

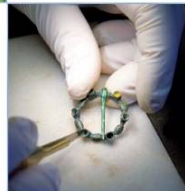
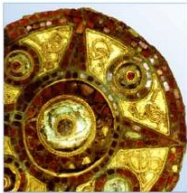
PRESSURE MANAGEMENT AREAS PROJECT, WANDSWORTH: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 22334 73679

Site Code: TWW20

AOC Project No: 34205

Date: February 2021



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Pressure Management Areas Project, Wandsworth: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

On Behalf of: AECOM Ltd
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AOC Project No: 34205

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

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Non-Technical Summary

In October and November 2020, AOC Archaeology Group undertook an archaeological watching brief of upgrades and installation of pressure management pipes, valves, and chambers into the existing water main network within the Borough of Wandsworth, London (Figure 1); centred on NGR TQ 22334 73679 on behalf of AECOM, for Morrison Utility Services and Thames Water Utilities Ltd. The work comprised of five separate sites (Sites 1-5), two of which are located in the district of Putney, with the remaining three situated in Roehampton.

The underlying geology at Site 2 was observed as Black Park Gravel Member, recorded a 43.81m OD. Redeposited gravel layers, subsoil and modern topsoil overlay the natural geology. The stratigraphic sequences noted in all the trenches were reflective of area's development during the late 19th century, and subsequent modifications to the urban environment. The development of the area had effectively removed any archaeological deposits predating this time period and this interpretation was reinforced by the lack of dating evidence predating the 20th century.

Natural geology was not observed at Sites 1, 3, 4 and 5.

An OASIS form has been initiated and an electronic copy of the evaluation report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). A summary of the findings will be submitted to London Archaeologist. The site archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance and deposited with LAARC.

1 Introduction

The site

- 1.1 This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on upgrades and installation of pressure management pipes, valves, and chambers into the existing water main network within the Borough of Wandsworth, London (Figure 1); centred on NGR TQ 22334 73679. The investigations were undertaken for AECOM on behalf of Morrison Utility Services and Thames Water Utilities Ltd.
- 1.2 The investigation comprised archaeological monitoring at five sites (Sites 1-5), all located within the London Borough of Wandsworth. Two were located in Putney and three in Roehampton and each lay in or near an Archaeological Priority Area (APA) (see Section 2.2).
- 1.3 These sites are surrounded by modern housing and amenities including Roehampton University and Queen Mary's Hospital to the west. To the south of the Sites is Putney Heath, an open area of parkland that surrounds Putney village, whilst the River Thames lies approximately 1.6km to the north-east.

2 Planning Background

- 2.1 Following consultation with the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) by the TWUL in-house archaeological advisor and has determined a need for an archaeological watching brief during the excavation and installation of these pipes. AECOM are the consultants overseeing the project lead by Dr Dan Heale.
- 2.2 The five Sites lie within, or close to a Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area. An Archaeological Priority Area (APA) is a defined area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries:
 - Site 1 was located at 3-4 Treville Street, within the Putney Heath APA.
 - Site 2 was located at 1 Wanborough Drive, approximately 130m south of the Roehampton APA.
 - Site 3 was located at 35 Fontley Way, and lay 100m South of the Roehampton APA.
 - Site 4 was located at 40 Dover Park Drive and Putney Heath Road lies within the Putney Heath APA.
 - Site 5 was located at the Junction of Alton Road and Hyacinth Rd, and lay 130m South of the Roehampton APA.
- 2.3 The WSI (AECOM 2020) produced for this site detailed the methods and standards for the proposed intrusive archaeological evaluation, and was drawn up in accordance with all current best archaeological practice, standards and guidelines:
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014 updated 2020).
 - Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (2014 updated 2019).
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014).
 - Museum of London – Archaeological Site Manual (MoL 1994).

- RESCUE & ICON – First Aid for Finds (RESCUE & ICON 2001).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983)
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).

3 Geology and Topography

Sites 1, 3, 4 & 5

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey identifies the solid geology as London Clay Formation (Clay, Silt and Sand), a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local environment was previously dominated by deep seas (BGS 2020).
- 3.2 Superficial deposits have not been recorded at this site

Site 2

- 3.3 The British Geological Survey identifies the solid geology as London Clay Formation (Clay, Silt and Sand), a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local environment was previously dominated by deep seas (BGS 2020).
- 3.4 Superficial deposits are recorded as Black Park Gravel Member - Sand and Gravel, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The following is taken from the WSI prepared by AECOM (2020):

Prehistoric (50,000BC-42AD)

- 4.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area has been previously recorded during archaeological investigations. Palaeolithic hand axes and other associated flint tools have been found on the Wandsworth Thames foreshore, indicating potential settlements close to the River Thames. Particularly high concentrations of flint artefacts have been recovered from Putney, Wandsworth Town and Battersea Park indicating that settlements were probably close to these areas. Other examples of settlement of the area include a substantial amount of Bronze Age barrows located on Wimbledon Common, with prehistoric cemeteries located beneath Putney Heath.
- 4.3 At Roehampton, an excavation close to Queen Mary's Hospital recorded 30 sherds of Iron Age pottery and a single posthole, whilst an excavation at Clarence Lane recorded a late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditch, pit and posthole.

