

Wandsworth Business Village, London Borough of Wandsworth, An Archaeological Evaluation Report

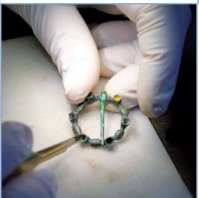
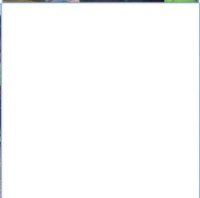
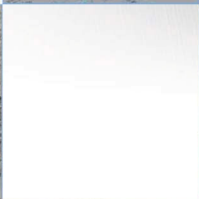
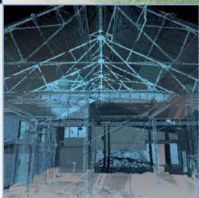
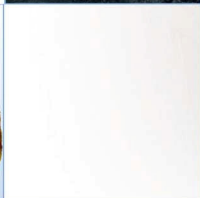
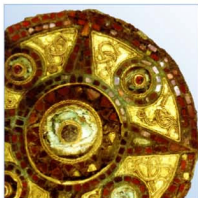
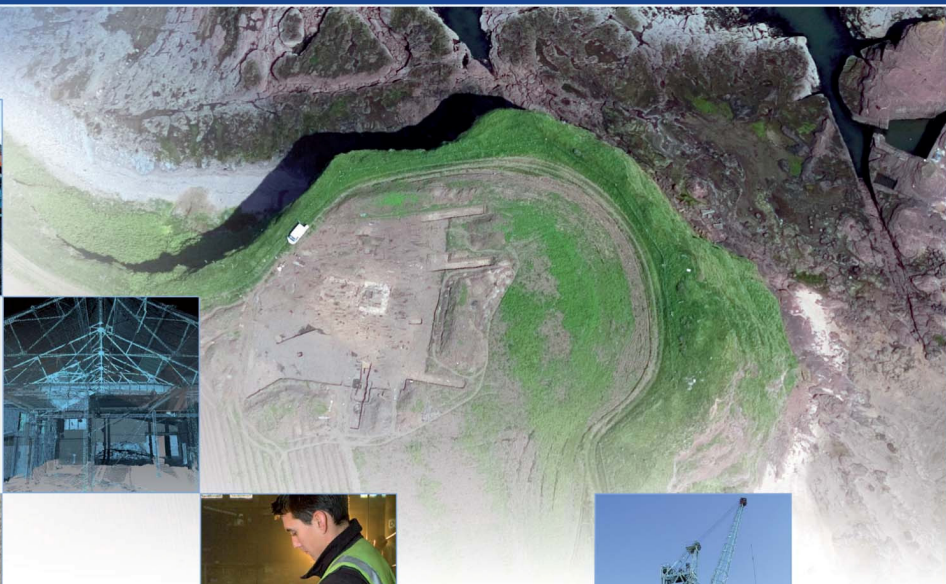
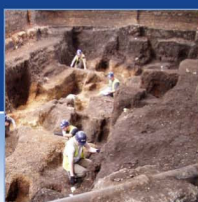
Planning Application Number: 2007/2999

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 2540 7455

Site Code: WNB12

AOC Project No: 31097

Date: June 2012



AOC
Archaeology
Group

ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Wandsworth Business Village, London Borough of Wandsworth

An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of:	Jackson Coles LLP 71-87 Caldecotte Lake Drive Caldecotte Lake Business Park Milton Keynes MK7 8LE
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TQ 2540 7455
AOC Project No:	31097
Prepared by:	Catherine Edwards
Illustration by:	Jonathan Moller
Date of Report:	June 2012

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Catherine Edwards **Date: June 2012**

Approved by: Paul Mason **Date: June 2012**

Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft **Date: June 2012**

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 7
St Margarets Business Centre
Moor Mead Road
Twickenham
TW1 1JS

Tel. 020 8843 7380
Fax. 020 8892 0549
e-mail. london@aocarchaeology.com



www.aocarchaeology.com

Contents

	Page
1 Introduction.....	1
2 Planning Background	1
3 Geology and Topography	1
4 Archaeological and Historical Background	2
5 Aims of the Investigation	3
6 Methodology	3
7 Results	4
8 Finds.....	8
9 Discussion	8
10 Recommendations	9
11 Publication	9
12 Archive deposition	9
13 Bibliography.....	9
Appendix A – Context Register.....	17
Appendix B – Oasis Form.....	19
Appendix C – Specialist Reports	23

List of illustrations

- Figure 1 – Site Location
- Figure 2 – Detailed Site/Evaluation Trench Location Plan
- Figure 3 – Trench 2 Plan and Sections
- Figure 4 – Trench 3 Plan and Sections
- Figure 5 – Trench 5 Plan and Sections
- Figure 6 – Trench 7 Plan and Sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 – Ditch [203] and [205].
- Plate 2 – Section of ditch [305]

Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 13th and 15th June 2012 at the site of Wandsworth Business Park, London Borough of Wandsworth. The work was undertaken on behalf of Jackson Coles LLP. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of development on any surviving archaeological remains.

The evaluation comprised of eight trenches, two measuring 15.00m x 2.0m, one measuring 16.00m x 2.0m, one measuring 14.00m x 2.0m and three measuring 5.00m x 2.0m. Trench 1 had been previously excavated by Sutton Archaeological Services. Two trenches contained linear features in the form of ditches; one trench contained two pits whilst another contained a post-medieval brick wall. The natural horizon was observed in all trenches either as an orange sandy gravel or a mid brown yellow sand.

Due to the lack of significant archaeological remains, no further archaeological work is recommended.

Publication of the evaluation findings will be carried out through a short summary of the fieldwork submitted to the local fieldwork roundup. An OASIS form has also been completed and an electronic copy of the watching brief report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The site archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance and will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document details the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken on the site of the proposed development at Wandsworth Business Village, London Borough of Wandsworth (Figure 1). The investigation took place from 13th to 15th June 2012 and comprised of the excavation of seven trenches varying in length from 5.00m x 2.00m to 15.00m x 2.00m. All works were undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists.
- 1.2 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 2540 7455 (Figure 1). The site is situated in the London Borough of Wandsworth, just south of the High Street, in an area of land between Broomhill Road to the west and Buckhold Road to the south and east. The River Wandle, a tributary of the Thames, lies about 250m to the east and the Thames itself about 500 to the north.

