44 CLAPHAM COMMON SOUTHSIDE, LONDON, SW4

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE: CCS18

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

PCA REPORT NOI: R13244

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44 CLAPHAM COMMON SOUTHSIDE, LONDON, SW4
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:	**LONDON BOROUGH OF LAMBETH**
SITE CODE:	**CCS18**
CENTRAL NGR:	**TQ 29399 74840**
COMMISSIONING CLIENT:	**Parkside Clapham Limited**
WRITTEN BY:	**Ellen Green** **Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited**
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	April 2018

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PCA Report Number: R13244

CONTENTS

1 ABSTRACT 2
2 INTRODUCTION 3
3 PLANNING BACKGROUND 4
4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY 6
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 7
6 METHODOLOGY 9
7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE 11
8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS 27
9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 29
10 BIBLIOGRAPHY 30

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX 31
APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX 33
APPENDIX 3: FINDS REPORTS 34
APPENDIX 4: OASIS REPORT FORM 37

FIGURES

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION 16
FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATIONS 17
FIGURE 3: PLANS OF TRENCHES 1 AND 3 18
FIGURE 4: SECTIONS 19

1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation that was undertaken at 44, Clapham Common Southside SW4, LB Lambeth (TQ 29399 74840).

1.2 The excavation took place between 3rd and 13th April 2018 on behalf of Parkside Clapham Ltd.

1.3 The evaluation comprised of 6 trenches running north to south across the western portion of the site. The aim of the project was to assess the quantity and quality of archaeological remains within the entire stratigraphic sequence to natural deposits.

1.4 Natural gravel was seen in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 at levels ranging from 24.84m OD in the north of Trench 1 to 22.18m OD in the southernmost part of Trench 3. Natural head deposits, made up of a matrix of sand, clay and gravel, were seen in Trenches 4, 5 and 6 ranging from 21.42m OD in the north of Trench 4 to 18.65m OD in the southern portion of Trench 6. A layer of possibly colluvial clay was present from the top of the slope in Trench 3 down to the southernmost part of Trench 6 at the lowest point of the site.

1.5 No evidence of activity predating the later post-medieval period was recorded on the site.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation at 44 Clapham Common Southside, SW 4 (Figure 1). The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 3rd and 13th April 2018.

2.2 The site was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 29399 74840. The investigation took place across the western half of the site, which slopes down to the south from approximately 25.3m OD in the north to 20.30m OD in the south.

2.3 The work was preceded by detailed assessment of the archaeological background of the site, produced in the form of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) (Mills Whipp 2017).

2.4 As outlined in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Mills Whipp 2018), the archaeological work sought to address the following:

- What is the nature and OD height of the natural strata on site?
- What is the natural topography of the area?
- What is the depth of truncation, relative to natural deposits, of the existing and/or previous modern foundation works?
- Are there any indications of prehistoric activity, worked flints or any cut features?
- Is there any evidence for the presence of the Roman road, Stane Street, on the site?
- Is there any indication of Roman quarrying on the site?
- Is there any evidence for the presence of a Roman managed landscape?
- Is there any evidence of Roman settlement on the site?
- Is there any evidence for Saxon activity on the site?
- Is there any evidence for medieval activity on the site?
- What evidence is there for post-medieval activity in the area of the site?

2.5 The site was supervised by Ellen Green of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The site was project managed by Tim Bradley and Zbigniew Pozorski, also of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Mark Stevenson, Historic England (GLAAS), monitored the fieldwork on behalf of the London Borough of Lambeth. The project was commissioned by Clapham Park Ltd, and the archaeological consultant was Peter Mills of Mills Whipp Projects.

2.6 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre, (LAARC) under the unique code CCS18.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The following planning policies are relevant to development on the site.

3.2 **National Guidelines**

3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27th March 2012. The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.2.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.3 **Regional Policy**

3.3.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan published 22 July 2011. Policy relevant to archaeology at the site includes *Policy 7.8; Heritage Assets and Archaeology*

3.4 **Local Policy**

Q23: Undesignated heritage assets: local heritage list

(a) The council will maintain a list of undesignated heritage assets which it considers to be of local (or greater) significance. It will be known as the 'local heritage list'. It will include: (i) archaeology (archaeological priority areas); (ii) buildings and structures (local list); and (iii) designed spaces and landscapes (local landscape register). (b) The objectives of maintaining the local heritage list are to: (i) raise greater awareness of these assets and foster a greater appreciation of them; (ii) sustain or enhance their significance; and (iii) protect their settings. (c) The council will: (i) resist the destruction of assets on the local heritage list and expect applicants to retain, preserve, protect, safeguard and where desirable enhance them when developing proposals that affect them; (ii) require proper investigation and recording of archaeological remains and publication and archiving of results to advance understanding.

3.5 The site had been assigned an archaeological planning condition, requiring archaeological evaluation work to take place prior to construction to assess the potential for archaeological remains of importance on the site:

Archaeology

No demolition or development below ground level shall take place until a stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development below ground level shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by stage 1 then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest a stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the stage 2 WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 WSI which shall include:

The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works

The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. this part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.

Reason: Heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on the site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of results, in accordance with Section 12 of the NPPF

3.6 This report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation fieldwork, undertaken in accordance with the approved stage 1 written scheme of investigation as required by the above condition.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 The following geological and topographical information is summarised from the DBA (Mills Whipp 2017)

4.2 The geology of the site comprises Lynch Hill Gravels in the north of the site and head deposits to the south. The head deposits represent the most recent depositional episode and are comprised of silt, sand and clay with variable gravel.

4.3 Topographically the subject site occupies the south-facing slope of the valley of a small unnamed stream which ran roughly south-west / north-east circa 1780. The subject site slopes from approximately 25.3m OD on the north to 20m on the south and is c.0.4ha.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The following represents a summary of the archaeological and historical background to the site, as presented in the DBA (Mills Whipp 2017):

5.2 **Prehistoric**

5.3 Several Palaeolithic finds have been discovered south-west of Clapham Common, but none have been reported in the study area. These finds were not discovered at their original place of deposition but arrived in the area as a result of fluvio-glacial action so none of these findspots are indicative of potential for Palaeolithic activity in the area. Evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of site is represented by a redeposited flint scrapper from the Mesolithic or Neolithic, a Mesolithic tranche tax, a discoidal knife for either the Neolithic or Bronze age and a Neolithic flint artefact.