Roman (43 AD - 409 AD)

- 4.4 Putney is known to be the location of a substantial Roman community that was built upon an earlier prehistoric settlement. Wandsworth was originally part of the hinterland of Londinium, and an important crossing point across the Thames since the prehistoric period. Some specialists have argued it may have been the original crossing point for the Roman invasion in 43 AD. Although its location has never been conclusively proven, it has been suggested as being west of Putney High Street due to the high number of Roman finds recorded in this area.
- 4.5 The Roman road, Stane Street, connected London to Cirencester and passed through the south east of the borough; it is possible that small settlements sprung up close to it, although currently no evidence has been found of this in Putney or Roehampton.

Anglo-Saxon (410 AD – 1065 AD)

- 4.6 Very little evidence of Anglo-Saxon remains has been encountered in Wandsworth, although Putney is mentioned in the Domesday book (Powell-Smith 2020), suggesting there was at least a small settlement here prior to 1066. Roehampton is not mentioned in the Domesday book, although Roehampton is referred to as Hamton in 1273 and as Rokehampton in the 14th century (Historic England 2017).
- 4.7 Some evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation supporting this claim has been recorded during excavations close to Queen Mary's Hospital.

Medieval (1066 AD – 1539 AD)

- 4.8 The area of Wandsworth during the medieval period was agricultural land, with associated manor houses, one of which was located at Battersea. Roehampton during this period was little more than a hamlet. The Domesday book record seven watermills as being active along the River Wandle (a tributary of the Thames passing through Wandsworth on a north-south trajectory) indicating that some industry was active during this period. Most medieval structures have since been lost, with the churches at Putney and Wandsworth replaced during the post-medieval period.

Post Medieval (1540 AD – 1900 AD)

- 4.9 Wandsworth acquired its industrial reputation during the post-medieval period. During the 17th century an influx of Huguenot and Dutch workers brought with them a specialism in certain industries such as copper working. The water mills along the River Wandle manufactured gunpowder, snuff, dye, flout, copper and oil. A historic map dating to 1636, shows a windmill located next to a road that ran across Putney Heath.
- 4.10 The River Wandle during this period was diverted to power an increasing amount of water mills. By the end of the 19th-century the entire route of the Wandle was covered in industrial units producing products that could easily be transferable by the river. To help with movement of goods and people throughout London, Putney Bridge was constructed in the 1720's.
- 4.11 The area of Roehampton became highly popular in the 1800's, leading to the construction of many villas along the edge of Putney Heath. David Papillion (the French Huguenot architect and military engineer) bought land in 1619 and constructed three large houses, Elm Grove, where Digby Stuart College is now located, Roehampton Great House where Grove House now stands, and a third house on the eastern side of Roehampton Lane. Several of these survive including Ashburton House, Exeter House and Rippon House. Bowling greens were constructed in this period to accommodate the increasing popularity of the sport, an 18th century bowling green lies beneath the current location the Bowling Green Close.
- 4.12 With the construction of these large houses, and an increase in settlement of the area, a chapel was built in 1620, being demolished and subsequently replaced with a larger chapel in 1770, that in turn was replaced in 1843 to accommodate the burgeoning population of the area.
- 4.13 By the latter half of the 19th century, many of these industries were in decline or had moved elsewhere for production; in many cases they were replaced with high end luxury housing.

Modern (1900-Present)

- 4.14 The establishment of the railway network in the 19th-century led to a rapid urban development in the area. Some small areas of open land have survived such as Putney Heath and Wimbledon

Common. These open areas have the potential to retain archaeological features and finds below the surface.

Previous Archaeological Excavations

- 4.15 No archaeological interventions have been undertaken on the proposed areas of the Sites. There have been several archaeological investigations nearby that may inform on the type of archaeological remains that may be encountered:
- An archaeological watching brief of the exhumation of the Jesuit Cemetery at Whitelands College, Roehampton, LB Wandsworth. 2004. An archaeological evaluation was enacted upon the site of a Jesuit graveyard approximately 180m from the Site. ·
 - Archaeological Evaluation, observation and recording exercise at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, LB Wandsworth, approximately 160m from the Site. Pre-Construct Archaeology. 18th – 19th century garden features were recorded during the evaluation. ·
 - Archaeological Investigations at St Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, approximately 160m from the Site. During the archaeological investigation, a series of post holes, pits and ditches were recorded with a mid-Saxon pottery assemblage.

