposed, were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. Sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, at the scale of 1:20. The approximate OD heights of any principle strata were calculated from datum levels previously established on the site, and indicated on the appropriate sections. A photographic record was also kept during the watching brief, in digital format.
- 6.1.5 On site recording and survey was conducted using hand tape methods. Records were tied into developers site plans in order to establish the locations of any features of interest.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

The general character of the site consisted of a sequence of natural deposits directly sealed by modern made ground.

Phase 1 – London Clay

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit observed during the watching brief consisted of a very dense, stiff, dark homogeneous mid- brownish grey silt clay. This layer was seen at a depth of 3.5m below the previously demolished floor slab in the centre of the site. The deposit was given the designation Context [11] and was found at a height of approximately 2.77m OD.
- 7.1.2 This deposit was interpreted as forming part of the Claygate Member of the London Clay Formation, which is formed of an ancient marine deposit. This marine sedimentary deposit was laid down at the beginning of the Eocene Period around 50 million years ago and as such has no archaeological interest. It does, however, immediately underlie the more archaeologically significant river terrace gravels in many locations along the River Thames, including South Thames College, and therefore provides a clear marker indicating the base of Pleistocene deposits.

Phase 2 – River Terrace Gravels

- 7.1.3 Overlying the clay deposits was a 1.30m thick layer of loose yellow, slightly clayey, gravelly coarse sand. This deposit contained frequent well rounded to sub -rounded, sub-spherical to elongate flint gravels, some 5 to 40mm in diameter. This deposit was recorded as Contexts [3], [6], [10] & [14].
- 7.1.4 This deposit was observed to varying extents in all the areas observed and was recorded in all four sample sections illustrated (Figure 3). The full thickness of the deposit was recorded in the centre of the site (See Figure 3, Section 3). Here the deposit was given the designation Context [10] and was found at a height of 4.07 m OD with a maximum thickness of 1.30m.
- 7.1.5 The deposit was interpreted as forming river terrace-type gravel and sand, laid down during the quaternary period, approximately 2 – 3 million years ago.
- 7.1.6 Overlying the purer sandy gravels was a capping deposit of yellowish brown clayey sand, which was at its most evident in the centre of the site. By its appearance this was presumed to represent the uppermost layer of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation, though it could conceivably have represented some minor reworking of the river terrace gravels in this location. This deposit was comparatively thin, at only 0.20m thick, and was recorded as Context [9] at an estimate level of 4.27m OD.

Phase 3 – Made Ground

- 7.1.7 The River Terrace gravels were overlain by various deposits of made ground. Most of this appeared to have been disturbed or modified during the previous redevelopment of the site during the 1960's. Due to the substantial size of the ground beams and pile cap structures,

along with space that would have been required to install and remove any associated formwork, very little of this material was considered likely to represent unmodified stratigraphy.

7.1.8 These deposits were largely formed of deposits of dark blackish brown clayey silty sand, with frequent inclusions of brick rubble, concrete and flint gravels. Patches of clinker bearing deposits suggested that much of this material was accumulated in the later post-medieval and industrial period. Occasional isolated patches of similar, but slightly more stratified, deposits indicated that these deposits largely represented material originally derived from the site, which had been extensively reworked during previous redevelopments.

7.1.9 Examples of these deposits were recorded as Contexts [1], [2], [4], [5], [7], [8], [12] & [13]. They varied in thickness between 1.95m and 0.20m and were found at levels ranging from 6.26m OD & 5.47m OD.

Phase 4 – Modern Features

7.1.10 The made ground was overlain by modern deposits, capped with concrete raft foundations in the building locations and tarmac surfacing in the open areas.

7.1.11 These were found at between 6.27m OD and 6.92m OD across the site area.



Plate 1. North facing shot of excavations showing recently exposed natural sands and gravels.



Plate 2. West facing shot of excavations, showing view towards Garratt Lane.



Plate 3. West facing shot of site, showing areas exposed during obstruction removal.