5.4 **Roman**

5.5 The only notable Roman feature within the study area is the Roman road from London (Londinium) to Chichester (Noviomagus), later referred to as Stane Street. This road was established early in the Roman period, certainly by 60 AD, and probably before that. It was a vital element of the military infrastructure of the province and was undoubtedly built as quickly as possible.

5.6 It is recognised that Stane Street is represented by Balham Hill to the south and Clapham Road to the north. The line between the two has not been established. The Archaeological Priority Area supposedly covering Stane Street is a simple straight line between the two known road sections.

5.7 However, the projected straightest route ignores the local topography. The land slopes markedly down from the relatively level Clapham Common into a river valley running approximately south-west to north-east. The construction of a straight road on this landscape would have been a major undertaking that would involve significant terracing into the London Clay hillside to establish a road surface not to be subject to landslips or flooding.

5.8 Numerous small-scale excavations and observations have been undertaken to establish the line of Stane Street. No archaeological intervention in the area has found clear evidence for the road and only a few have found any Roman material at all.

5.9 The most relevant archaeological investigations were undertaken immediately to the west of the subject site. During the 1960s a local historian found a ³gravel layer´ and ditch which he interpreted as Roman.

5.10 A Watching Brief was undertaken on the same site in 2002 by Pre-Construct Archaeology during geotechnical investigations. These comprised the excavation of 6 test pits 2.5m long by 0.5m wide and 6 boreholes. No archaeological features or finds were made.

5.11 Subsequently, an extensive evaluation targeting the Roman road was undertaken in 2003 by PCA. This involved the excavation of 9 trenches measuring up to 25m in length and 3m in width. The specification of the work was approved and monitored by GLAAS. No evidence for the road or any other significant archaeological features was found.

5.12 **Early Medieval**

5.13 There are no Saxon find spots in the vicinity of the subject site. The site would probably have been covered in woodland or agricultural land during the Early Medieval period.

5.14 **Medieval**

5.15 There are no Medieval find spots in the vicinity of the subject site. The site would probably have been covered in woodland or agricultural land during the Medieval period.

5.16 **Post-Medieval**

5.17 By the latter part of the 17th century Clapham became a popular place to live. Following the Plague and then the Great Fire in 1666 Londoners sought houses outside the City. Most of the site was ploughed land. On the Common open quarries are visible and the slope of the river valley is clearly visible.

5.18 By 1800 the subject site had changed. The street frontage had been developed along the whole Southside and the ploughed field had turned into parkland. The subject site was occupied by Clapham Lodge. Ornamental lakes lay in the centre and south of the site. Similarly, in 1870 the site was depicted as largely open park and garden with Clapham Lodge in the centre. Just before the Second World War the site was developed for industry. A large Confectionary Manufactory was built on the southern part of the site. This suffered slight blast damage but was repaired and enlarged. By 1975 the present buildings had been erected.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mills Whipp 2018) and Health and Safety Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation (Pozorski 2017), following guidelines issued by GLAAS (2015), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) and PCA's Fieldwork Operations Manual (2009).

6.2 Prior to excavation each trench was located and marked, the areas were then CAT scanned by a trained individual.

6.3 Tarmac and concrete layers were broken using a mechanical excavator. Excavation continued with a flat bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision from an archaeologist, in 100mm spits until the top of the archaeological sequence, natural geology or immovable modern intrusion was reached. Trench 3 was excavated with a toothed bucket due to space constraints. Excavation of horizontal stratigraphy or cut archaeological features where possible was continued by hand.

6.4 Due to the presence of services Trenches 2 and 3 were moved from their original positions. Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were shortened due to the presence of services. Trenches 3, 4 and 5 were broken up into multiple smaller trenches to avoid services. Trenches 2, 4, and 6 were excavated using a series of small sondages. In the case of Trench 2 this was due to the depth of the trench; for Trench 4 this was due to space constraints and to avoid services; for Trench 6 this was to mitigate the flooding of the trench. All trenches were excavated down to natural deposits, using sondages where the depth became unsafe.

Area	Meters North/South (combined)	Meters East/West	Maximum Depth (m BGL)	Height at Base (m OD)
T1	13.50	2.90	1.18	24.66
T2	14.60	2.90	1.30	23.58
T3	22.00	3.00	1.00	22.18
T4	13.50	0.50	0.97	20.57
T5	18.00	3.00	1.19	19.6
T6	12.00	2.50	1.70	18.65

6.5 Levels were obtained from Temporary Bench Marks established by PCA's surveyor through the use of a Leica GPS. Levels on archaeologically relevant structures and strata were taken from these. The locations of the TBMs can be found in the site archive.

6.6 Trenches were planned at a scale of 1:50, and sections from the trenches and archaeological monitoring were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Archaeological features within the trenches were recorded at 1:20. The deposits that they contained were recorded on pro forma context sheets and a full photographic record was compiled.

6.7 Once confirmation has been received from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) that all necessary work has been satisfactorily completed, and when all post-excavation reports have been approved, the site archive, comprising artefactual, written, drawn and photographic records, will

be transferred to the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique code CCS18.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Trench 1

7.1.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.2 The earliest deposit uncovered was a layer of loose to moderately compacted reddish brown sandy gravel [26] (plate 1). It was recorded at a height of 24.84m OD in the north of the trench and 24.66m OD in the south. This layer was also recorded in Trench 2 [39], [40],[43] and Trench 3 [29],[31]. These deposits are consistent with the Lynch Hill Gravels that make up the northern portion of the site.

7.1.3 Phase 2: 18th Century

7.1.4 Cut into the natural gravel in the north part of the trench was a tree throw [2]. It measured 1.08m in diameter and was 0.33m deep. It was filled with a soft dark grey silty sand [1], which contained frequent small stones, and the occasional fragments of CBM. A single sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware, spot dated to between 1720-1780, was recovered from the fill of the tree throw along with a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem dated between 1730 and 1910. It is probable this represents the tree being uprooted in the 18th century. The highest recorded point was 24.84m OD.

7.1.5 Phase 3: 19th Century

7.1.6 Sealing tree throw [2] was a layer of made ground [8] which ran over the entire trench and was 0.15m thick. The layer was composed of light greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. The highest point was 25.04m OD.

7.1.7 Cut into layer [8] in the northern part of the trench was a rubbish pit [4] (plate 2). It measured 1.80m north-south and 0.30m east-west and was truncated to the east by the limit of excavation. The pit was 0.15m deep and semi-circular in shape, with moderately steep concave sides and a flat base. The pit was filled with loose silty clay [3]. Frequent pottery and CBM fragments were observed. The pottery found in the rubbish pit was dated to between 1805 and 1900.