5 Aims of the investigation

- 5.1 The broad objective of the archaeological watching brief was to identify the location, date, and extent of archaeological deposits within the site, and to inform on the possible presence of archaeological resources across the five sites. The investigation has resulted in a comprehensive and structured record that is commensurate with the significance of the remains.
- 5.2 The specific aims of the investigation were:
- to confirm the presence or absence of surviving archaeological remains within the Site;
 - to determine the location, nature, extent, date, condition, state of preservation, significance and complexity of any archaeological remains;
 - to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present;
 - and to inform the design of any detailed archaeological mitigation required, if appropriate.

6 Methodology

- 6.1 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by (AECOM 2020) defined the site procedures for the monitoring of the site works. The monitored ground disturbance ultimately comprised a series of six pits, excavated as required by the contractors. The work was concentrated largely within the original cut for the water main, and only sufficient deposits were excavated to enable repair works to be carried out safely.
- 6.2 A unique site code, TWW20, was used as the site identifier.
- 6.3 The watching brief was managed by Catherine Edwards, AOC Operations Manager. The archaeological works were monitored by Mark Stevenson, archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth and Archaeological Consultant Dan Heale, of AECOM.

7 Results

7.1 In total six trenches were excavated, spread over the five Sites (Figure 2).

7.2 A full context register is provided in Appendix A.

Site 1, Trenches 1a, 1b and 1c

Table of the stratigraphic sequence.

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit, OD	Description/Interpretation
101/109/110	0.16m	46.03m – 45.87m	Tarmac layer or Kerb
102	0.05m	45.87m – 45.82m	Levelling layer for (101). Firm, mid yellow grey sand with frequent small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones.
103	0.25m	45.82m – 45.57m	Levelling layer. Firm, dark brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones.
111	0.08m	45.87m – 45.79m	Sharp sand bedding layer. Levelling.
112	0.22m	45.79m – 45.57m	Grey sand with small stones. Levelling layer.
106	0.80m	45.57m – 44.77m	Redeposited gravel. Firm, mid-yellow deposit with occasional patched of dark brown/purple and frequent gravel.
107	0.38m	45.57m – 45.19m	Made ground. Light grey sand with very rare small stones.
108	0.36m(+)	45.19m – 44.83m	Fill of possible service cut. Firm clayey sand, mid-yellow mottled by grey patches.

7.3 Due to the nature of the excavation and discovery of modern services, the excavation of the trench in Area 1 was excavated in three sections recorded as A, B and C. However, the deposits recovered in each section were very similar (Plates 1-4).

7.4 Trench 1 consisted of a 12.80m long east-west trench and two northwest-southeast trenches measuring 7.5m (Figure 2). The earliest deposit observed was (108), a 0.36m+ thick layer of firm, mid-yellow clayey sand with grey patches, interpreted as the fill of a possible service cut. This deposit was overlain by made ground (107), which was recorded as a 0.38m thick, light grey sand with very rare small stones or (106), a 0.80m thick layer of redeposited mid yellow gravel with occasional patches of dark brown/purple.

7.5 Levelling layers were observed overlying the above. Layer (103) comprised a firm, dark brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones. This was overlain by a further levelling layer, (102), which comprised a 0.05m thick layer of firm, mid yellow grey sand with frequent small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones. Cutting into the levelling deposits were numerous modern services with cuts recorded as [105], [116] and [114] with backfill (104), (115) and (113).

7.6 Elsewhere similar levelling deposit were observed and recorded as (112) and (111), a 0.22m thick grey sand and 0.08m a layer of builders sand. The levelling layers described above were associated with the modern surfaces (101), a 0.16m tarmac layer, (110) and (109), cobbles and kerbstones.

7.7 No archaeological remains were observed in Trench 1.



Plate 1: Trench 1a overview prior to extension, looking southwest



Plate 2: Trench 1a, southwest facing section, looking northeast



Plate 3: Overview of Trench 1c, looking east



Plate 4: Overview of Trench 1c, looking east

Site 2, Trench 2

Table of the deposit stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (Max)	Top Height of Deposit, OD	Description/Interpretation
201	0.30m	46.31m – 46.01m	Topsoil. Friable, dark brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sun-angular to sub-rounded stones, tarmac fragments. A modern layer associated with landscaping and development.
202	0.20m	46.01m – 45.81m	Subsoil. Firm dark grey silty gravel with frequent small-medium stones.
203	1.10m(+)	45.81m+	Natural. Mid-orange sandy gravel with iron pan staining throughout.

