

**LAND AT 11-13 POINT PLEASANT,  
WANDSWORTH, LONDON BOROUGH  
OF WANDSWORTH**

**EVALUATION**

**JULY 2005**

**An Archaeological Evaluation at 11-13 Point Pleasant Wandsworth, London  
Borough of Wandsworth SW18**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2520 7510**

**Site Code: POI 05**

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## **1.0 Abstract**

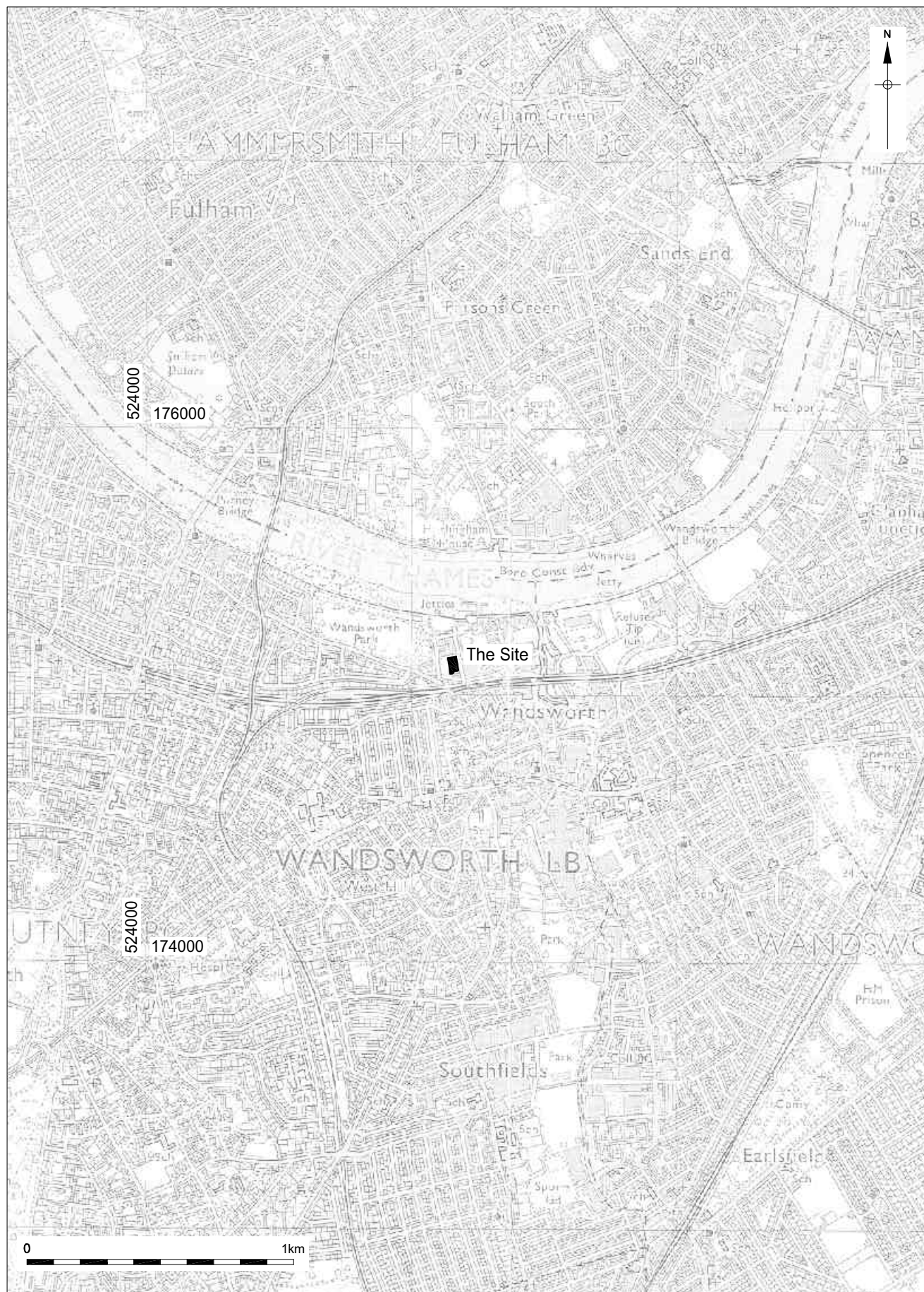
- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 11-13 Point Pleasant, London Borough of Wandsworth (Fig 1). The evaluation took place between 11<sup>th</sup> July and 15<sup>th</sup> July 2005. The evaluation comprised the observation and recording of six trial trenches (Fig 2). This work was in advance of a proposal to demolish the existing buildings at the site and replace them with a four/five storey block of residential housing, with a basement car park, extending across the whole site.
- 1.2 Natural gravelly sand was observed across the site at a top height of 5.50mOD to the south of the site, sloping down to 4.87mOD to the north where the natural was noticeably more gravelly. Located at the level of the natural and in some instances imbedded within it were several pieces of struck flint. No features were located cutting into the natural of earlier than 20<sup>th</sup> century date. Sealing the natural in all six trenches was a plough/horticultural soil of late medieval/early post-medieval date. Overlying this was a layer probably contemporary with a School House located to the west of the site (subsequently a Mission Room and a Laundry) and a series of terrace houses that fronted onto Point Pleasant. In several trenches walls from these structures were located, as well as two soakaways (although one of these maybe a small icehouse) and one rubbish pit containing large pieces of post-medieval red earthenware industrial beakers. Sealing these features was modern made ground and/or the concrete slab.