2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Wandsworth. Archaeological advice to the borough is provided by Mark Stevenson of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of English Heritage.
- 2.2 The site is not located within a conservation area, however, it does lie south of the Wandsworth Town Conservation Area, (Wandsworth Council). There are no Listed Buildings within the site boundary and the site neither contains nor lies within the area of any defined World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Areas of Historic Woodland.
- 2.3 Draft planning permission was approved by the London Borough of Wandsworth, and an archaeological condition under PPG 16 was included in the draft planning decision 2007/2009:
 - 16 *No development shall take place until archaeological investigations have been undertaken by an investigating body approved by the Council. Site investigations shall be carried out in accordance with a detailed scheme to be approved in advance by the local planning authority, unless it is agreed in writing that a site investigation is not required.*
- 2.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the work was approved by the archaeological advisor prior to commencement (SAS 2007a).
- 2.5 The first trial trench (Trench1) was excavated by Sutton Archaeological Services in 2007 and subsequently reported on (SAS 2007b).
- 2.6 This report details the results of the remainder of the archaeological evaluation.

3 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The site lies on the western side of the Wandle Valley, in an area consisting of both commercial and residential properties. The land slopes gently from the south to north towards the Thames (c. 5.4m to 5.2m OD) and more steeply from west to east down towards the Wandle (c.8.5m to 5.2m OD). The area of the site lies at a height of about 8m OD.
- 3.2 The underlying geology consists of gravel terraces (river gravels [terrace 1], Taplow gravels [terrace 2] and Boyn Hill gravels [terrace 3]) overlying London Clay.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The following information has been drawn from the Research Design produced by Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS, 2007a).

4.1 Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.1.1 The spread of prehistoric material is so small and sporadic that it is unlikely to represent settlement in the Wandsworth area, more likely the material may be attributed to stray losses, though many of the finds that come from the Thames are probably ritual offerings.

4.2 Roman

- 4.2.1 The main centres of Roman occupation are in London to the north-east or Putney to the west. The main feature is the line of the Putney to London Roman Road, which is thought to follow the line of the High Street, to the north of the site. Roman material has also been identified in the High Street area, though this probably represents stray losses rather than settlements.

4.3 Saxon and Medieval

- 4.3.1 The Saxon and medieval settlement in Wandsworth appears to be concentrated in the area along what is now the present High Street and it is possible that remains of this period could be present on the extreme north-west part of the site.

4.4 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 4.4.1 In the post-medieval period Wandsworth probably expanded up and down the High Street, with new buildings replacing older, medieval ones. In the 18th century Rocque shows this basic linear development, with small house plots intermixed with larger properties and side streets developing off what is now the High Street. Wandsworth expanded during the later 18th century as it was on a route from London to Brighton, which passed through the centre of the village. Further expansion occurred from the mid 19th century when the railways came and made Wandsworth a desirable suburb for residential development, being fairly close to nearby London.
- 4.4.2 It was only in the late 19th to late 20th centuries that the area of the site was first developed. The evidence from the two adjacent evaluations shows that the area was built up with dumped material before being developed. Only in the north-east part of 2 Hardwick's Way was there any earlier material.

4.5 Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.5.1 A single trench was excavated in 2007 by Sutton Archaeological Services. The northern part of the trench showed a clear stratigraphical sequence dated to the 19th century and later, with the southern part of the trench showing modern made ground interlaced with numerous services.
- 4.5.2 There was no occupation earlier than the 19th century and although the area examined had been destroyed by a 19th century pit. The presence of medieval and 17th to 18th century pottery suggests that there is earlier occupation nearby, most likely in the area fronting onto the High Street. The medieval pottery was abraded, suggesting it had been constantly moved about. The range of pottery, although limited, points to some wealth.

5 Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation are defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable the archaeology advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.
- 5.2 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation are defined as being:
- Determine the presence of any Romano-British activity on site.
 - Determine the presence of any early medieval/medieval activity on site.
 - Assess the potential of the site to inform on the post-medieval development and chronology of London.
 - To provide suitable information concerning the preservation in situ of archaeological deposits so as to inform further mitigation through foundation design or archaeological mitigation.
- 5.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6 Methodology

- 6.1 The evaluation consisted of archaeological trial trenching (archaeological evaluation). The evaluation involved the machine excavation of seven trenches, excavated under archaeological supervision. The site work was supervised by Ian Hogg, Project Supervisor.
- 6.2 Due to the presence of intrusions and inaccessible areas, the trenches were moved slightly from those laid out in the WSI., Trench 2 was shortened to 14m whilst Trench 3 was extended by 1.0m to attain the required excavation percentage. Localised modern intrusions, however, were present in most of the trenches (grey shaded areas, Figures 3-6)
- 6.3 All machining was carried out using a 20 tonne mechanical excavator with a smooth bladed ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of the archaeological staff.
- 6.4 The accession code WNB12 was obtained from the LAARC for the project, and was used for all fieldwork.
- 6.5 All evaluation trenches were accurately located to the National Grid and their levels calculated using a temporary benchmark (TBM) established on site by the fieldwork team having transferred the level from a benchmark located at 55 Buckhold Road. The value of the benchmark was 5.97m OD whilst the temporary benchmark on site was valued at 5.33m OD.
- 6.6 All recording was in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Museum of London's *Archaeological Field Manual* (MoL 1994).
- 6.7 All of the work was carried out in line with:

- Archaeological Guidance Papers (AGP): 2-4, Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (English Heritage 1998 a-c)
- IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IfA 2008).

- 6.8 A continuous unique numbering system was employed. For the single trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated. In this report the archaeological fills and layers are represented in curved brackets i.e. (), whilst the cut numbers are represented in square brackets i.e. [].
- 6.9 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, were recorded on standardised sheets.

7 Results

Trench 1

- 7.1 Trench 1 had been previously excavated by Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS 2007b).

Trench 2

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
200	1.5m	8.23m – 6.73m	Dark brown sandy clay with CBM inclusions. Made ground.
201	0.10m	6.73m +	Orange sandy gravel. Natural.