- 7.8 Trench 2 was located on Wanborough Drive and measured 7.20m x 4.30m and was aligned northwest – southeast (Plates 5 and 6). The earliest deposit encountered was (203), a natural deposit of mid-orange sandy gravel with iron pan staining throughout, measuring 1.10m deep. The upper height of this deposit lay at 45.81mOD.
- 7.9 Cutting into (203), was [207], a small possible feature measuring 1.75m x 2.50m and interpreted as a possible paleochannel or variation in the natural. The cut had a sharp break of slope and a concave base. The fill (206), a 0.60m thick deposit of firm light grey silty sand with frequent gravel stone. No finds were observed.
- 7.10 Overlying (207), was (202), a firm dark grey silty gravel subsoil, measuring 0.20m thick with frequent small-medium stones. Modern pit [205] cut through (202), measuring 1.90m x 2.60m and 0.44m in depth. The cut had a sharp break of slope top and a flat base, with irregularly shaped sides. The pit was filled by (204), a friable dark brown sandy silt, very similar to topsoil (201). The feature is thought to be modern in date and likely related to landscaping.
- 7.11 Also cutting into the subsoil was a utilities cut [209], measuring 1.40m in depth with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained cabling, in addition to a modern backfill deposit.
- 7.12 The trench was capped by a friable dark brown sandy silt topsoil, measuring 0.30m thick, with occasional small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded stones, tarmac fragments, (201). This was a modern layer associated with landscaping and development.
- 7.13 No archaeological remains were observed in Trench 2.



Plate 5: Trench 2 overview, looking west



Plate 6: Trench 2 west facing section, looking east

Site 3 - Trench 3

Table of the deposit stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (Max)	Top Height of Deposit, OD	Description/Interpretation
301	0.25m	33.72m – 33.47m	Modern paving/footpath. Concrete slabs and bricks.
302	0.05m	33.47m – 33.42m	Levelling material. Loose, mid yellow/grey sand.
303	0.30m	33.42m – 33.12m	Levelling material. Firm black-brown tarmac layer.
304	0.45m(+)	3.12m+	Probable redeposited natural used as levelling layer. Firm mid-grey clay with mid grey flecking throughout with very rare charcoal flecking.

- 7.14 Trench 3 was located on the northern footpath of Ibsley Gardens, close to the junction with Fontley Way (Plate 7). The trench measured 1.30m long by 0.50m wide. The lowest deposit observed was (304), a 0.45m(+) thick mid grey silty clay possible redeposited natural, probably used as a levelling or build up deposit. Overlying the above was (303), a 0.30m thick tarmac layer, probably a previous path. This was in turn overlain by (302), a 0.05m thick yellow grey sand and (301), a 0.15m thick layer of concrete slabs and brick.
- 7.15 Due to the presence of numerous services exposed by hand during the excavation of the trench, the contractors were unable to excavate to expose the water main. As such the trench was terminated and another trench was excavated.
- 7.16 No archaeological remains were observed in Trench 3.



Plate 7: Trench 3 looking southwest

Site 3, Trench 4

Table of the deposit stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness	Height of Deposit, OD.	Description/Interpretation
401	0.06m	33.72m – 33.66m	Paving Slab
402	0.09m	33.66m – 33.57m	Bedding. Loose, yellow sand.
403	0.14m	33.57m – 33.43m	Concrete.
404	0.70m(+)	33.43m+	Made ground. Compact to friable mid yellow brown clay silt with occasional CBM and small to medium sub-angular stones.

- 7.17 Trench 4 was the second trench targeting the water main at the site Fontley Way (Plate 8). The trench measured 1.10m long by 1.25m wide and was aligned roughly northwest-southeast. No natural deposits were observed in this trench. The lowest deposit observed was (404), a 0.70m(+) thick mid yellow brown silty clay representing backfill over the water main.
- 7.18 Overlying the above was (403), a 0.14m thick concrete horizon, possible an earlier surface or capping for the services below. This was overlain by (402), a 0.09m thick layer of sand, bedding for paving slab (401).
- 7.19 No archaeological remains were observed in Trench 4.



Plate 8: Trench 4 section, looking west, with services painted

Site 5, Trench 5

Table of the deposit stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness	Height of Deposit, OD.	Description/Interpretation
501	0.30-0.35m	33.09m – 32.74m	Road surface (tarmac).
502	0.40m	32.74m – 32.34m	Made ground. Mid brownish silty sand with frequent crushed brick
503	0.50m(+)	32.34m+	Fill of service. Compact, mid yellow brown silty clay.