## 2 Introduction

- 2.1 The subject of this evaluation is a site at 11-13 Point Pleasant, Wandsworth SW18 (Fig. 1.). The site is centred on national grid Reference TQ 2520 7510. The site is bordered by Prospect Cottages to the south, Northfields Prospect and Park House to the west, Park House and River House to the north and Point Pleasant road to the east.
- 2.2 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in the Borough's Unitary Development Plan Proposals Map. The English Heritage (London Division) Officer for Wandsworth Ms Diane Walls, has recommended that proper provision be made for the archaeological implications of any proposal to develop the site. Accordingly, Berkeley Homes (Southern) Limited commissioned CgMs Consulting to establish the archaeological potential of the site, and to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any archaeological constraints identified.
- 2.3 In accordance with PPG 16 and local policies, the archaeological evaluation was undertaken to assess the nature, extent and date of any surviving archaeological remains. The evaluation followed the Specification <sup>1</sup> and was in accordance with the methodologies set out in:
- Archaeological Guidance Paper 3 Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork In London;
  - Archaeological Guidance Paper 4: Archaeological Reports;
  - Archaeological Guidance Paper 5 Evaluations.
- 2.4 The project was managed by Tim Bradley for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and the archaeological evaluation was supervised by the author.

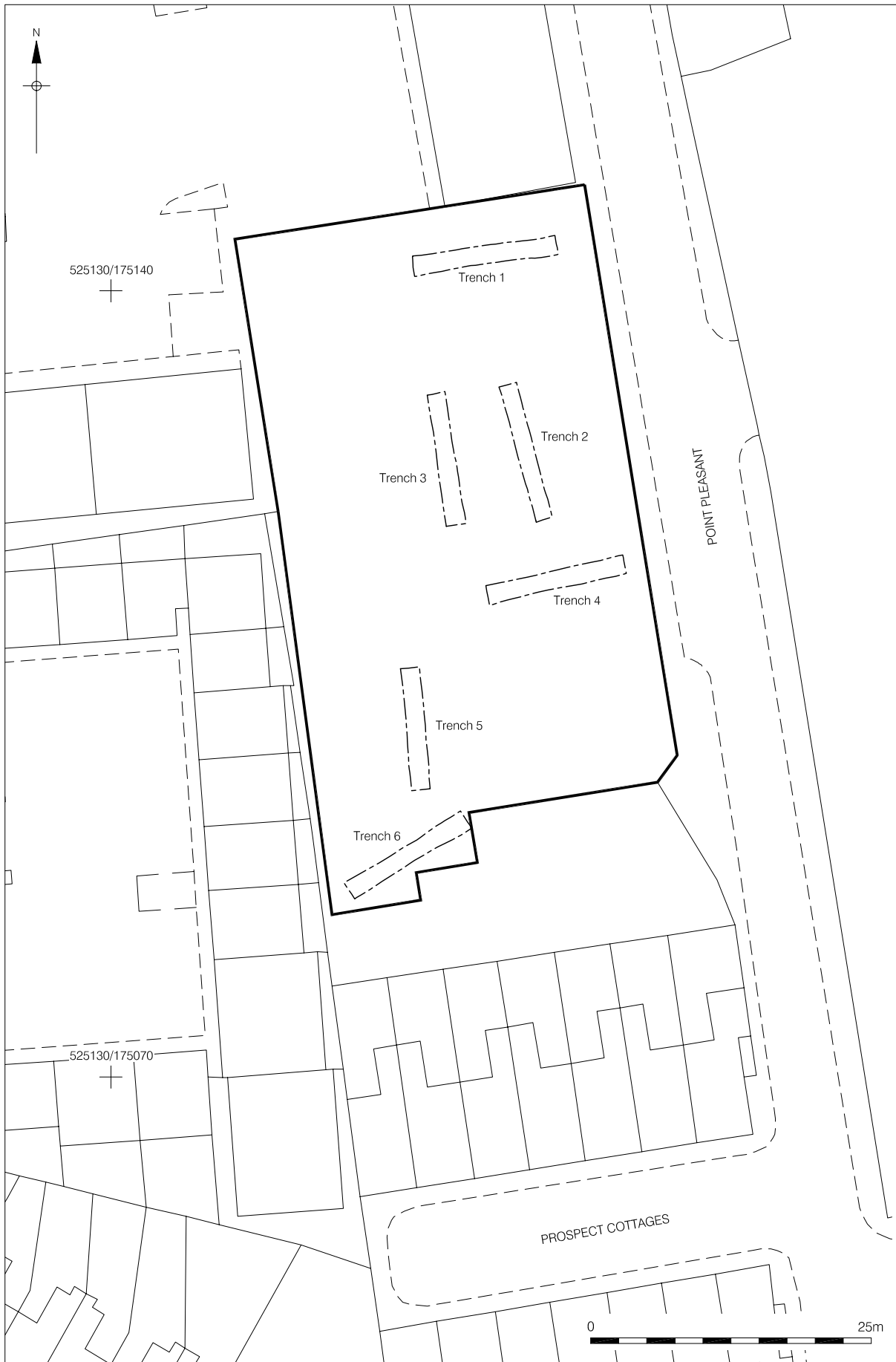
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<sup>1</sup> Hawkins D 2005 Specification For An Archaeological Evaluation at 11-13 Point Pleasant, London Borough of Wandsworth CgMs unpublished Report



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 1987.

Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000



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Figure 2  
Trench Location  
1:500

### **3.0 Planning Background And Development Framework**

- 3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.1.1 In short, government guidance provides a framework which:
- Protects Scheduled Ancient Monuments
  - Protects the settings of these sites
  - Protects nationally important un-scheduled ancient monuments
  - Has a presumption in favour of in-situ preservation
  - Requires adequate information (from field evaluation) to enable informed decisions
  - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not important enough to merit in-situ preservation.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the London Borough of Wandsworth will be guided by the policy framework set by government, in this instance PPG16, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.
- 3.2 The London Borough of Wandsworth adopted a Unitary Development Plan (UDP) in 2003. The policies outlined in this document strengthen the position of archaeology in the planning process and incorporate recommendations from PPG 16. The Plan contains the following policy which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features.

#### **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.**

## **4 Geology and Topography**

### **4.1 Geology**

- 4.1.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin.
- 4.1.2 Further detail is provided by British Geological Society Sheet 270 (South London) which shows the study site to lie on an area of the first River Terrace, Kempton Park Gravels, with an area of alluvium immediately to the northeast.
- 4.1.3 Site-specific geotechnical investigations were carried out in July 2004. Made ground was encountered with a thickness of between 0.6 and 3.0m, overlying Kempton Park gravels with a thickness of between 2.8 and 5.1m. London Clay deposits were encountered beneath the gravels.