Plate 4. North facing shot in centre of site, shows modern made ground, gravels and London Clay.



Plate 5. North facing shot in centre of the site.

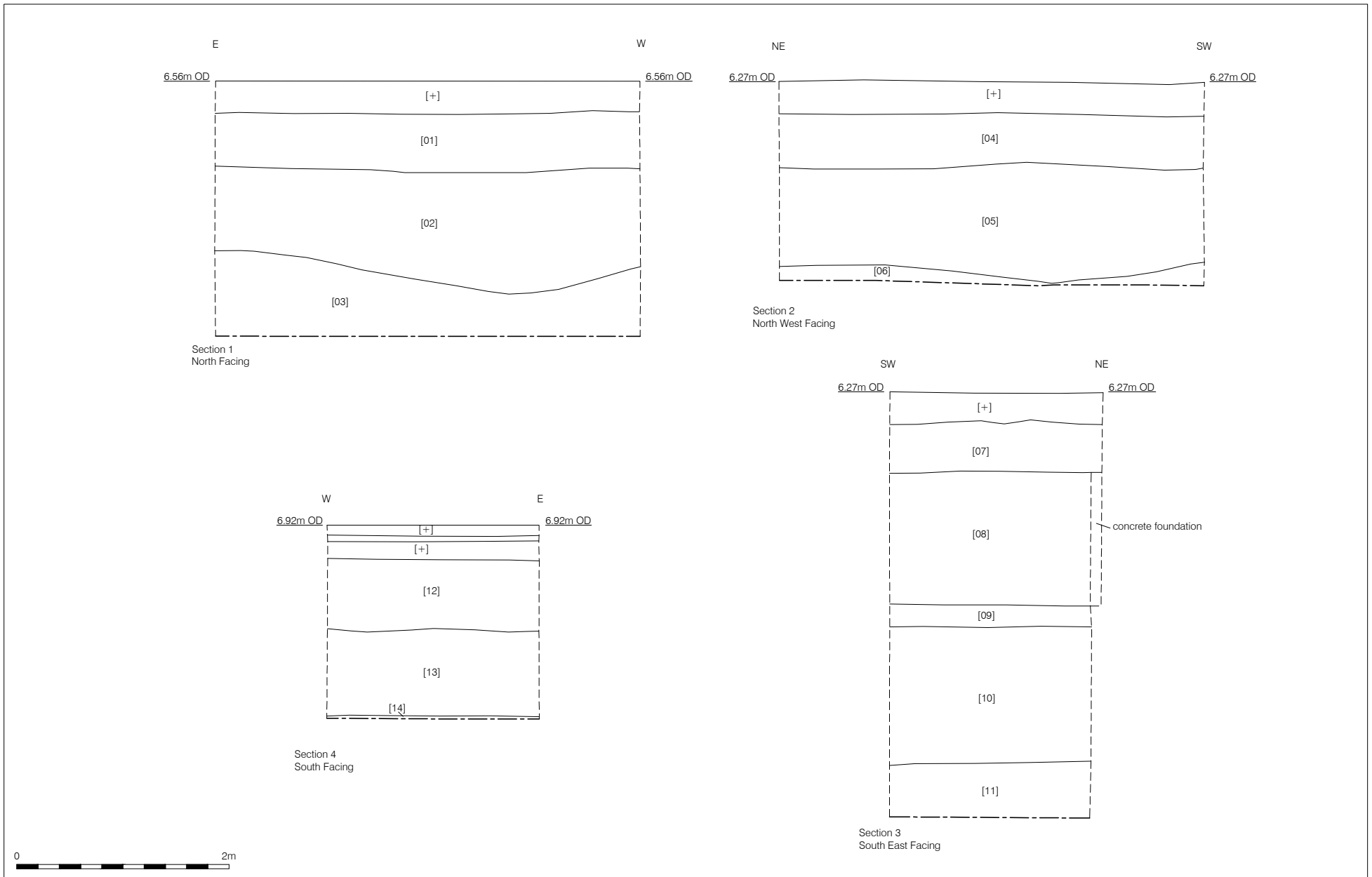


Figure 3
Sections 1-4
1:50 at A4

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The site investigation was able to produce some evidence for the development of the upper parts of the drift (superficial) geology of the area. These marine sedimentary deposits were laid down at the beginning of the Eocene Period around 50 million years ago and as such have no archaeological interest. They do, however, immediately underlie the more archaeologically significant river terrace gravels in many locations along the River Thames and therefore provide a clear marker indicating the base of Pleistocene deposits.
- 8.1.2 The London Clay was overlain by sands and gravels, recorded by the BGS as Kempton Park River Terrace Gravels. These have been categorised as part of the Devensian Stage, the last glaciation of the British Pleistocene epoch. These gravels dipped somewhat to the north on the site.
- 8.1.3 It was noticeable that the made ground deposits lay directly above the natural sequence of superficial or 'drift' deposits underlying the site. No significant evidence of strata bearing archaeological deposition, or potential for archaeological features, was identified during the observations.
- 8.1.4 Although the site lies within an Archaeology Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Wandsworth, no archaeological evidence was recorded, with significant truncation noted from previous phases of development across the site. Due to the extent of the previous ground disturbance recorded, and the deposits encountered, the main basement ground reduction was not archaeologically monitored.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1.1 PCA would like to thank CgMs Consulting and their client Quadrant Construction for commissioning this project and Mr Mark Stevenson of Historic England for monitoring the fieldwork.
- 9.1.2 We also thank Jim Wright, of Callaghans and his workforce for their assistance on site.
- 9.1.3 The author would like to thank the CAD office for the illustrations and Tim Bradley for project management and editing.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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and Archaeological Monitoring*; Unpublished document

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited 2014 *An archaeological evaluation at South Thames
CollegeWandsworth* December 2006 Unpublished document

APPENDIX 1: OASIS

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at South Thames College, Wandsworth