7.1.8 Sealing the rubbish pit was a layer of made ground [7] which was present over the entire trench. At its thickest point the layer measured 0.60m. The layer was made up of loose to moderately compacted reddish brown gravelly sand with occasional CBM fragments. The highest point of this layer was 25.71m OD.

7.1.9 Cut into layer [7] in the south there was a large pit [6] (plate 3). It measured 3.70m north-south and 0.38m east-west. It extended into the limit of excavation to the east and south. It was 0.64m deep. The cut was semi-circular with a sharp break of slope at the top, steep concave sides and a flat base. The cut was filled with moderately firm greyish brown silty clay with occasional brick fragment inclusions [5].

7.1.10 **Phase 4: Modern**

7.1.11 The pit was sealed by modern layers of tarmac, concrete and crush measuring 0.5m in depth. The highest point of the modern layers was recorded as 25.84m OD.

7.2 Trench 2

7.2.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.2 The earliest deposit exposed was a layer of loose to moderately compacted reddish brown sandy gravel [39], [40], [43] (plate 5). This was present over the entirety of the trench and was located at 24.52m OD at its highest point and 23.58m OD at its lowest. This layer was also recorded in Trench 1 [26] and Trench 3 [29] [31]. In the central portion of the trench a dip in the gravels was filled in with a layer of sterile brown clay [41]. The layer measured 1.00m north-south and 2.9m east-west and was an irregular shape. The highest recorded point was 24.52m OD. It was probably the result of natural infilling of a dip in the gravels which underlay the site.

7.2.3 Overlying the gravel to the south of the trench was a layer of greenish sandy clay (plate 4). It measured 2.50m north-south, 2.90m east-west and 0.35m thick. It contained no finds or inclusions and its highest recorded point was 23.88m OD. It is probable, given the sterile nature of this deposit, that it was formed by natural processes.

7.2.4 Phase 4: Modern

7.2.5 Overlying the sand and gravels were several modern deposits made up of made ground, demolition rubble, crush and concrete. These deposits were 1.5m thick at thickest point and the highest recorded point was 25.33m OD.

7.3 Trench 3

7.3.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.3.2 The earliest deposit uncovered was a layer of loose to moderately compacted reddish brown sandy gravel [29], [31] (plate 7). This was present over the entirety of the trench and was located at 22.88m OD at its highest point in the northernmost part of the trench and 22.18m OD at its lowest in the southernmost part of the trench. This layer was also recorded in Trench 1 [26] and Trench 2 [39], [40, [43].

7.3.3 In the southern portion of the trench the gravel layer was overlain by a layer of colluvial clay [32]. This layer measured 9.50m north-south and 3.00m east-west. The clay was moderate to firmly compacted and was a mid-greyish brown. It was sterile and contained no inclusions or archaeological material. Its highest recorded point was 22.96m OD. This layer was also observed in Trench 4 [25], Trench 5 [37] and Trench 6 [13], [15], [17].

7.3.4 **Phase 3: 19th Century**

7.3.5 In the northern portion of the trench the gravel was overlain by a layer of subsoil [27]. This layer measured 12.50m north-south and 2.90m east-west and was 0.49m thick. The layer was made up of soft to moderately firm clay-y silt with occasional CBM and charcoal flecks. The highest recorded point was 23.37m OD.

7.3.6 A brick drain [22] ran northeast-southwest across the northern portion of the trench (plate 6). It measured 2.65m in length, 0.23m in width and 0.40m in height. The drain was made up of a mixture of frogged and unfrogged bricks and dated to the 19th century. The highest recorded point of the drain was 23.63m OD.

7.3.7 The drain was truncated by a large pit [28] which was located on the western edge of the northern portion of the trench. The pit measured 8.50m north-south and 1.60m east-west and was more than 1.30m deep. The pit was not fully excavated.

7.3.8 The pit was sealed by a layer of made ground [10] This layer measured 12.50m north-south and 2.90m east-west and 0.18m in thickness. It was made up of friable sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions. The highest recorded point was 24.15m OD.

7.3.9 **Phase 4: Modern**

7.3.10 Layers [10] and [32] were overlain by modern concrete and crush ranging in thickness from 0.89m in the north to 0.22m in the south. The highest recorded point of the concrete was 25.04m OD in the north and 23.18m OD in the south.

7.4 **Trench 4**

7.4.1 **Phase 1: Natural**

7.4.2 The earliest deposit uncovered was a layer of loose to moderately compacted greenish grey clayey sand [36]. It covered the entirety of the trench and was recorded at a height of 21.42m OD in the north of the trench and 20.70m OD in the south. This layer was also recorded in Trench 5 [38], and Trench 6 [33], [34], [35],[19]. This layer is consistent with the natural head deposits that cover the southern portion of the site.

7.4.3 Overlaying the sand there was a layer of colluvial clay [25] (plate 8). The clay was present over the entire trench and was 0.40m thick at its thickest point. The highest recorded point of the clay was 20.90m OD. This layer was also recorded in Trench 3 [32], Trench 5 [37] and Trench 6 [13], [15], [17].

7.4.4 **Phase 4: Modern**

7.4.5 Overlying the colluvial clay there were layers of modern concrete and crush measuring 0.60m in thickness. The highest recorded point was 22.26m OD.

7.5 **Trench 5**

7.5.1 **Phase 1: Natural**

7.5.2 The earliest deposit uncovered was a layer of loose to moderately compacted greenish grey clayey sand [38] (plate 9). It covered the entirety of the trench and was recorded at a height of 20.04m OD in the north of the trench and 19.65m OD in the south. This layer was also recorded in Trench 4 [36], and Trench 6 [33], [34], [35], [19].

7.5.3 Overlaying the sand there was a layer of colluvial clay [37]. The clay was present over the entire trench and was 0.15m thick at its thickest point. The highest recorded point of the clay was 20.19m OD. This layer was also recorded in Trench 3 [32], Trench 4 [25] and Trench 6 [13], [15], [17].

7.5.4 **Phase 4: Modern**

7.5.5 Overlaying the colluvium were modern layers of concrete and crush measuring 0.6m in thickness. The highest recorded point of the concrete was 20.79m OD.