### **4.2 Topography**

- 4.2.1 The site is level with a spotheight of 6.4m AOD in the centre of Point Pleasant, immediately east of the study site.

## **5.0 Archaeological And Historical Background**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 What follows is a summary of archaeological findspots from a 500m radius of the study site taken from the desk based assessment<sup>2</sup>. It can be seen that there is a preponderance of Prehistoric material, together with lesser amounts of Roman and Medieval material, and little Saxon material.
- 5.1.2 An archaeological watching brief at the study site itself, in April 1995, found no archaeological features (SMR ref LO63867, grid ref TQ 2520 7510).

### **5.2 Palaeolithic**

- 5.2.1 Palaeolithic material from a 500m radius of the study site includes a Mousterian flint implement recorded in the vicinity of the study site (SMR ref LO517, grid ref TQ 2500 7500) and a Palaeolithic flake identified from Wandsworth High Street south of the study site (SMR ref LO10416, grid ref TQ 2540 7470). A rolled primary flake was found at the north end of Garratt Lane, south of the study site (SMR ref LO12247, grid ref TQ 2538 7468).

### **5.3 Mesolithic**

- 5.3.1 Numerous finds of Mesolithic material are recorded within the study area. These include a Mesolithic flint blade from the Thorley's factory site immediately east of the study site (SMR Ref: 031186/00/00, LO 10456, TQ 2520 7520), a tranchet axe recorded from the Thames foreshore (SMR ref LO 14596, grid ref TQ 2545 7545) and a flint core from the Thames foreshore (SMR ref LO14598, grid ref TQ 2550 7540).
- 5.3.2 A Mesolithic Late Levallouse flint flake was found on Putney Bridge Road in 1902, west of the study site (SMR ref LO10997, grid ref TQ 2470 7520), and further Mesolithic flintwork was recorded between Putney Bridge Road and the Thames, west of the study site (SMR ref LO14597, grid ref TQ 2480 7530).
- 5.3.3 An archaeological investigation immediately north of the study site in 1989 recovered twenty Mesolithic flakes and blades and a quantity of fire cracked flint from a Palaeosoil (SMR ref LO22485, grid ref TQ 2514 7520).

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<sup>2</sup> Hawkins D & Meager R 2004 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment at 11-13 Point Pleasant, London Borough of Wandsworth CgMs unpublished Report

## **5.4 Neolithic**

- 5.4.1 Finds of Neolithic date from a 500m radius of the study site include a Neolithic flint core recorded as being found at the mouth of the River Wandle, northeast of the study site (SMR ref LO14624, grid ref TQ 2550 7530), a grey flint scraper found in Wandsworth Park, west of the study site (SMR ref LO13081, grid ref TQ 2480 7520), and a chipped flint axe from West Hill, south of the study site (SMR ref LO13259, grid ref TQ 2501 7461).
- 5.4.2 A reworked Neolithic flint has been identified at West Hill, south of the study site (SMR ref LO23048, grid ref TQ 2501 7461), and Neolithic stone tools were identified at the Ruckers Estate, south of the study site (SMR ref LO8564, grid ref TQ 252 747).

## **5.5 Bronze Age**

- 5.5.1 A number of Bronze Age finds are recorded within a 500m radius of the study site. These include a leaf shaped sword from the former oil depot immediately northeast of the site (SMR ref LO10294, grid ref TQ 2520 7527), an axe, spearhead and pin dredged from the River Thames, (SMR ref LO 25144, grid ref TQ 2550 7530) and a palstave and dagger blade from the River Wandle (SMR ref LO27671, grid ref TQ 2550 7500, SMR ref LO10472, grid ref TQ 2558 7468).
- 5.5.2 A small spearhead was noted as having been found during the rebuilding of the Ram Brewery, south of the study site (SMR ref LO2088, grid ref TQ 2564 7467).
- 5.5.3 Bronze Age peat deposits were identified during an auger survey at the Prospect Reach foreshore, immediately north of the study site, indicating marshy ground during this period (SMR ref LO67688, grid ref TQ 2511 7527).

## **5.6 Iron Age**

- 5.6.1 The presence of an early Iron Age settlement has been suggested alongside the south bank of the Thames in the area of the study site on the basis of finds of pottery in association with timber structures (possibly jetties) on the Thames foreshore (SMR ref LO158, grid ref TQ 2500 7500). A late Iron Age fibula brooch is recorded from the Thames foreshore immediately north of the study site (SMR ref LO 26715, grid ref TQ 2550 7530). A curved iron blade was found in the River Wandle, south of the study site (SMR ref LO24668, grid ref TQ 2550 7470).
- 5.6.2 Pottery of probable Iron Age date was recovered during an archaeological investigation in 1989 immediately north west of the study site (SMR Ref: 021150/00/00, LO 22486; TQ 2514 7520).

## **5.7 Roman**

- 5.7.1 Residual Roman pottery was recorded during archaeological interventions at Smugglers Way, and immediately west of Wandsworth Bridge along York Road. A Roman bronze spoon was found on Wandsworth High Street, south of the study site (SMR ref LO13100, grid ref TQ 2540 7470). A Roman knife, and a tool for cleaning ploughshares, were found in the River Wandle, southeast of the study site (SMR ref LO13106, LO24774, grid ref TQ 2550 7470).
- 5.7.2 A coin of Trajan (98-117 AD) together with pottery fragments were found to the southeast of the study site (SMR ref LO1471, grid ref TQ 2560 7475). A sherd of residual Roman pottery was found at Point Pleasant immediately north of the study site (SMR ref LO75504, grid ref TQ 25112 75275).
- 5.7.3 Late Roman and early Saxon peat deposits were identified in an auger survey at Prospect Reach foreshore, north of the study site, indicating that this had been an area of marshy ground at that time (SMR ref LO67689, grid ref TQ 2511 7527).