- 7.20 Trench 5 was located on Alton Road measuring 1.50 by 2.50m, and aligned northeast-southwest (Plate 9). The lowest deposit encountered was (503), a compact mid yellow brown silty clay, measuring 0.50m(+). This deposit filled two modern service cuts, which were not bottomed, [504] and [505]. Cut [504] measured 1.30m deep, and was on a northeast-southwest orientation and measured 0.20m wide and 1.00m long, but extended beyond this. Cut [505] measured 0.40m deep and was visible to 0.10m wide and 0.70m long, extending beyond this range.
- 7.21 Fill (503) was overlain by (502), a 0.40m thick made ground deposit comprising mid brownish silty sand with frequent crushed brick. This was overlain by (501), a tarmac road surface.
- 7.22 No archaeological remains were observed in Trench 5.



Plate 9: Trench 5 section looking north

Site 4, Trench 6

Table of the deposit stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness	Height of Deposit, OD.	Description/Interpretation
601	0.30m	45.50m – 45.20m	Modern paving slabs and bricks.
602	0.90m	45.20m+	Very mixed light grey silt with brick, gravel, tile fragments. Made ground/services backfill.

- 7.23 Trench 6 was located on the corner of Dover Park Drive and Putney Heath Road. The excavated trench measured 1.00m x 1.00m and excavated to a depth of 1.20m (Plate 10). No natural was observed during the excavation. The lowest deposit was a very mixed deposit composed of light grey silt with brick, gravel and broken tile. The deposit may be made ground as it was observed across the extent of the trench, however it could be backfill of the services exposed during the excavation. No obvious cuts were observed for the services. No further excavation was required as the required pipe was exposed in the base of the trench.
- 7.24 Overlying (602), was (601), a 0.30m thick layer of modern paving slabs and brickwork. No obvious bedding was observed.



Plate 10: Trench 6 section looking south

8 Finds

- 8.1 No finds were retrieved from the stratified deposits, with the exception of modern glass and undiagnostic 20th century brick fragments noted in the topsoil and in made ground (502), which were not retained due their recent deposition.

9 Conclusions

- 9.1 The archaeological evaluation of six trenches during archaeological works in advance of upgrades and the installation of pressure management pipes, valves, and chambers into the existing water main network revealed no archaeological features pre-dating the modern period.
- 9.2 The specific aims of the archaeological watching brief were:
- to confirm the presence or absence of surviving archaeological remains within the Site;
 - to determine the location, nature, extent, date, condition, state of preservation, significance and complexity of any archaeological remains;
 - to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present;
 - and to inform the design of any detailed archaeological mitigation required, if appropriate.
- 9.3 Natural geology was encountered in Trench 2, consisting of mid-orange sandy gravel with iron pan staining throughout. A possible paleochannel was observed in Trench 2 and maybe indicative of a past watercourse.
- 9.4 The natural deposit was not encountered in Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, which contained a series of made ground, levelling deposits, modern services and paved or tarmacked surfaces. The predominant character of the remains on across all. Sites dated to the modern period, relating to the initial development of the surrounding urban area during the 19th century and subsequent further development.

10 Publication and Archive Deposition

- 10.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be issued to the client, the Senior Planning Archaeology Advisor, to the Local Planning Authority and ultimately to the Local Studies Library, on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time. A digital copy of the report will also be submitted to Greater London Historic Environment Record and ADS. A summary of the findings will be submitted to the local archaeological journal fieldwork round-up (London Archaeologist Site Summaries) and to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 10.2 The site archive will comprise all written and drawn records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records collated and ordered as a permanent record. The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and (Brown & AAF 2011) and LAARC guidelines.