- 7.2 Trench 2 was located within the north western limit of the site, measuring 16m x 2.00m and was aligned roughly east-west (Figures 2 and 3). The trench sloped from west to east.
- 7.3 The lowest deposit recorded within Trench 2 was (201), a 0.10m+ thick layer of natural orange sandy gravel. Cutting into the natural horizon was a curvilinear ditch excavated within two slots [203] and [205]. The ditch measured 5.95m x 0.40m-1.10m x 0.16-0.25m deep at a height of 6.50mOD. The ditch was filled by (202) and (204), a mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional flint, charcoal, tile and pottery. Fill (202), contained two sherds of pottery, the earliest being a possibly residual sherd of an earthenware pot handle, which is likely to be medieval in date, although its slight abraded nature and fine sandy fabric could be of Roman origin. The later sherd was identified as a fragment from a tin glazed ware small bowl dated to 1570-1846. The use of manganese colouring may suggest a mid 18th century date.



Plate 1 – Ditch [203] and [205].

- 7.4 Overlying the ditch was (200), a 1.50m thick layer of disturbed dark brown sandy clay made ground.

Trench 3

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
300	0.90m	7.92m – 7.02m	Dark brown sandy clay with CBM inclusions. Made ground.
301	0.50m	7.02m – 6.52m	Dark brown grey silty sand. Buried topsoil.
302	0.20m	6.52m – 6.32m	Mid brown silty sand with occasional flint. Subsoil.
303	0.10m+	6.32m +	Orange sandy gravel. Natural.

- 7.5 Trench 3 was located within the western limit of the site, measuring 16m x 2.00m and was aligned roughly north-south (Figures 2 and 4).
- 7.6 The lowest deposit recorded in Trench 3 was (303), a 0.10m+ thick layer of natural orange sandy gravel. Overlying the natural was (302), a 0.20m thick layer of mid brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions. This layer has been interpreted as subsoil.
- 7.7 Cutting into (302) was [305] a linear ditch, aligned east-west, measuring 2.00m x 1.80m x 0.70m deep at a height of 6.43mOD. The ditch was filled by (304), a dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional peg tile, brick, bone and charcoal. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch.



Plate 2 – Section of ditch [305]

- 7.8 Overlying the ditch was (301), a 0.50m thick layer of dark brown grey silty sand interpreted as a buried topsoil horizon.
- 7.9 This was sealed beneath a 0.90m thick layer of made ground comprising dark brown sandy clay with frequent CBM inclusions.

Trench 4

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
400	0.98m	7.45m – 6.47m	Dark brown sandy clay with CBM inclusions. Made ground.
401	0.10m+	6.47m – 6.37m	Orange sandy gravel. Natural.

- 7.10 Trench 4 was located within the central southern area of the site, aligned east-west, measuring 15.00m x 2.00m (Figures 2 and 5).
- 7.11 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 4 was (401), a 0.10m+ thick layer of natural orange sandy gravel. Cutting into this were two pits recorded as [403] and [405] at heights of 6.62mOD and 6.57mOD respectively. Pit [403], was sub-circular shaped, with steep sides and a flat base. The pit measured 0.80 x 0.70m x 0.40m and was filled by (402), a dark brown grey sandy silt with inclusions of occasional charcoal, flint and tile. Approximately 0.25m northeast of [403], was pit [405]. The second pit was oval shaped with gradual slopes and a flat base. The pit measured 0.70m x 0.50m x 0.15m deep and was filled by (404), a dark brown grey silty gravel with occasional tile and flint. The function of the pits remains unclear.
- 7.12 Overlying the pits was layer (400), a 0.98m thick layer of dark brown sandy clay with CBM inclusions interpreted as made ground.

Trench 5

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
500	0.40m	6.96m – 6.56m	Dark brown sandy clay with CBM inclusions. Made ground.
501	NFE	6.56m+	Orange sandy gravel. Natural.

- 7.13 Trench 5 was located centrally within the site, aligned north-south, measuring 5.00m x 2.00m (Figure 2).
- 7.14 The earliest deposit within Trench 5 was recorded as (501), a layer of natural orange sandy gravel. This was overlaid by (500), a 0.40m thick layer of dark brown sandy clay with CBM inclusions interpreted as made ground.
- 7.15 No significant archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 5.

Trench 6

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
600	2.0m	6.43m – 4.43m	Brown grey rubble and silt with frequent concrete. Made ground.
601	0.10m	4.43m – 4.33m	Mid brown yellow sand. Natural

- 7.16 Trench 6 was located within the north eastern area of the site, aligned east-west, measuring 5.00m x 2.00m, (Figure 2).
- 7.17 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 6 was (601), a 0.10m+ thick layer of natural mid brown yellow sand. Overlying the natural horizon was a 2.00m thick layer of brown grey rubble and silt with frequent concrete interpreted as made ground.
- 7.18 No significant archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 6.

Trench 7

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
700	0.80m	6.19m – 5.39m	Brown grey rubble and silt with frequent concrete. Made ground.
701	0.10m	5.39m – 5.29m	Mid brown yellow sand. Natural

- 7.19 Trench 7 was located centrally within the site, aligned east-west, measuring 5.00m x 2.00m, (Figures 2 and 6).

- 7.20 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 7 was (701), a 0.10m+ thick layer of natural mid brown yellow sand. Cutting into the natural horizon was yellow stock brick wall [702]. The wall was aligned east-west and measured 2.50m x 0.80m x 0.40m.
- 7.21 Overlying the wall and the remainder of the trench was (700), 0.80m thick layer of brown grey rubble and silt with frequent concrete interpreted as made ground.
- 7.22 No significant archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 7.

Trench 8

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
800	1.00m	6.19m – 5.19m	Brown grey rubble and silt with frequent concrete. Made ground.
801	0.10m	5.19m – 5.09m	Mid brown yellow sand. Natural

- 7.23 Trench 8 was located within the eastern area of the site, aligned north-south, measuring 5.00m x 2.00m, (Figure 2).
- 7.24 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 8 was (801), a 0.10m+ thick layer of mid brown yellow sand interpreted as natural. Overlying the natural horizon was (800), a 1.00m thick layer of brown grey rubble and silt with frequent concrete interpreted as made ground.
- 7.25 No significant archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 8.