## **5.8 Anglo-Saxon**

- 5.8.1 An archaeological investigation in 1989 immediately north of the study site recovered a small quantity of residual early Anglo Saxon pottery. No other finds of Anglo-Saxon material are recorded from within a 500m radius of the study site and the nearest known Anglo Saxon settlement is to the south of Battersea Church.

## **5.9 Medieval**

- 5.9.1 During the Late Medieval period the study site is believed to have lain in an area of agricultural pasture land between the villages of Wandsworth and Battersea.
- 5.9.2 Finds from a 500m radius of the study site have included a dagger from the River Wandle, southeast of the study site (SMR ref LO11010, grid ref TQ 2550 7470). An iron snafflebit was found in the River Wandle, south of the study site (SMR ref LO23215, grid ref TQ 2550 7470). Three sherds of Late Medieval pottery were discovered during an evaluation on Putney Bridge Road, south of the study site (SMR ref LO66765, grid ref TQ 2520 7478). Pottery sherds of thirteenth/fourteenth century date were located at Point Pleasant to the north of the study site (SMR ref LO77606, grid ref TQ 2511 7257).

## **5.10 Post Medieval**

- 5.10.1 An excavation immediately north of the study site in 1989 revealed Post Medieval walls, linked to the foundations of Prospect House, demolished c.1865-1910 (SMR ref LO22484, grid ref TQ2514 7520).

- 5.10.2 By 1747 Point Pleasant had been established and the study site was in use as horticultural land. This is how the site is shown in John Rocque's map of that year (Fig. 2 in fn 2), lying south of two large buildings closer to the river.
- 5.10.3 The Wandsworth Tithe Map of 1841 (Fig 3 in fn 2) shows the study site lying partly within a garden, and partly within yard premises leading off Point Pleasant. Davies Map of 1847 (Fig 4 in fn 2), and Stanford's Map of 1862 (Fig 5 in fn 2) both show an identical picture.
- 5.10.4 The 1866 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig 6 in fn 2) shows the study site occupied by a terrace of houses fronting onto Point Pleasant, a school building towards the west, and further rear areas and yards to the north. The study site is shown to be identical on the Second Edition O.S Map of 1894-6 (Fig 7 in fn 2), save that the school has changed use to a Mission Room.
- 5.10.5 The 1913 Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig 8 in fn 2) shows additional buildings in the southwest and northwest corners of the study site, and the 1939 Revised Ordnance Survey map (Fig 9 in fn 2) shows a Laundry occupying the former Mission Room, and minor additions to buildings in the southwest corner.
- 5.10.6 Bomb Damage Maps in the London & Metropolitan Archives show that a V1 Flying Bomb detonated in the air above the east-west arm of Point Pleasant, north of the study site. Furthermore, the housing shown occupying the study site on the Ordnance Survey maps is highlighted as a clearance area, indicating their imminent demolition.
- 5.10.7 The 1950 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 10 in fn 2) shows the study occupied by a Motor Engineering Works to the north and the Laundry to the southwest, with sundry buildings to the southeast. The 1989 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 11 in fn 2) shows that the Laundry and ancillary buildings to the south have been demolished. The study site is shown occupied solely by a Depot building, occupying the former Motor Engineering Works. The 2004 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig 12 in fn 2) shows that the building at the study site now extends over much of the total area of the site, indicating either a total rebuild or a substantial southwards extension.

## 6.0 Methodology

- 6.1 Six trial trenches were excavated in targeted areas where past development appears to have been limited. The area of each trench was surveyed for buried services using a cable avoidance tool (CAT scan) before digging commenced.
- 6.2 The evaluation trenches were opened under archaeological supervision by a JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All machine operatives were certified to industry standards (CITB or equivalent) and along with all site staff wore appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at all times whilst working. Spoil was stored to the side of the trench.
- 6.3 Excavation was carried out using appropriate hand tools, in accordance with the methodologies set out in the Specification (see fn 1). Only tools suitable for the purpose were used for the hand excavation. All six trenches were approximately 12.5m long by 1.8m wide being on average 1.10-1.20m deep.
- 6.4 A representative section of each trench was hand cleaned prior to recording. The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in the London Borough of Wandsworth, that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS 1994). All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were recorded using standard recording methods onto pro-forma recording sheets. Plans and sections were recorded on polyester based drawing film at scales of 1:20 and 1:10 respectively. The Ordnance Datum height of all principal strata and features was calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A photographic record was also made in black and white print and colour slide format on 35mm film as appropriate.
- 6.5 A temporary benchmark (value 6.39m OD) was traversed onto the site from the Ordnance Survey Benchmark of 5.65m OD, located on the western side of the Railway Bridge on Point Pleasant to the south of the site. The trenches were surveyed in by Total Station and tied into the Ordnance Survey grid.

## 7.0 The Archaeological Sequence

### 7.1 Phase 1 – Natural

- 7.1.1 The upper reaches of the natural sequence were recorded in all six trenches. This consisted of a fine grained pale yellowish brown gravelly sand (10:90) (contexts [30], [31], [32], [33], [34], [35]) in the majority of the Trenches. However, in Trench 1 there was a noticeable increase in the percentage of gravel up to (30:70). The natural horizon sloped down from the south at c.5.59m OD in Trench 6 down to the north at 4.87m OD in Trench 1.

Trench	Context	Highest m OD	Lowest m OD	Flints Present	Spot Date
1	[03]	5.02	4.87	No	
2	[31]	4.92	4.88	Yes	Bronze Age
3	[30]	5.11	5.05	Yes	Mesolithic
4	[32]	5.11	5.06	No	
5	[33]	5.25	5.16	No	
6	[34]	5.59	5.49	Yes	Bronze Age

- 7.1.2 In several of the Trenches surface flints were located occasionally imbedded in the natural. These were spot dated to between the Mesolithic and the Bronze Age. An unabraded end scraper of Bronze Age date was recovered from Trench 2 that had clearly not traveled very far.