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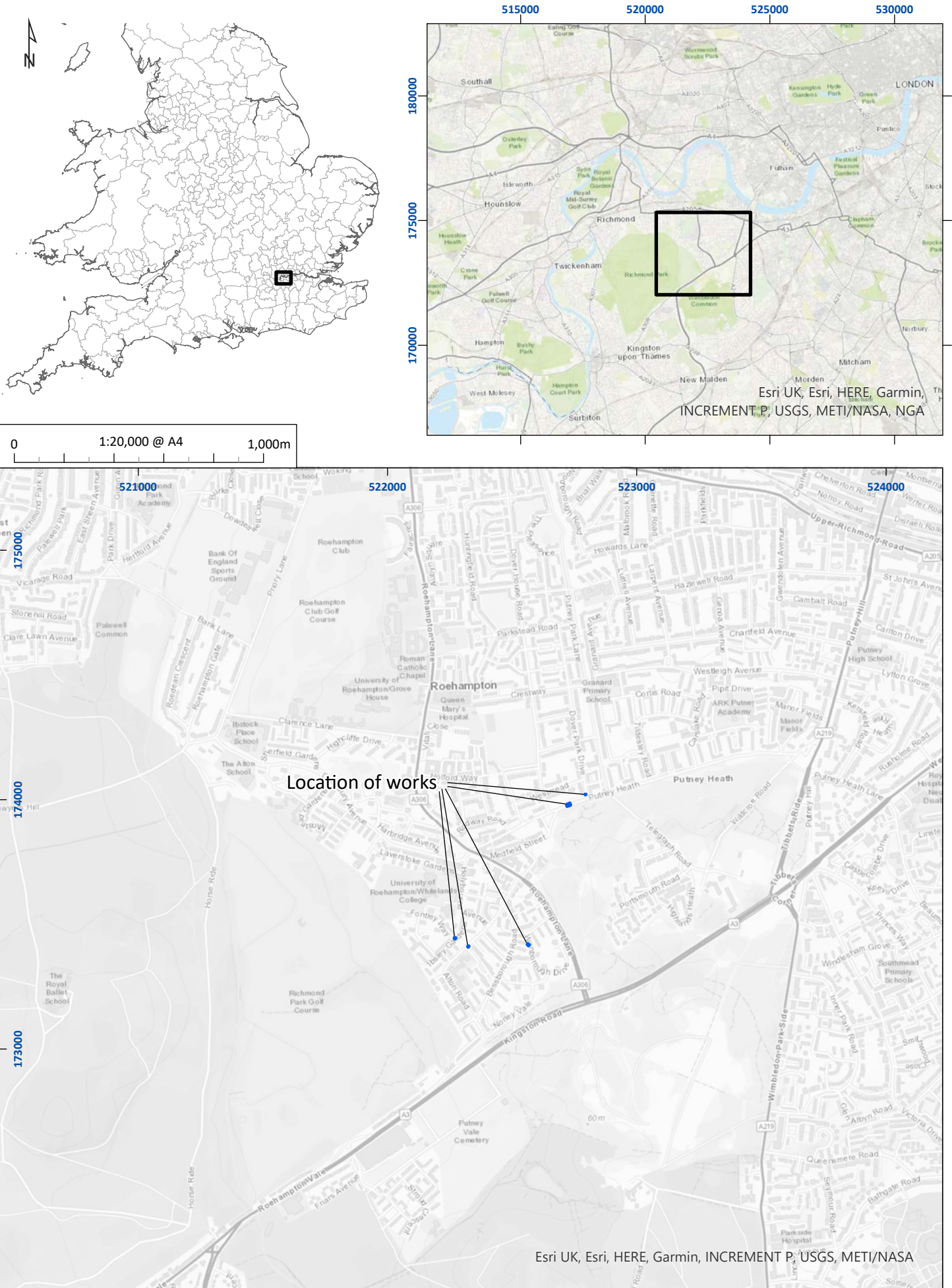