7.5.6 Trench 5 flooded due to an abundance of ground water trapped above the clay layer (plate 10).

7.6 **Trench 6**

7.6.1 **Phase 1: Natural**

7.6.2 The earliest deposit uncovered was a layer of loose to moderately compacted greenish grey clayey sand [33], [34], [35], [19] (plate 12). It covered the entirety of the trench and was recorded at a height of 18.37m OD in the north of the trench and 18.65m OD in the south. This layer was also recorded in Trench 4 [36], and Trench 5 [38].

7.6.3 Overlying the sand there was a layer of colluvial clay [13], [15], [17]. The clay was present over the northern portion of the trench and measured 7m north-south and 2.5m east-west was 0.30m thick at its thickest point. The highest recorded point of the clay was 18.71m OD. This layer was also recorded in Trench 3 [32], Trench 4 [25] and Trench 5 [37].

7.6.4 Overlying the colluvial clay in the northern portion of the trench was a thick layer of dark clay [12],[16],[18]. It measured 10m north-south and 2.50m east-west and was 0.95m thick at its thickest point. The highest recorded point was 19.42m OD. The layer was an interface layer between the clean colluvial clay and the contaminated modern rubble above it.

7.6.5 Overlying the colluvial clay in the central portion of the trench was a layer of sandy green clay. It measured 2.50m by 2.90m and was 0.25m thick. This layer was probably the result of natural depositional processes. The highest recorded point was 18.77m OD.

7.6.6 **Phase 4: Modern**

7.6.7 The entirety of the trench was covered with 4 layers of modern material; tarmac, crush, rubble and rubble contaminated with hydrocarbons. At their thickest point the modern layers were

1.55m thick. The highest recorded level of the modern layers was 20.37m OD (plate 11).

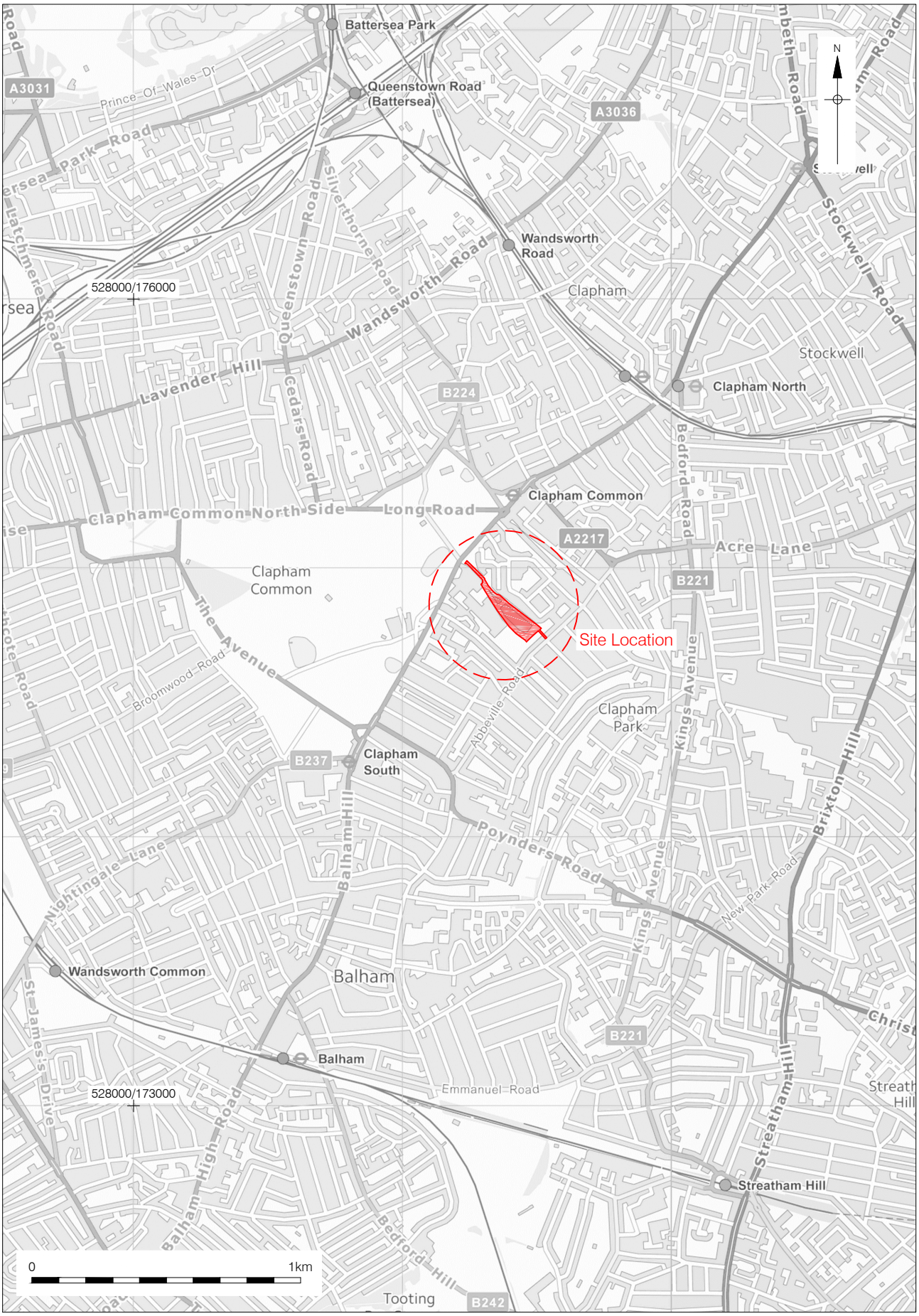

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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