### 7.2 Phase 2 - Post Medieval Plough/horticultural soil

- 7.2.1 Sealing the natural in all six trenches was a soft mid to light yellowish brown fine grained silty sand (10:90) (contexts [02] Trench 1, [27] Trench 2, [05] Trench 3, [17] Trench 4, [12] Trench 5, [22] Trench 6) with only occasional flecks of oyster shell, moderate sub angular and angular flint pebbles. This deposit varied in thickness across the site, being on average 0.60m thick, and produced very little in artefactual material. It was located at a top height of 5.75m OD in Trench 6 sloping down gradually across site to a top height of 5.23m OD in Trench 1.
- 7.2.2 This horizon contained one sherd of probable Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery as well as a sherd of post-medieval slipped red earthenware with green glaze (PMSRG) dated to 1480-1650. The layer was very well sorted and it would appear that it had been either heavily dug over or ploughed.

### 7.3 Phase 3 – Post-Medieval Structural activity and associated layers

#### Trench 1

- 7.3.1 In Trench 1 the plough soil/ horticultural layer [02] was sealed by [01], a friable mid grey black silty sand (20:80) containing occasional pottery sherds dated to 1810-1900, ceramic building material (cbm) both brick and tile, moderate charcoal flecks and oyster flecks. The layer was located at a top height of 5.53m OD and varied in thickness along the trench due to the varying degree of modern truncation, but was on average c. 0.30m thick.

#### Trench 2

- 7.3.2 In Trench 2 the plough soil/ horticultural layer [27] was sealed by [26] with the same composition and inclusions as [01]. The layer was located at a top height of 5.78m OD and varied in thickness along the trench due to the varying degree of modern truncation, but was on average c. 0.35m thick. At the western edge of the trench, layer [26] was truncated by a rectangular brick and timber lined cut [38] that was 1.85m long N/S by 0.45m E/W and extended into the western section. The shallow frogged bricks used in the lining [36] (fabric 3032) were laid two bricks wide c. 0.40m and survived to a height of 0.86m. The timber lining [37] was highly degraded and survived as just a stain 2-3cms wide between the bricks and the construction cut backfill [39]. The feature was filled by [35], a loose dark grey to black silty sand (15:85) with occasional fragments of ceramic building material located at a top height of 5.78m OD being 0.86m thick. At the northern edge of the trench was an irregular cut [29] that measured 2.65m N/S by 2m E/W being 0.55m deep and located at a top height of 5.77m OD. The cut contained a loose bluish grey gravelly sand [28] with moderate cbm fragments, clay tobacco pipe fragments and residual struck flint.

#### Trench 3

- 7.3.3 In Trench 3 the plough soil/ horticultural layer [05] was sealed by [04] with the same composition and inclusions as [01]. The layer was located at a top height of 5.78m OD and varied in thickness along the trench due to the varying degree of modern truncation but was on average c. 0.35m thick. At the northern end of the trench layer [04] was truncated by a circular brick-lined soakaway/well [07] that was contained within cut [08] that measured 1.70m in diameter and was at least 0.45m deep. A borehole (PH3) was located within the center of the cut indicating the base of the feature to be 2m down. The one brick wide brick lining [07] was 0.22m across. The fill [06] of the soakaway was a friable dark grey silty sand (20:80) with occasional pottery dated to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Trench 4

- 7.3.4 In Trench 4 the plough soil/ horticultural layer [17] was sealed by [16] with the same composition and inclusions as [01]. The layer was located at a top height of 5.81m OD and varied in thickness along the trench due to the varying degree of modern truncation but was on average c. 0.20m thick. In the middle of the trench layer [16] was truncated by a N/S aligned wall [19] built in fabric 3034 dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> /19<sup>th</sup> century, that was contained within cut [20]. The wall measured 1.75m N/S being 0.45m wide and 0.52m high, and was constructed in an English Bond with light greyish white sandy lime

mortar surviving to a height of 5.71m OD. This wall was probably part of the terraced houses shown on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps of the site.

#### Trench 5

- 7.3.5 In Trench 5 the plough soil/ horticultural layer [12] was sealed by [11] with the same composition and inclusions as [01]. The layer was located at a top height of 6.10m OD and varied in thickness along the trench due to the varying degree of modern truncation, but was on average c. 0.40m thick. Two walls truncated this layer, the northern-most wall [42] was aligned E/W and was contained within cut [43]. This wall measured 1.75m E/W being 0.45m wide and 0.57m high, and was constructed in an English Bond with light greyish white sandy lime mortar surviving to a height of 6.11m OD. The southern wall [14] was located at roughly the same height and was of the same dimensions, form of bonding and mortar used in wall [42]. The southern-most wall [14], built in fabric 3032, truncated an earlier rubbish pit cut [10] that measured 1.50m in diameter and 0.55m deep and was filled by [09], a loose dark grey silty sand (10:90) with frequent rubble, chalk fragments and large pieces of cbm including pan tile and several near complete vessels of post-medieval red earthenware industrial beakers (PMR INDV) dated to 1680-1750. Both walls were probably part of the School House shown on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps of the site.

#### Trench 6

- 7.3.6 In Trench 6 the plough soil/ horticultural layer [22] was sealed by [21] with the same composition and inclusions as [01]. The layer was located at a top height of 6.10m OD and varied in thickness along the trench due to the varying degree of modern truncation, but was on average c. 0.15m thick. At the northern end of the trench layer [21] was truncated by a circular brick-lined soakaway or possible icehouse [24] that measured 1.90m in diameter and was at least 0.45m deep and was contained within construction cut [25]. The feature had a one brick wide lining 0.22m across (comprising unfrogged brick fabric 3034), with concave sides forming an arched roof that had been truncated by a modern drain. The fill [23] of [24] was a friable dark grey silty sand (20:80).

### 7.4 Phase 4 – Modern

- 7.4.1 All six trenches were sealed either by a rubble layer of made ground and/or a concrete slab that was located at a general level of between 6.30-6.50m OD.