8 Finds

- 8.1 A very small assemblage of finds were collected from the site (Appendix C). This included pottery sherds, tile fragments, bone and brick.
- 8.2 The pottery assemblage contained a possible residual sherd of an earthenware pot handle, likely to be medieval in date. However its slight abraded nature and fine sandy fabric could be of Roman origin. Later dated pottery was also recovered and identified as sherds from a tin glazed ware small bowl. It is white with purple/manganese? colour banding. A broad date for English tin glaze wares is 1570-1846. The use of manganese colouring may suggest a mid 18th century date.
- 8.3 Tile fragments were recovered from four contexts. All fragments were small and as such do not provide any specific dating.
- 8.4 One context produced three fragments from the same the bone. No working was present.
- 8.5 With only one context giving a fixed, if broad, spot date the assemblage is small in size and has little significance on a local or national level.

9 Discussion

- 9.1 The archaeological evaluation established the presence of natural deposits on site which varied from east to west. Cutting into the natural deposits were two linear ditches and two sub-circular pits. The function for the features remains unknown. One ditch contained fragments of a residual medieval or Roman pottery sherd along with later tin glazed ware which suggests a mid 18th century date. The

occurrence of residual medieval/Roman pottery is common within this area of Wandsworth. The post-medieval remains suggest small-scale local activity on site, possibly related to the small holdings that would have occupied the area in the 18th century.

- 9.2 A later yellow stock brick wall is likely to relate to the later expansion and development of Wandsworth.
- 9.3 Later deposits of made ground are likely to have been deposited during the modern redevelopment of the site.

10 Recommendations

- 10.1 Due to the lack of significant archaeological remains on site, it is recommended that no further work is required. The final decision rests with Mark Stevenson, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth.

11 Publication

- 11.1 Due to the nature of the project, initial publication is expected to be limited to a summary in the London Archaeologist Round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).

12 Archive deposition

- 12.1 On completion of the project, the archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, and digital photographs, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre.

13 Bibliography

.English Heritage (1998a) *Archaeological Guidance Paper 2: Standards and Practices for Written Schemes of Investigation*. English Heritage London Region.

English Heritage (1998b). *Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork*. (English Heritage London Region).

English Heritage (1998c). *Archaeological Guidance Paper 4: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Reports*. (English Heritage London Region).

Institute for Archaeologists (2008). *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation*.

Museum of London (1994). *Archaeological Site Manual (3rd ed)*.

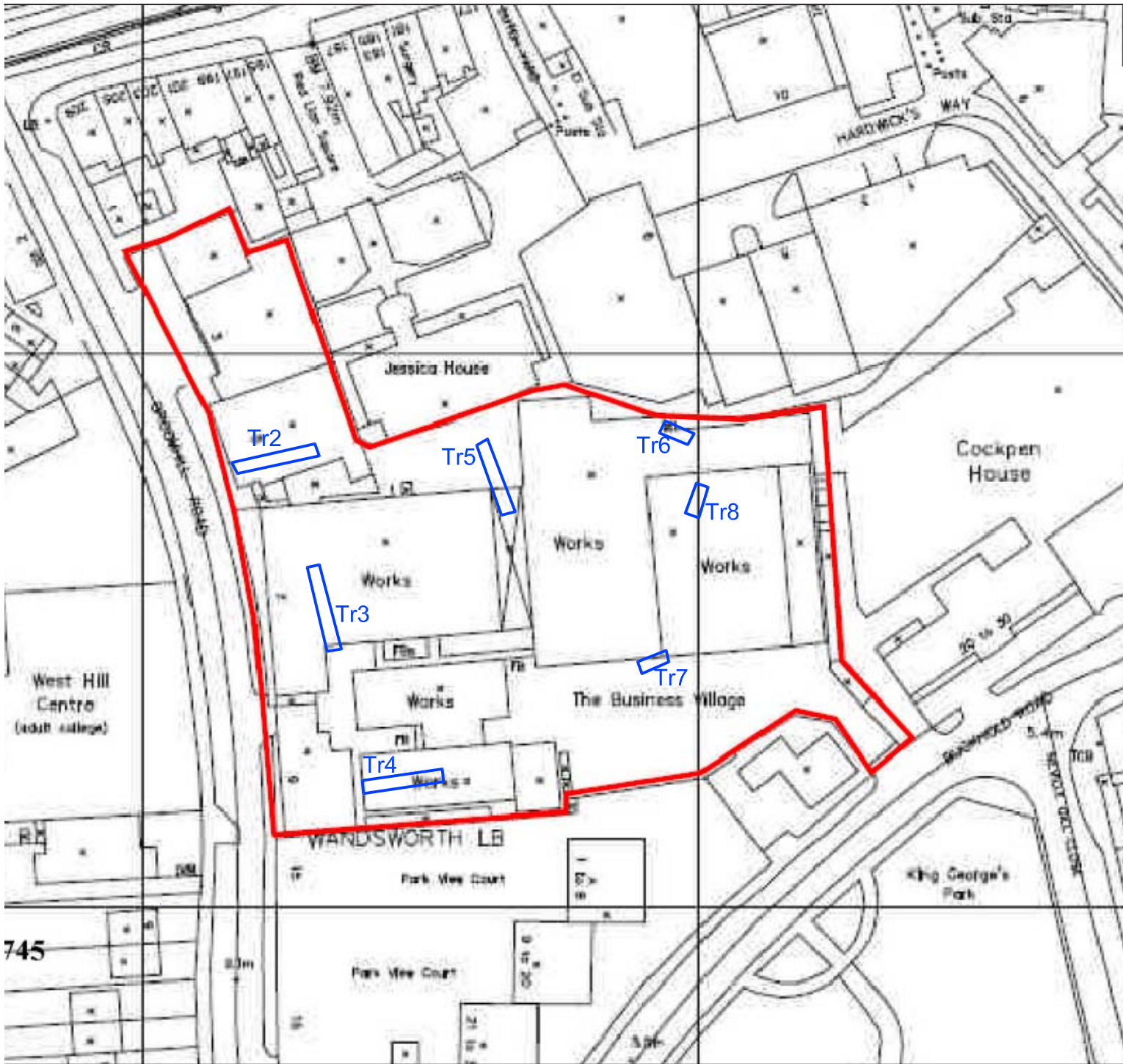
Sutton (2007a). *Research Design for an archaeological evaluation on Wandsworth Business Village*. Sutton Archaeological Services.