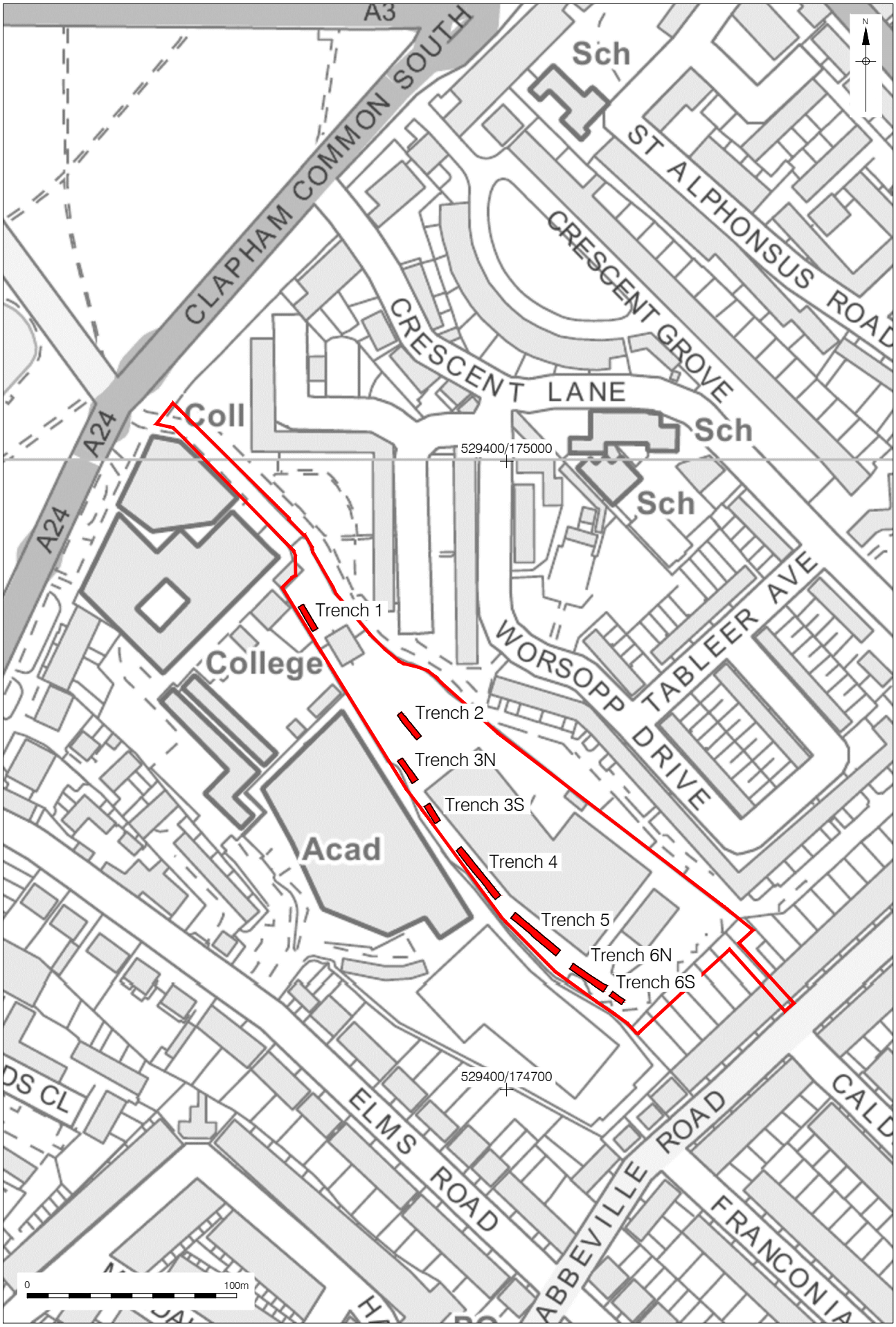

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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:2,500 at A4