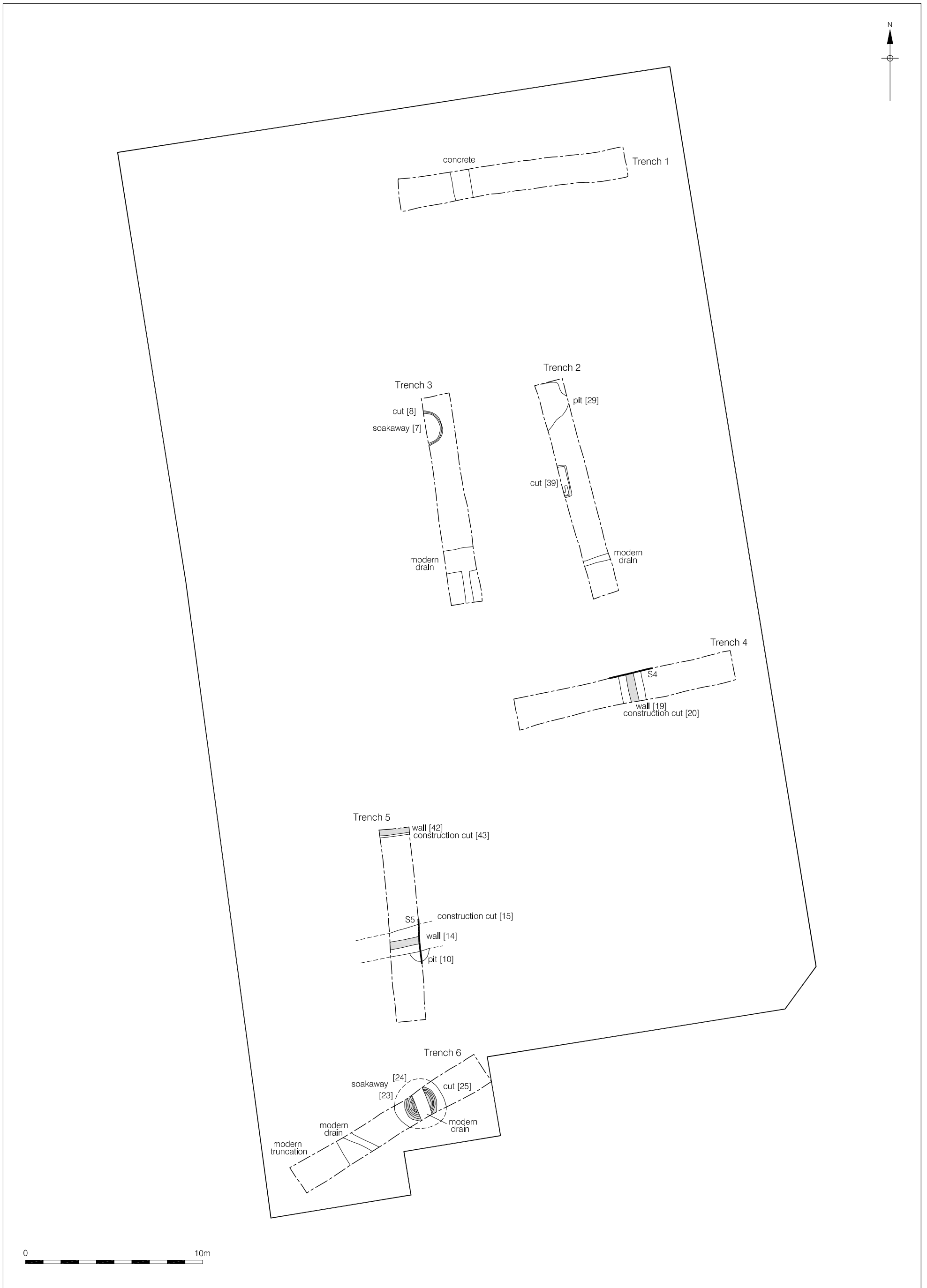


Figure 3  
Trenches 1-6  
1:200

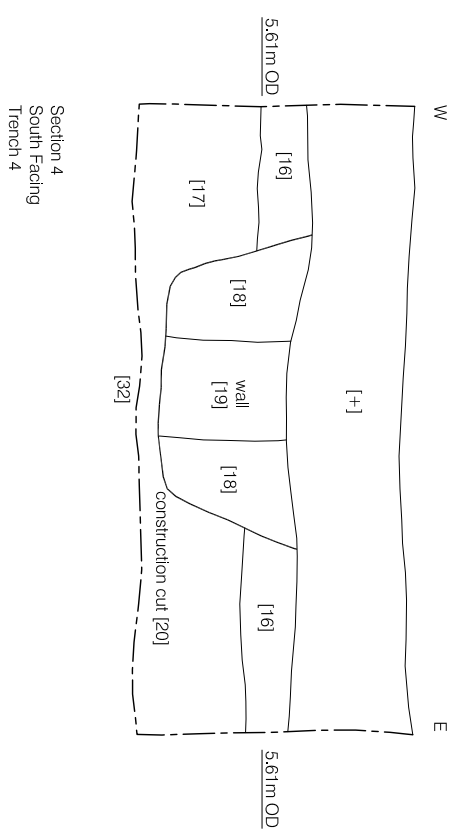
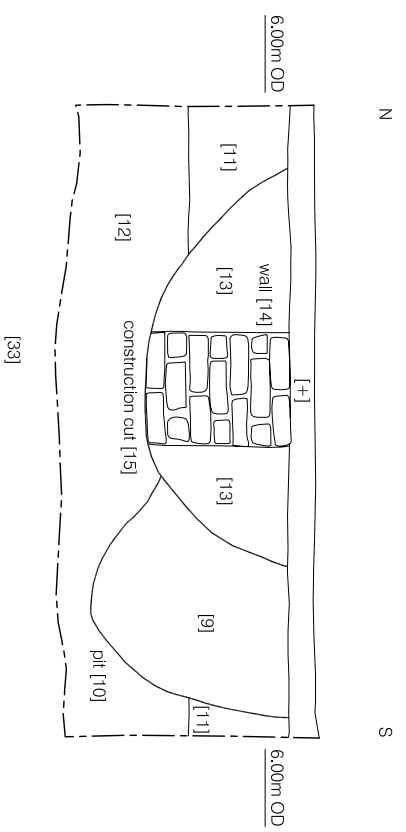


Figure 4  
Sections 4 & 5  
1:30

## **8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 8.1 The archaeological evaluation indicates that the site contains deposits of archaeological significance. The trenches excavated revealed evidence of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century terrace houses and School House. The presence of a surface scatter of flints dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age indicates that the marginal land near to the River Wandle, Wandsworth Island and the Thames has been exploited throughout the prehistoric period.
- 8.2 Further work on the site may reveal evidence to enhance the archaeological understanding of the area. It is therefore recommended that an extended trench be located in the areas of Trenches 1, 2 and 3 as indicated in Fig 5 in order to plot any surface scatter of flints located.