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at South Thames College, Wandsworth High Street and Garratt Lane, London SW18. Modern made ground was recorded, along with its relationship with the underlying geological sequence. No archaeological deposits pre-dating the later post-medieval period were recorded during the watching brief.
Project dates	Start: 23-09-2016 End: 15-11-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH WANDSWORTH SOUTH THAMES COLLEGE, WANDSWORTH HIGH STREET AND GARRATT LANE
Postcode	SW18
Study area	5350 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2572 7458 51.455720537744 -0.190316347908 51 27 20 N 000 11 25 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.27m Max: 5.12m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Mark Stevenson
Project design	CgMs Consulting

originator

Project director/manager Tim Bradley

Project supervisor Aidan Turner

Type of sponsor/funding body Consultancy

Name of sponsor/funding body CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Media available "Spreadsheets", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

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

Entered by Tim Bradley (tbradley@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 3 January 2017

OASIS ID: preconst1-270185

Project details

Project name An Archaeological Watching Brief at South Thames College, Wandsworth

Short description of the project This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at South Thames College, Wandsworth High Street and Garratt Lane, London SW18. Modern made ground was recorded, along with its relationship with the underlying geological sequence.

Project dates Start: 23-09-2016 End: 15-11-2016

Previous/future work Not known / No

Any associated project reference WHS16 - Sitecode

codes

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON' WANDSWORTH, SOUTH THAMES COLLEGE, WANDSWORTH HIGH STREET AND GARRATT LANE

Postcode SW18

Study area 5350 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 2572 7458 51.455720537744 -0.190316347908 51 27 20 N 000 11 25
W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 4.27m Max: 5.12m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Organisation

Project originator brief Tim Bradley

Project originator design Tim Bradley

Project director/manager Tim Bradley

Project supervisor Aidan Turner

Type of Private Developer
sponsor/funding body

Name of Quadrent Construction
sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital
Exists? Archive No

Digital
recipient Archive LAARC

Paper
recipient Archive LAARC

Paper
available Media "Section"