Figure 1: Site location plan

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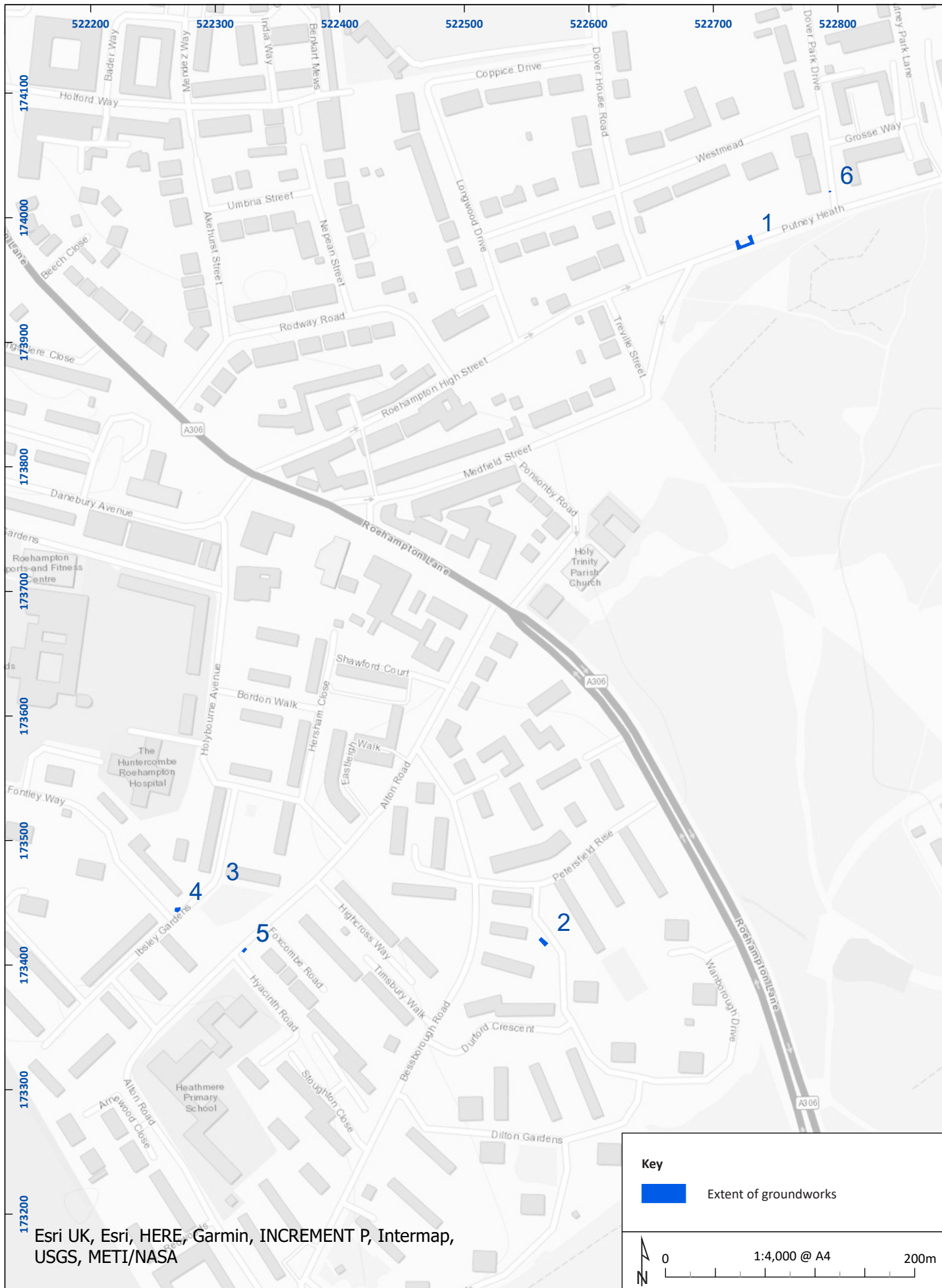