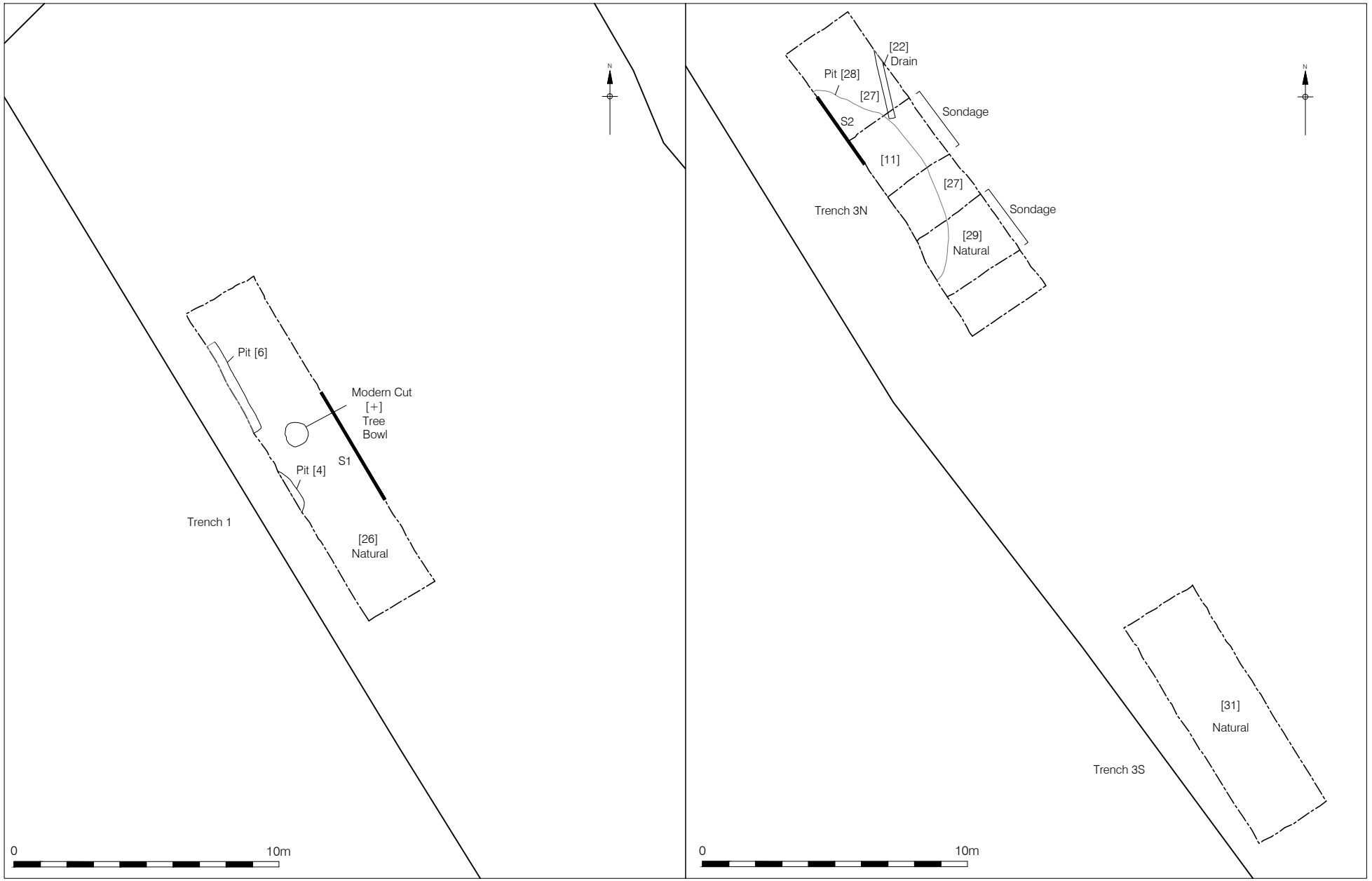

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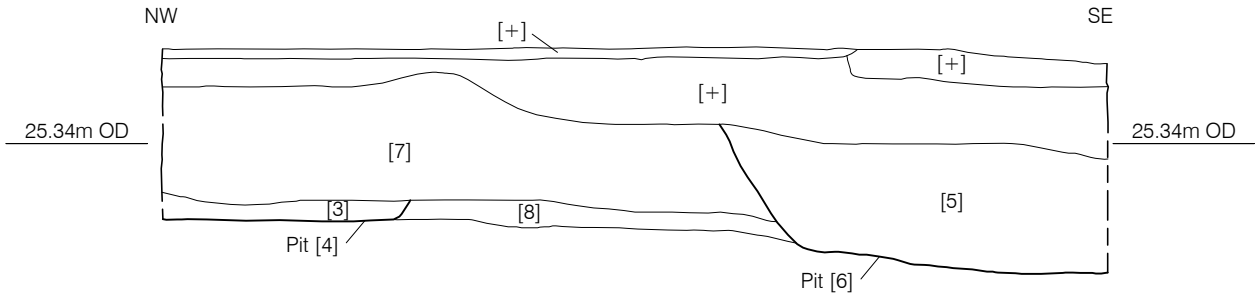
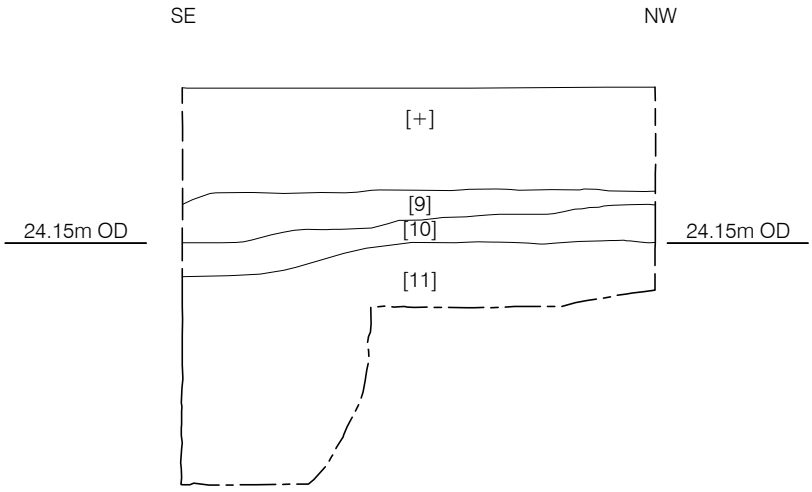
Figure 3
Plan of Trenches 1 and 3
1:200 at A4



Section 1
South West Facing
Trench 1



Section 2
North East Facing
Trench 3.1

0 2m

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Figure 4
Sections 1 and 2
1:40 at A4

Plate 1: Looking south, Trench 1 with natural [26] and Tree Throw [1]

Plate 2: Looking east, rubbish pit [4], Trench 1

Plate 3: Looking east, pit [6] in section, Trench 1

Plate 4: Looking west, section of Trench 2

Plate 5: Looking South, base of Trench 2

Plate 6: Looking north, Drain [22], northern part of Trench 3

Plate 7: Looking south, the southern portion of Trench 3

Plate 8: Looking northeast, Trench 4

Plate 9: Looking east, Section of Trench 5

Plate 10: Looking north, Trench 5

Plate 11: Looking east, Section of Trench 6 showing modern truncation and contamination

Plate 12: Looking southeast, Base of Trench 6 showing natural sand [19]

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The results of this evaluation have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation to be addressed, as follows:

- *What is the nature and OD height of the natural strata on site?*

8.1.1 The natural strata on site consist of gravels (Lynch Hill Gravels) in the northern portion of the site and greenish grey clayey sand (Head deposits) in the southern portion of the site. On the slope of the hill a layer of colluvial clay was present just above the head deposits. The natural horizon was located at a highest level of 24.84m OD and a lowest level of 18.37m.

- *What is the natural topography of the area?*

8.1.2 The natural topography of the area is a south facing slope. The northern portion of the site is gently sloped with the OD height of the natural horizon recorded between 24.84m OD and 22.88m OD while the southern half of the site is on a much steeper slope running from 22.88m OD to 18.37m OD. This is broadly reflected in the modern topography.

- *What is the depth of truncation, relative to natural deposits, of the existing and/or previous modern foundation works?*

8.1.3 Modern deposits were present over the entire site, ranging from a depth of 0.50m BGL in Trench 1 to 1.55m BGL in Trench 6. The trenches with the most significant modern intrusion were Trench 2, where the modern deposits truncated down into the natural gravels, and Trench 6 where the modern deposits had horizontally truncated the depositional sequence into the colluvium.

- *Are there any indications of prehistoric activity, worked flints or any cut features?*

8.1.4 No evidence of prehistoric activity was found on the site.

- *Is there evidence for the presence of the Roman road,* Stane Street*, on the site?*

8.1.5 No evidence of the Roman road, either in the form of roadside ditches or metalled gravel surfacing deposits, was recorded in any of the trenches. Furthermore, no evidence of any Roman finds was recovered to suggest Roman activity in the immediate vicinity. Given the potential width of such a significant landscape feature, it is considered that there is no potential for the road to have traversed the site and not been identified by the trench configuration. The evaluation has therefore demonstrated conclusively that the line of Stane Street does not extend through the area of the site. This is perhaps unsurprising given the less than suitable topography of the site as outlined above, either for the route of a road or settlement activity.

- *Is there any indication of Roman quarrying on the site?*

8.1.6 No evidence of Roman quarrying was recorded on site.

- *Is there any evidence for the presence of a Roman managed landscape?*

8.1.7 No evidence of Roman managed landscape was found on site.

- *Is there any evidence of Roman settlement on the site?*

8.1.8 No evidence of Roman settlement activity was found on site, either in the form of cut features, layers or finds.

- *Is there any evidence for Saxon activity on the site?*

8.1.9 No evidence of Saxon activity was recorded on site.

- *Is there any evidence for medieval activity on the site?*

8.1.10 No evidence for medieval activity was found on site.

- What evidence is there for post-medieval activity in the area of the site?