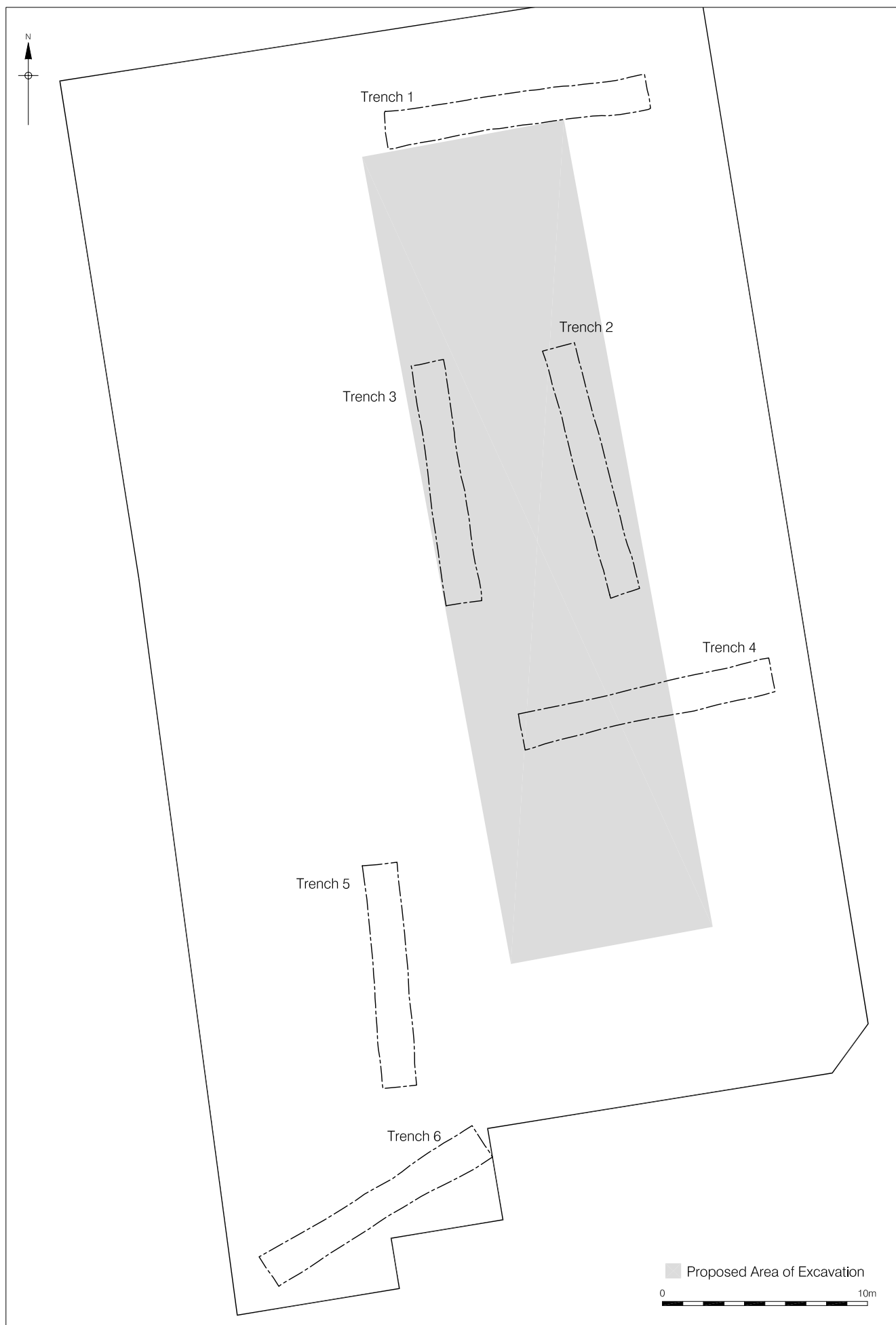


Figure 5  
Proposed Area of Excavation  
1:250

## **9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

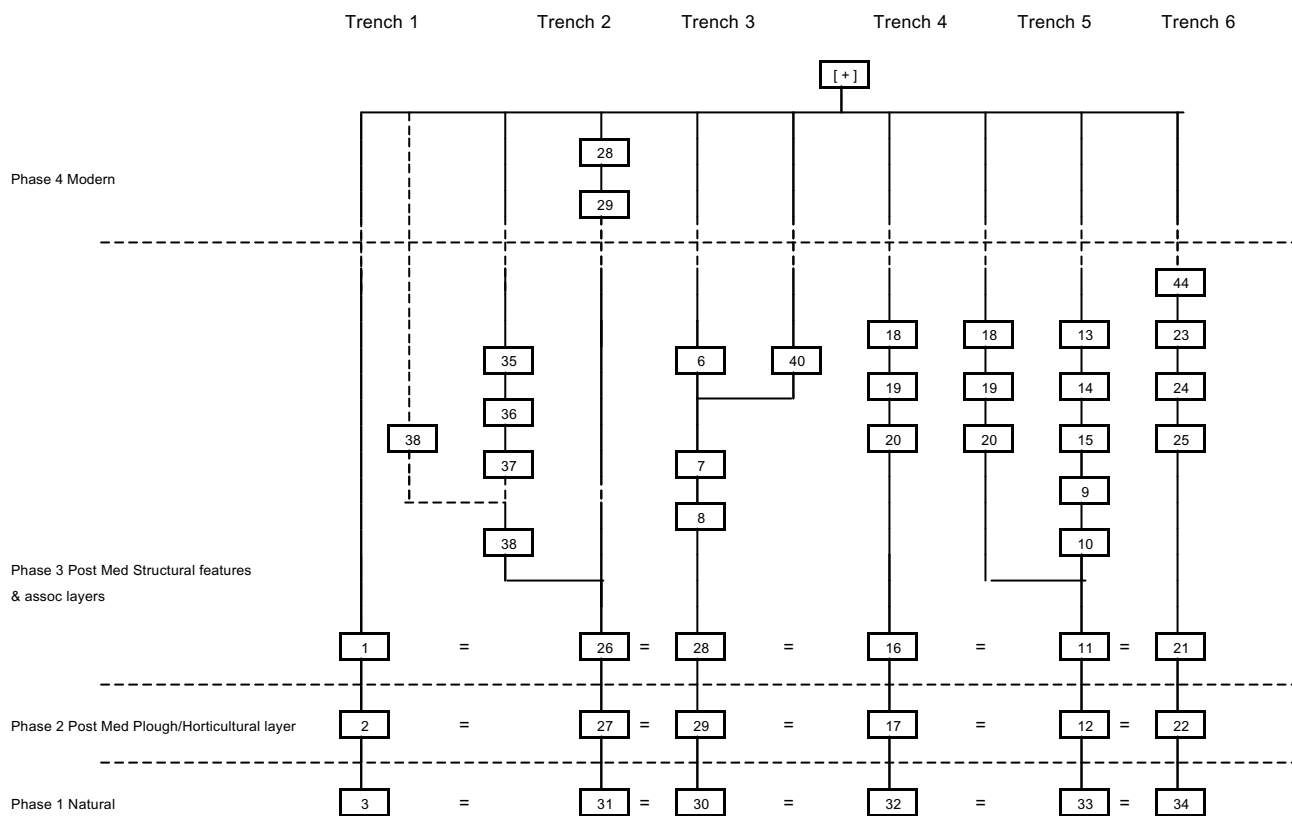
- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Berkeley Homes (Southern) Limited for generously funding this project and CgMs Consulting for commissioning the works. The author would like to thank Tony Baxter and Denise Mulligan for their work on site, Hayley Baxter for the illustrations and Tim Bradley for his project management and editing.

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## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Trench	Phase	Description
01	Layer	1	3	Post Medieval dump layer
02	Layer	1	2	Plough soil/horticultural layer
03	Layer	1	1	Natural gravelly sand
04	Layer	3	3	Post Medieval dump layer
05	Layer	3	2	Plough soil/horticultural layer
06	Fill	3	3	Fill of Soakaway
07	Masonry	3	3	Soakaway
08	Cut	3	3	Cut for Soakaway
09	Fill	3	3	Fill of Rubbish Pit
10	Cut	3	3	Rubbish Pit
11	Layer	5	3	Post Medieval dump layer
12	Layer	5	2	Plough soil/horticultural layer
13	Fill	5	3	Backfill of construction cut
14	Masonry	5	3	E/W wall
15	Cut	5	3	Construction cut
16	Masonry	4	3	Post Medieval dump layer
17	Layer	4	2	Plough soil/horticultural layer
18	Fill	4	3	Backfill of construction cut
19	Masonry	4	3	N/S wall
20	Cut	4	3	Construction cut
21	Layer	6	3	Post Medieval dump layer
22	Layer	6	2	Plough soil/horticultural layer
23	Fill	6	3	Fill of Soakaway
24	Masonry	6	3	Soakaway
25	Cut	6	3	Construction cut
26	Layer	2	3	Post Medieval dump layer
27	Layer	2	2	Plough soil/horticultural layer
28	Fill	2	4	Fill of modern intrusion
29	Cut	2	4	Modern Intrusion
30	Layer	3	1	Natural gravelly sand
31	Layer	2	1	Natural gravelly sand
32	Layer	4	1	Natural gravelly sand
33	Layer	5	1	Natural gravelly sand
34	Layer	6	1	Natural gravelly sand
35	Fill	2	3	Fill of brick and timber lined cut
36	Masonry	2	3	Brick lining
37	Timber	2	3	Timber lining