Sutton (2007b). *Interim report on a Test Trench at Wandsworth Business Village*. Sutton Archaeological Services.

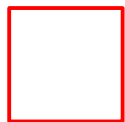
.



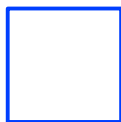
Figure 1: Site Location



Based on a drawing supplied by the client



Site Outline



Archaeological Evaluation Trench



1:1000



Figure 2: Detailed Site/Evaluation Trench Location Plan

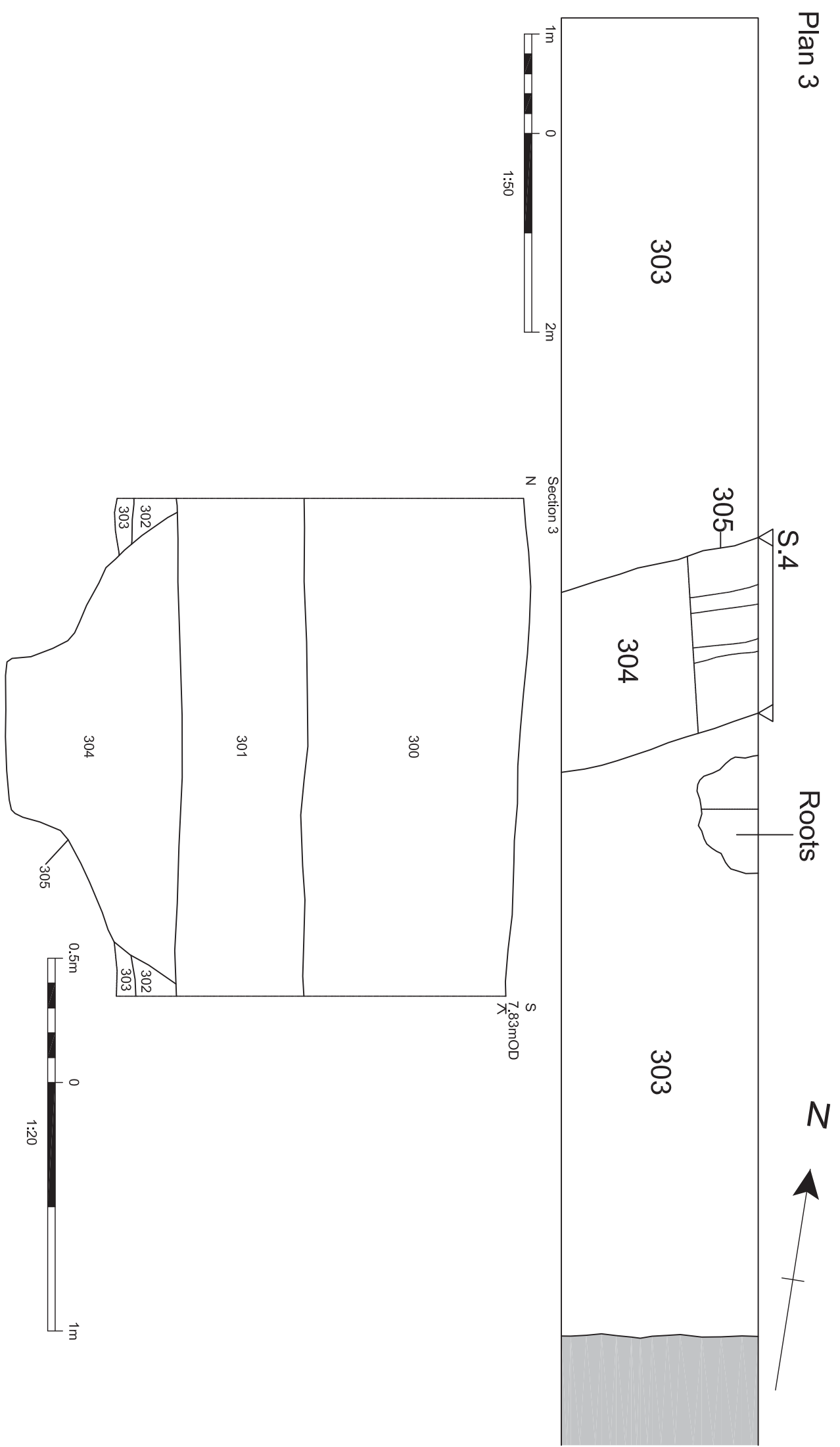


Figure 4: Trench 3 plan and sections
© AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP - JUNE 2012