8.1.11 Five features dated to the post-medieval period were found on site, all in the northern portion of the site. The earliest of these was the tree throw in Trench 1 which was dated to the 18th century indicating that the tree was uprooted in this period. Three 19th century pits were also found, one rubbish pit and two pits of indeterminate use. A drain, also dating from the 19th century was observed in Trench 3. This is possibly related to the water features that occupied the centre of the site during this period.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Parkside Clapham Ltd for commissioning the work and Peter Mills of Mills Whipp Projects and Mark Stevenson, Historic England GLAAS advisor to the London Borough of Lambeth, for monitoring the fieldwork.

9.2 The supervisor would like to thank Parkside Clapham Limited for facilitating the work, and to thank Ferdinando Lentini, Matt Edmunds and Georgina Taylor for their hard work.

9.3 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley and Zbigniew Pozorski of Pre-Construct Archaeology for their project management and editing, Anna Tonelli for providing the CAD illustrations, Berni Sudds for her pottery and clay tobacco pipe assessments and John Joyce for logistical support.

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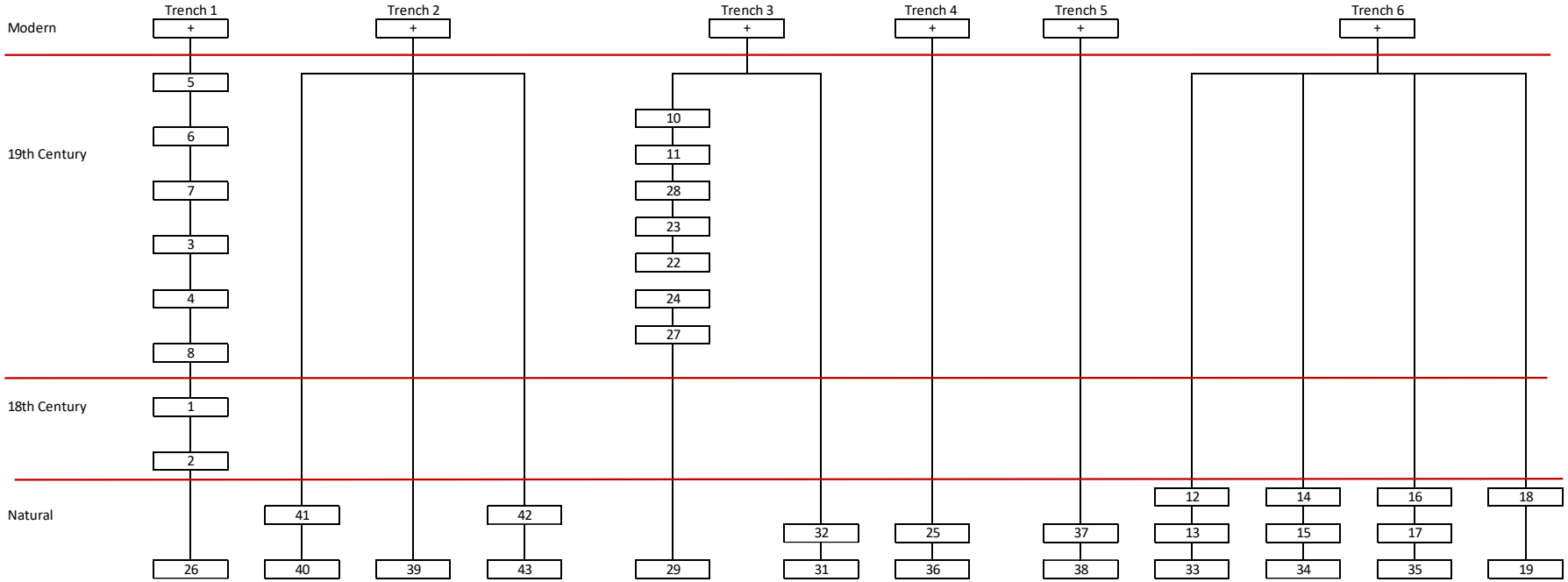
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	CTX_Interpretation
CCS18	1	Fill	1	24.87		Fill of Tree throw
CCS18	2	Cut	1	24.87	24.59	Cut of Tree Throw
CCS18	3	Fill	1	24.99		Fill of post med rubbish pit
CCS18	4	Cut	1	24.99	24.84	Cut of post med rubbish pit
CCS18	5	Fill	1	25.44		Fill of large post med pit
CCS18	6	Cut	1	25.44	24.66	Cut of post med pit
CCS18	7	Layer	1	25.71	25.01	Leveling Layer
CCS18	8	Layer	1	25.04	24.89	Layer of made ground
CCS18	9	Void				
CCS18	10	Layer	3	24.35		Layer of made ground
CCS18	11	Fill	3	24.15		Fill of large post med pit
CCS18	12	Layer	6	19.42		Colluvium
CCS18	13	Layer	6	18.47	18.34	Colluvium
CCS18	14	Layer	6	18.77	18.52	Mixed greenish sandy clay layer
CCS18	15	Layer	6	18.52	18.27	Colluvium
CCS18	16	Layer	6	19.26	18.71	Colluvium
CCS18	17	Layer	6	18.71	18.41	Colluvium
CCS18	18	Layer	6	19.05	18.65	Colluvium
CCS18	19	Natural	6	18.65		Natural. (Sand)
CCS18	20	Void				
CCS18	21	Void				
CCS18	22	Masonry	3	23.63		Brick Drain
CCS18	23	Fill	3	23.53		Drain Fill
CCS18	24	Cut	3	23.63	23.23	Cut for Drain
CCS18	25	Layer	4	20.9	20.5	Colluvium
CCS18	26	Layer	1	24.84		Natural (Gravel)
CCS18	27	Layer	3	23.37	22.88	Subsoil
CCS18	28	Cut	3	24.15		Cut of large post med pit. NFE
CCS18	29	Layer	3	22.88		Natural (Gravel)
CCS18	30	Void				
CCS18	31	Layer	3	22.57	22.18	Natural (Gravel)
CCS18	32	Layer	3	22.96		Colluvium
CCS18	33	Layer	6	18.37		Natural (Sand)
CCS18	34	Layer	6	18.27		Natural (Sand)
CCS18	35	Layer	6	18.47		Natural (Sand)
CCS18	36	Layer	4	21.42	20.7	Natural (Sand)