Figure 2: Trench location plan

01/34205/WSI/02/01

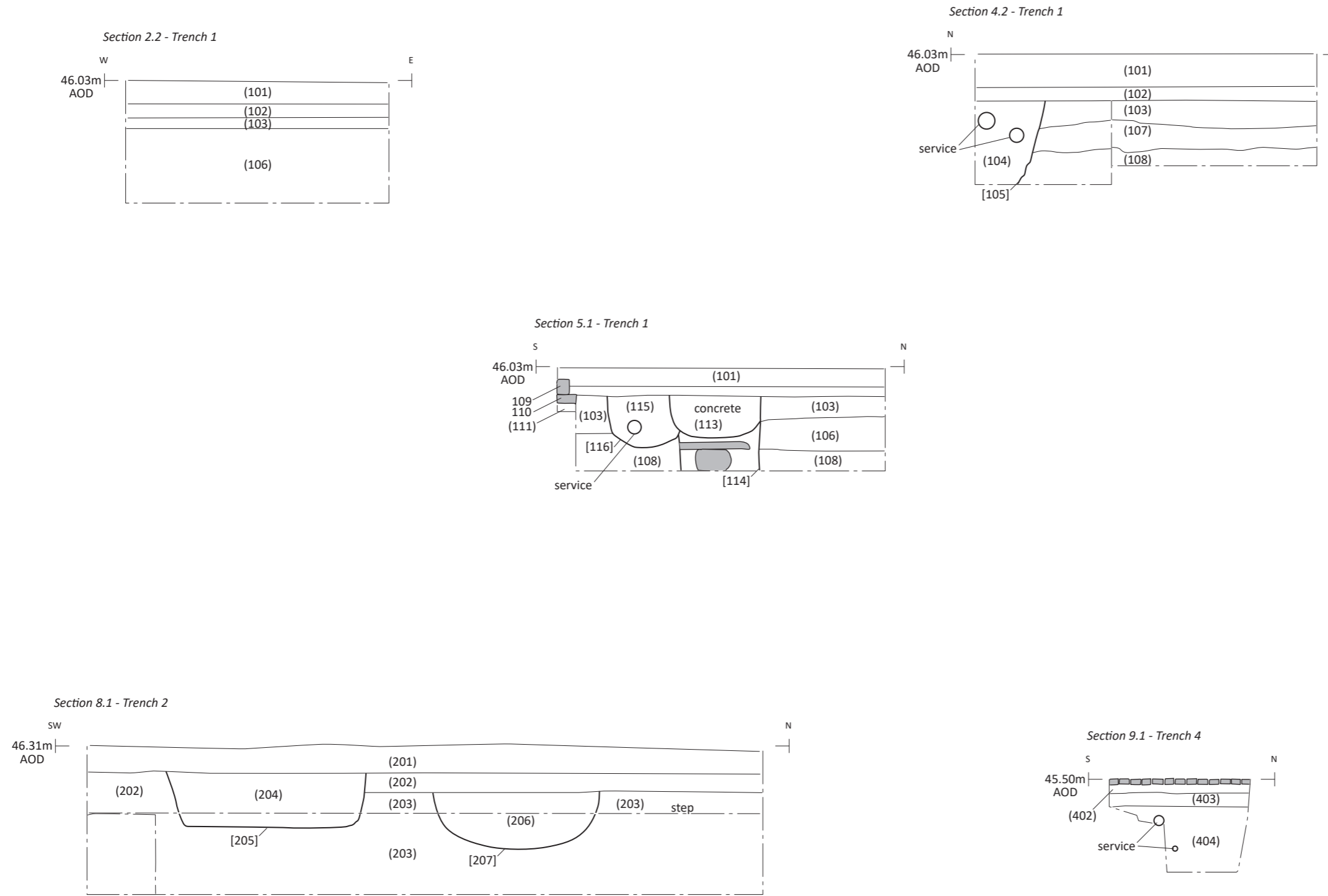


Figure 3: Sample Sections

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context	Description	Length	Width	Depth
Trench 1				
101	Tarmac	2.80m	1.80m	0.16m
102	Levelling layer	2.80m	1.80m	0.05m
103	Levelling layer	2.80m	1.80m	
104	Fill of [105]	2.80m	1.40m	0.80m(+)
105	Modern service cut	2.80m	1.40m	0.80m(+)
106	Redeposited gravel	2.80m	0.40m	0.80m
107	Made ground	1.80m	1.40m	0.38m
108	Fill of possible service cut	1.20m		0.36m
109	Kerbstone	12.80m	0.30m	0.40m
110	Cobble stones	12.80m	0.20m	0.20m
111	Bedding layer	12.80m	0.20m	0.08m
112	Levelling layer	12.80m	0.94m	0.22m
113	Fill of [114]	12.80m	0.94m	0.80m(+)
114	Modern service cut	12.80m		0.80m(+)
115	Fill of [116]	12.80m	0.77m	0.54m (max)
116	Modern service cut	12.80m	0.77m	0.54m (max)
Trench 2				
201	Topsoil	7.20m	4.30m	0.30m
202	Subsoil	7.20m	4.30m	0.20m
203	Natural	7.20m	4.30m	1.10m(+)
204	Fill of [205]	2.60m	1.90m	0.44m
205	Cut of modern pit	2.60m	1.90m	0.44m
206	Fill of [207]	2.50m	1.75m	0.60m
207	Cut of palaeochannel	2.50m	1.75m	0.60m
208	Fill of [209]	7.20m	1.75m	1.40m
209	Utilities cut	7.20m	1.75m	1.40m
Trench 3				
301	Paving	1.30m	0.50m	0.25m
302	Levelling deposit	1.30m	0.50m	0.05m
303	Levelling deposit	1.30m	0.50m	0.30m
304	Redeposited natural	1.30m	0.50m	0.45m(+)
Trench 4				
401	Paving bricks	1.25m	1.10m	0.06m
402	Bedding sand	1.25m	1.10m	0.09m
403	Concrete	1.25m	1.10m	0.14m
404	Made ground	1.25m	1.10m	0.70m(+)
Trench 5				
501	Tarmac	2.50m	1.50m	0.30-0.35m

502	Made Ground	2.50m	1.50m	0.40m
503	Fill of service cuts	2.50m	1.50m	0.50m(+)
504	Service cut	1.00m(+)	0.20m(+)	0.50m(+)
505	Service cut	0.70m(+)	0.10m(+)	0.50m(+)
Trench 6				
601	Paving Slab and brickwork	1.00m	1.00m	0.30m
602	Madeground or backfill	1.00m	1.00m	0.90m

Appendix B – Oasis Form

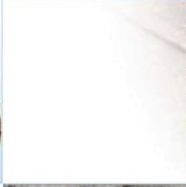
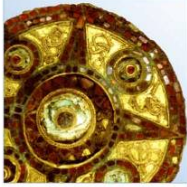
OASIS ID: aocarcha1-415201

Project details

Project name	PRESSURE MANAGEMENT AREAS PROJECT, WANDSWORTH
Short description of the project	Archaeological watching brief on 5 sites.
Project dates	Start: 02-11-2020 End: 14-11-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	34205 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH WANDSWORTH PRESSURE MANAGEMENT AREAS PROJECT, WANDSWORTH
Site coordinates	TQ 22334 73679 51.448365335535 -0.239342891287 51 26 54 N 000 14 21 W Point



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