N

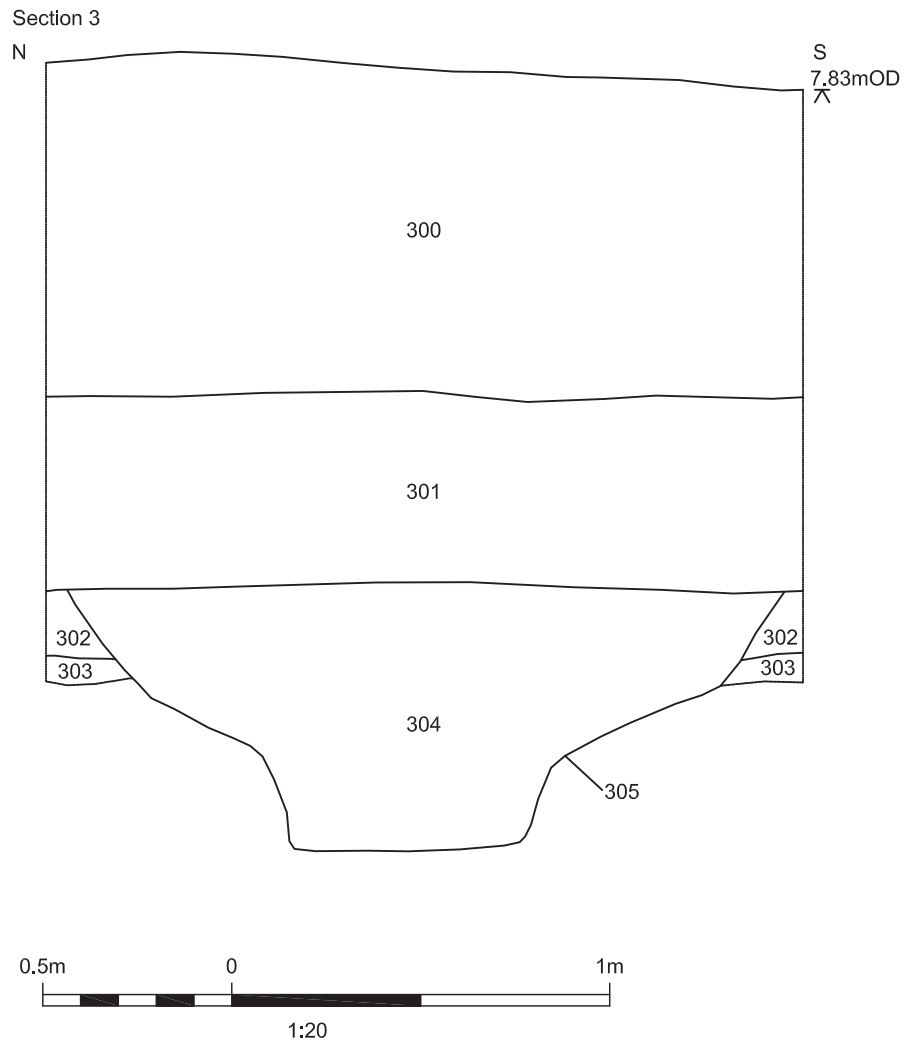
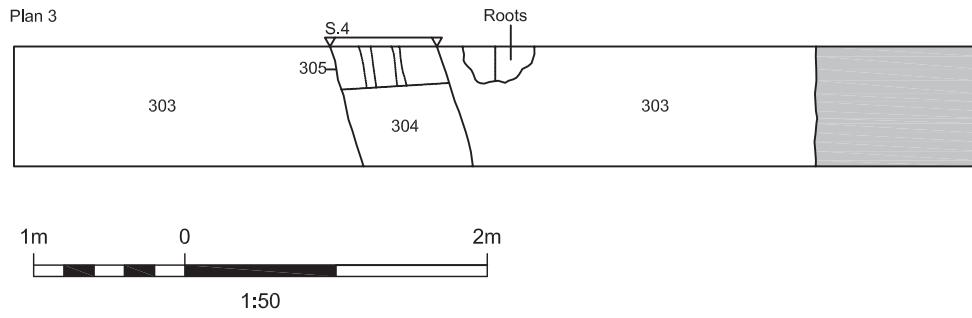