CCS18	37	Layer	5	20.19	19.9	Colluvium
CCS18	38	Layer	5	20.04	19.65	Natural head deposit
CCS18	39	Layer	2	23.83		Natural (Gravel)
CCS18	40	Layer	2	24.52		Natural (Gravel)
CCS18	41	Layer	2	24.52		clay infilling in a dip in the natural
CCS18	42	Layer	2	23.88		Sterile layer of mixed sand and clay overlaying the natural
CCS18	43	Layer	2	23.58		Natural (Gravel)

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: FINDS REPORTS

Pottery

by Berni Sudds

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the evaluation phase, amounting to 23 sherds from 19 vessels, weighing 490g (less than 1 box). The pottery recovered ranges in date from the 18th to 19th century, although the majority dates to the 18th and 19th century. Very few sherds show evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS database, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology typology and the material was quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight. A table summarising the pottery by context and type appears below (Table 1).

The composition of the assemblage is typical of 18th and 19th century assemblages in this part of London, and indeed across the broader region, comprised of local and regional earthenwares and mass-produced industrial refined wares and stonewares. A single white salt-glazed stoneware plate sherd was recovered from tree throw fill [1], dating from c.1720 to 1780. A slightly larger assemblage was collected from rubbish pit fill [3] including utilitarian Surrey-Hampshire border redware and London-area post-medieval redware forms and also mass-produced Creamwares (CREA/ CREA DEV) and Pearlwares (PEAR/ PEAR TR/ PEAR TR1) in the form of plates, bowls and tea drinking vessels. The fill also contained a Staffordshire-type combed slipware dish, although the presence of a Refined whiteware cylindrical jar indicates group post-dates c.1805.

An unstratified English stoneware bottle with Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST) was also recovered from the investigation that would have contained Brunswick black for painting stoves or ironwork. The bottle is stamped with the makers mark ‘GEORGE SKEY & CO - LIMITED – TAMWORTH’, a large stoneware and stove manufactory based in Staffordshire, and dates to the late 19th or early 20th century.

The primary significance of the assemblage lies in providing dating evidence for the deposits on site and consequently contemporary activity in vicinity. The range of form types recovered is consistent with domestic activity. Given the well-paralleled composition, no further analysis is recommended, although the assemblage should be reviewed alongside any further material recovered from any additional work that may be undertaken on the site.

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Context	Fabric code	Expansion	Form	SC	ENV	Wg	Date range		Context considered date
Unstrat-ified	ENGS BRST	English stoneware with Bristol glaze	Brunswick Black Bottle Stamped ‘GEORGE SKEY & CO -	1	1	580	1870	1935	-

			LIMITED – TAMWORTH'						
1	SWSG	White salt-glazed stoneware	Plate	1	1	13	1720	1780	1720 - 1780
3	STSL	Staffordshire-type combed slipware	Rounded dish	3	1	131	1660	1870	1805 - 1830
	REFWPNTD	Refined whiteware with under-glaze painted decoration	Cylindrical jar	1	1	30	1805	1900	
	LONS	London stoneware	Body sherds	2	2	16	1670	1926	
	RBOR	Surrey-Hampshire border redware	Base sherd	1	1	64	1550	1900	
	RBOR	Surrey-Hampshire border redware	Strap-handle from a chamber pot?	1	1	27	1550	1900	
	RBOR	Surrey-Hampshire border redware	Simple rim	1	1	20	1550	1900	
	PMR	London-area post-medieval redware	Oval rod handle	1	1	25	1580	1900	
	STRE	Staffordshire-type redware	Body sherd	1	1	5	1600	1800	
	PEAR	Pearlware	Plate	1	1	28	1770	1840	
	PEARTR	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	Saucer	1	1	2	1770	1840	
	PEARTR1	Pearlware with under-glaze blue transfer-printed Chinese-style line-engraved decoration	Cup, landscape scene	3	1	7	1770	1810	
	CREA	Creamware	Rounded bowl	1	1	45	1740	1830	
	CREA	Creamware	Plate	1	1	23	1740	1830	
	CREADEV	Creamware with developed pale glaze	Base sherds	2	2	19	1760	1830	
	CREADEV	Creamware with developed pale glaze	Body sherd, rounded form	1	1	29	1760	1830	
	CREADEV	Creamware with developed pale glaze	Plate with scalloped rim	1	1	6	1760	1830	

Table 1: Summary catalogue of the pottery by context. SC = sherd count; ENV = Estimated number of vessels; Wg = Weight in grams.

Clay tobacco pipe

By Berni Sudds

A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from tree throw fill [1], weighing 3 grams. The stem has a thin diameter with a fine bore and is dated to c. 1730–1910.

APPENDIX 4: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-315531

Project details

Project name	44 Clapham Common Southside, SW4; An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation comprised of 6 trenches running north to south across the western portion of the site. Natural gravel was seen in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 at levels ranging from 24.84m OD in the north of Trench 1 to 22.18m OD in the southernmost part of Trench 3. Natural head deposits, made up of a matrix of sand, clay and gravel, were seen in Trenches 4, 5 and 6 ranging from 21.42m OD in the north of Trench 4 to 18.65m OD in the southern portion of Trench 6. A layer of possibly colluvial clay was present from the top of the slope in Trench 3 down to the southernmost part of Trench 6 at the lowest point of the site. No evidence of activity predating the later post-medieval period was recorded on the site.
Project dates	Start: 03-04-2018 End: 13-04-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON LAMBETH CLAPHAM 44 Clapham Common Southside
Postcode	SW4 9RA
Study area	14250 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 29399 74840 51.457226718785 -0.137293259775 51 27 26 N 000 08 14 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 18.65m Max: 24.84m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Mills Whipp Projects
Project design originator	Mills Whipp Projects
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley

Project supervisor	Ellen Green
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Parkside Clapham Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	''Ceramics''
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	''Ceramics''
Digital Media available	''Spreadsheets'',''Survey'',''Text''
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	''Context sheet'',''Diary'',''Matrices'',''Plan'',''Report'',''Section'',''Unpublished Text''

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	44 Clapham Common Southside, London W4; An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Green, E.
Other bibliographic details	Report Number: R13244
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Ring-bound grey literature report

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Entered on	26 April 2018

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