38	Cut	2	3	Brick and timber lined cut
39	Fill	2	3	Construction cut backfill
40	Fill	3	3	Backfill of construction cut for Soakaway
41	Fill	5	3	Backfill of construction cut
42	Masonry	5	3	E/W wall
43	Cut	5	3	Construction cut for [42]
44	Fill	6	3	Construction cut backfill

## APPENDIX 3 OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-9277**

### Project details

Project name 11-13 Point Pleasant Evaluation

Short description of the project Six trial trenches revealed surface scatter of flints dating from Mesolithic to Bronze Age. Sealed by post med plough/horticultural soil with residual LBA/EIA pot. Two soakaways and walls from 19th century buildings were also located

Project dates Start: 11-07-2005 End: 15-07-2005

Previous/future work No / Yes

Type of project Field evaluation

Current Land use Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

### Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH WANDSWORTH 11-13 Point Pleasant

National grid reference TQ 2520 7510 Point

Height OD Min: 4.87m Max: 5.50m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator CgMs Consultants Ltd

Project design Duncan Hawkins

originator

Project  
director/manager Tim Bradley

Project supervisor Chris Pickard

Sponsor or funding  
body Berkeley Homes (Southern) Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive  
recipient LAARC

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive  
recipient LAARC

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic','Survey'

Digital Media  
available 'Survey','Text'

Paper Archive  
recipient LAARC

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic','Survey'

Paper Media  
available 'Context sheet','Drawing','Map','Matrices','Report','Section','Survey '

Project  
bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation at 11-13 Point Pleasant Wandsworth,  
London Borough of Wandsworth SW18

Author(s)/Editor(s) Pickard,C.G.

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