Figure 4: Trench 3 plan and sections

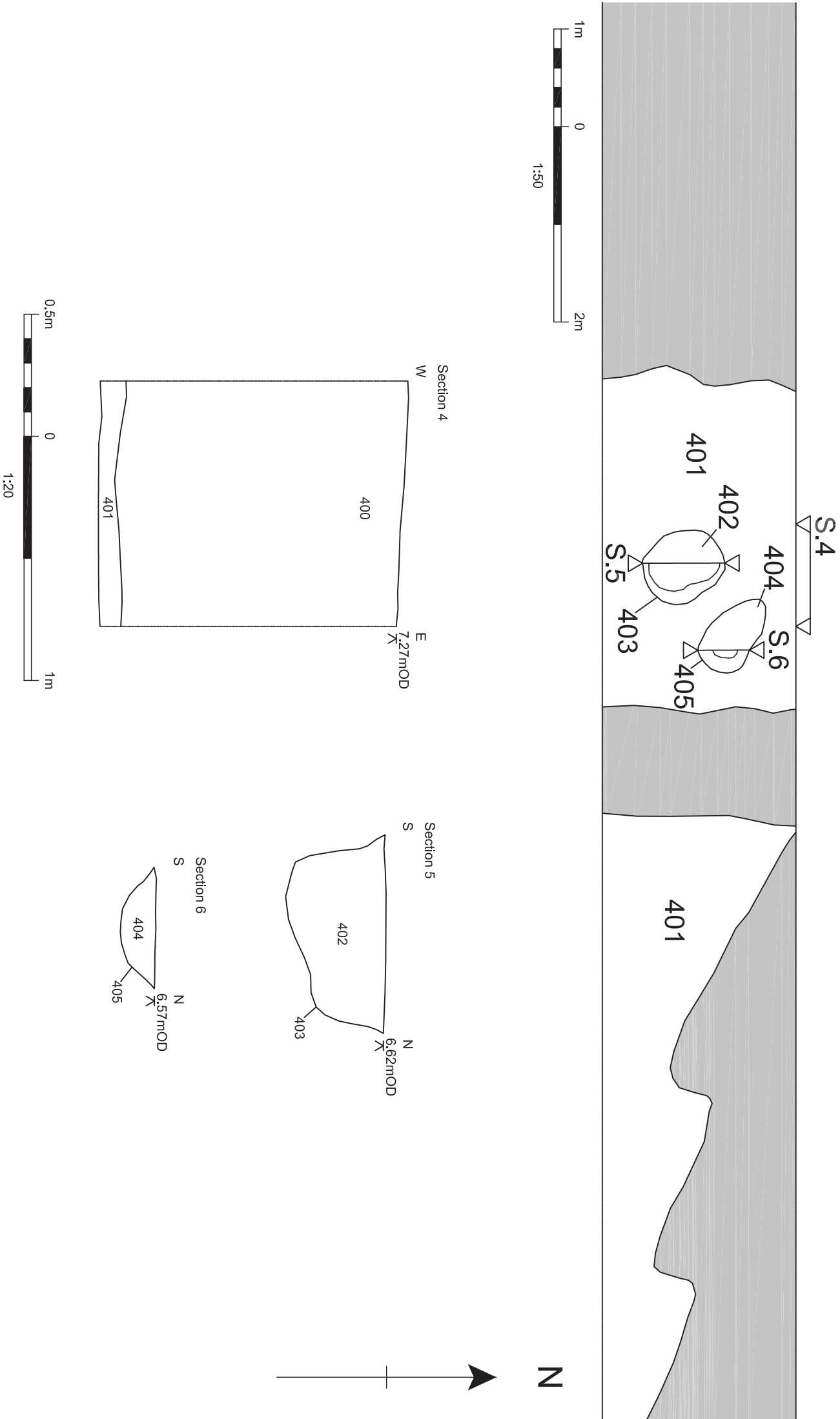


Figure 5: Trench 4 plan and sections

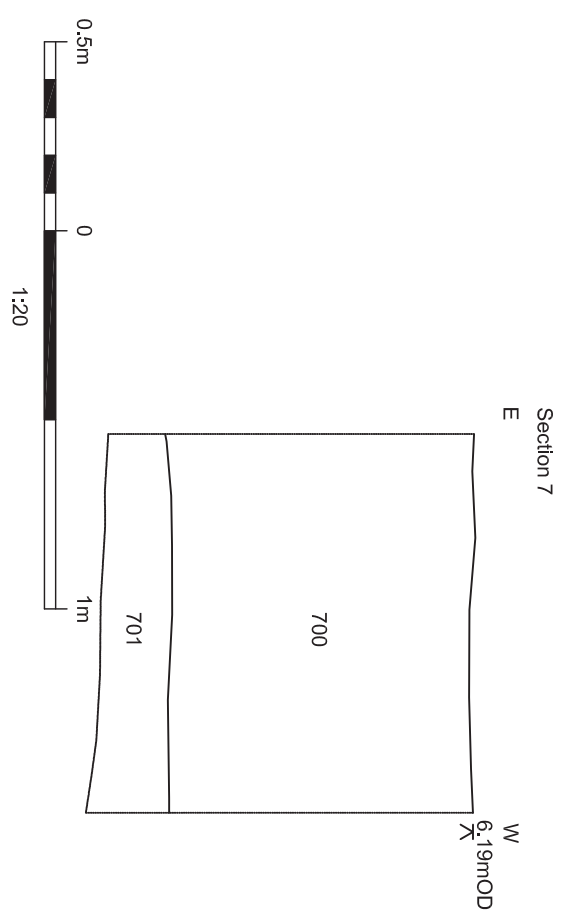
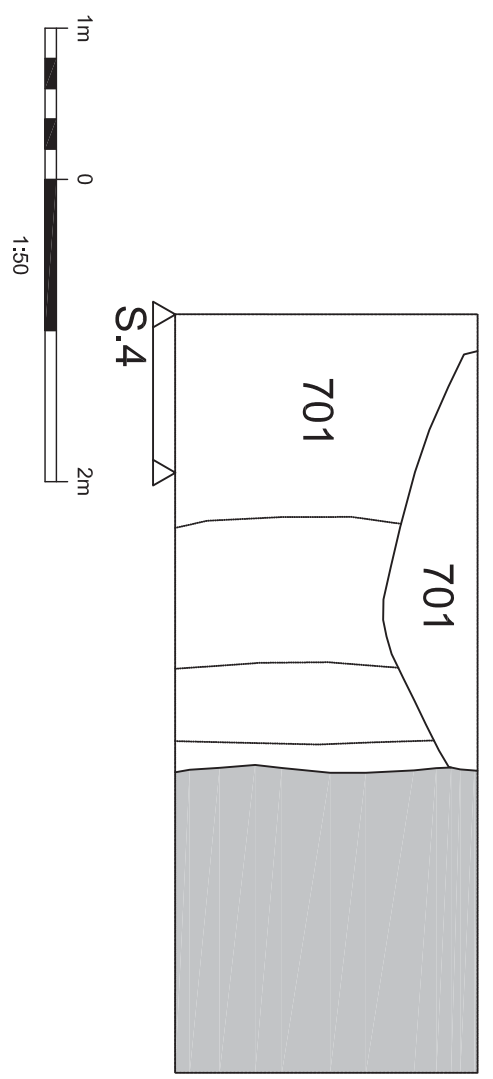


Figure 6: Trench 7 plan and sections
© AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP - JUNE 2012

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context	Description	Length/m	Width/m	Depth/m
200	Made ground	14.00m	2.00m	1.50m
201	Natural	14.00m	2.00m	0.10m
202	Ditch Fill	5.95m	1.10m	0.25m
203	Ditch Cut	5.95m	1.10m	0.25m
204	Ditch Fill	5.95m	0.40m	0.16m
205	Ditch Cut	5.95m	0.40m	0.16m
300	Made ground	16.00m	2.00m	1.10m
301	Buried Topsoil	16.00m	2.00m	0.50m
302	Subsoil	16.00m	2.00m	0.20m
303	Natural	13.00m	2.00m	0.10m
304	Ditch fill	2.00m	1.80m	0.70m
305	Ditch cut	2.00m	1.80m	0.70m
400	Made ground	15.00m	2.00m	0.98m
401	Natural	15.00m	2.00m	0.10m
402	Pit fill	0.80m	0.70m	0.40m
403	Pit cut	0.80m	0.70m	0.40m
404	Pit fill	0.70m	0.50m	0.15m
405	Pit cut	0.70m	0.50m	0.15m
500	Made ground	15.00m	2.00m	0.40m
501	Natural	15.00m	2.00m	NFE

600	Made ground	5.00m	2.00m	2.00m
601	Natural	5.00m	2.00m	0.10m
700	Made ground	5.00m	2.00m	0.80m
701	Natural	5.00m	2.00m	0.10m
702	Yellow Stock brick walls	5.00m	2.00m	0.40m
800	Made ground	5.00m	2.00m	1.00m
801	Natural	5.00m	2.00m	0.10m

Appendix B – Oasis Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-128359

Project details

Project name Wandsworth Business Village

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was carried out by AOC archaeology between the 13th and 15th June 2012. Seven trenches were excavated revealing two post medieval ditches and two small pits. A yellow stock brick wall was also recorded. The natural deposit of sand and gravel was observed in all trenches.