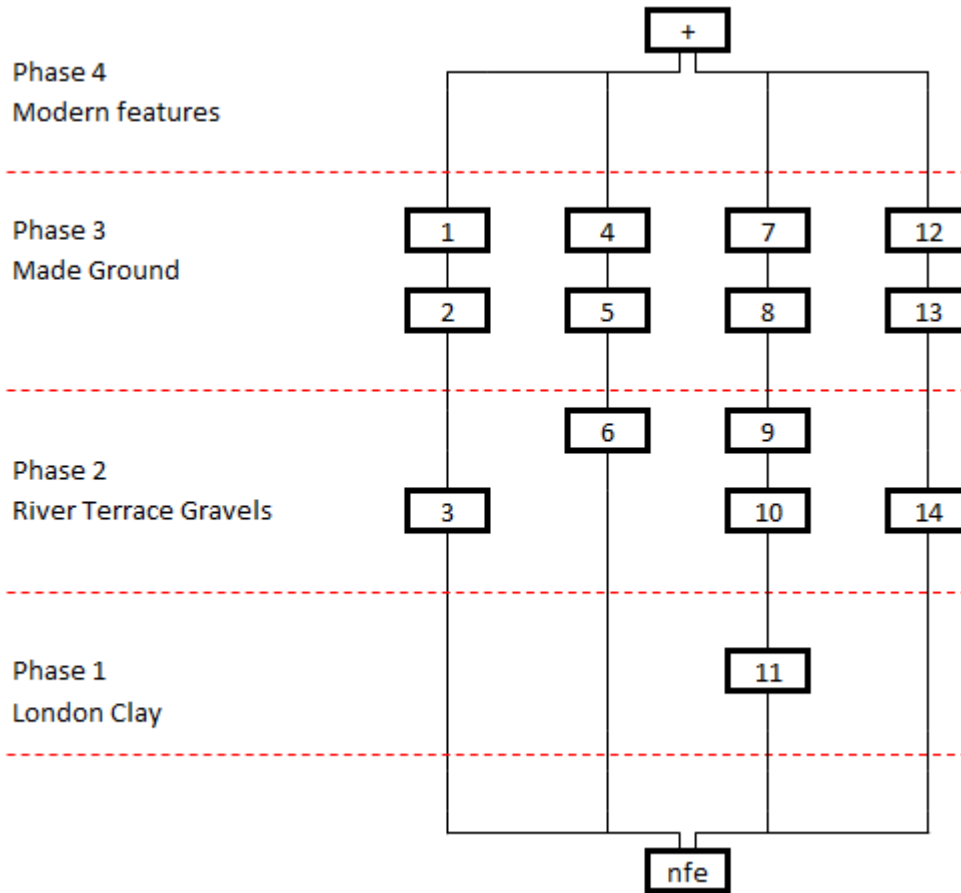
Entered by Tim Bradley (tbradley@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 1 December 2016

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness (m)	Highest Level (m AOD)	Phase
WHS16	1	Layer	Made Ground	0.5	6.26	3
WHS16	2	Layer	Made Ground	1.95	5.76	3
WHS16	3	Layer	River Terrace Gravels	0.45	4.61	2
WHS16	4	Layer	Made Ground	0.5	5.97	3
WHS16	5	Layer	Made Ground	1.1	5.47	3
WHS16	6	Layer	River Terrace Gravels	0	4.32	2
WHS16	7	Layer	Made Ground	0.35	5.97	3
WHS16	8	Layer	Made Ground	1.25	5.52	3
WHS16	9	Layer	River Terrace Gravels	0.2	4.27	2
WHS16	10	Layer	River Terrace Gravels	1.3	4.07	2
WHS16	11	Layer	London Clay	0.5	2.72	1
WHS16	12	Layer	Made Ground	0.2	6.62	3
WHS16	13	Layer	Made Ground	0.8	5.92	3
WHS16	14	Layer	River Terrace Gravels	0	5.12	2

APPENDIX 3: SITE MATRIX



PCA

PCA SOUTH

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