Project dates Start: 13-06-2012 End: 15-06-2012

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference WNB12 - Sitecode codes

Any associated project reference WBV07 - Sitecode codes

Any associated project reference 31097 - Contracting Unit No. codes

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type WALL Post Medieval

Significant Finds CERAMICS Post Medieval

Significant Finds CERAMICS Medieval

Methods & "Sample Trenches"
techniques

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

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

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

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH WANDSWORTH Wandsworth
business Village, 3-9 Broomhill Road

Postcode SW18

Site coordinates TQ 2540 7455 51 0 51 27 19 N 000 11 41 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 5.00m Max: 7.00m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation AOC Archaeology

Project
originator brief EH GLAAS

Project
originator design Sutton Archaeological Services

Project
director/manager Paul Mason

Project supervisor Ian Hogg

Type of Developer

sponsor/funding
body

Name of
sponsor/funding body Jackson Coles LLP

Project archives
Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Contents "Ceramics"

Digital available Media "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Contents "Ceramics"

Paper available Media "Context sheet","Matrices","Microfilm","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project
bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title WANDSWORTH BUSINESS VILLAGE, LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH. AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Edwards, C

Date 2012

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or
publication London

Description A4 report, bound with illustrations, results, plates and finds assessment.

Entered by catherine edwards (catherine.edwards@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 28 June 2012

Appendix C – Specialist Reports

An assessment of finds from an archaeological evaluation at Wandsworth Business Park

By Paul Fitz

Summary

A small, predominately ceramic assemblage from four contexts, was recovered during evaluation recording. All finds are summarised below with spot dates where possible

Context (202)

One pot sherd was recovered and identified as a tin glazed ware bowl (33 grams). It is white with purple/manganese? colour banding. A broad date for English tin glaze wares is 1570-1846. The use of manganese colouring may suggest a mid 18th century date.

A residual sherd of an earthenware pot handle (43 grams) is likely to be medieval, though its slight abraded nature and fine sandy fabric could be of Roman origin.

Also present is a fragment of ceramic building material, possibly tile, (57 grams). It is quite mottled in effect, a dull yellow in a dull red / orange fabric. With no complete dimensions it is difficult to ascertain its form.

Context (304)

Produced three fragments of the same bone (13 grams). A corner fragment of 13mm thick peg tile (51 grams) and a presumed red brick piece (no complete dimensions, 89 grams) were also recovered. The peg tile suggests a date no earlier than the medieval period.

Context (402)

Produced two small, incomplete ceramic fragments (31 grams). The sherds may be tile but have no complete dimensions. Both sherds are dull red orange colour with fine sandy fabric and moderately abraded.

Context (404)

Produced one piece of tile (24 grams) of uncertain form. It has a surviving edge piece with a thickness of 11mm. It has one smoothed and one coarse side and is of a pinkish colour with the smoother side darker stained.

Discussion/Recommendations

With only one context giving a fixed, if broad, spot date, the assemblage is small in size and has little significance on a local or national level.

However, should any more finds from further works at the site be recovered then the finds can be reassessed as a larger assemblage.

Material for illustration

None

Analysis of potential

The ceramic provides limited dating evidence for the features in which they occur.

Significance of the data

International and national

The assemblage is not of international or national significance.

Regional and local

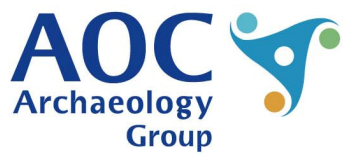
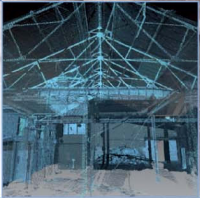
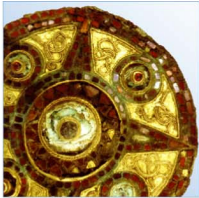
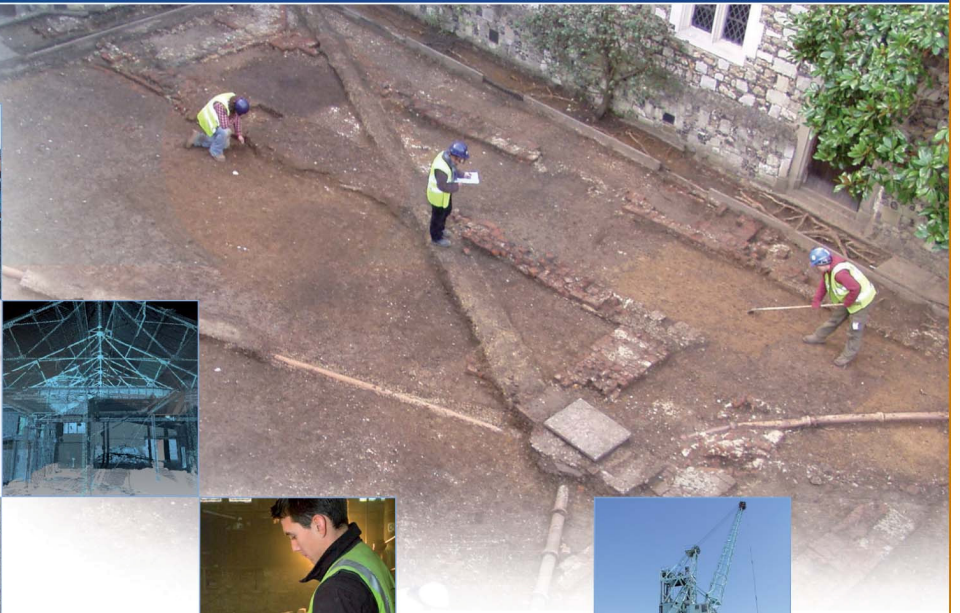
The assemblage is of limited regional / local significance.

Further work required

None

Preparation for deposition in the archive and conservation

To catalogue in accordance with LAARC guidelines. CBM may need to be retained due to limited dating evidence of contexts.



AOC Archaeology Group, Unit 7, St Margarets Business Centre, Moor Mead Road, Twickenham TW1 1JS
tel: 020 8843 7380 | fax: 020 8892 0549 | e-mail: london@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com