

**Archaeological Watching Brief:
New Library, Student Residence and Conference Suite,
Stuart Digby College, University of Roehampton, Roehampton Lane,
London Borough of Wandsworth**

NGR: TQ 22010 74600

Planning Consent Ref. 14/3330/FA

**ASE Project No: 6682
Site Code: DIG 14**

**ASE Report No: 2014321
OASIS ID: archaeol6-192182**

By Ian Hogg and Stephen White

April 2015

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**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the site of the new library, student residence and conference centre, Stuart Digby College, University of Roehampton, Roehampton Lane, London Borough of Wandsworth.

The work consisted of two phases: the first involved the monitoring of trial pits targeted on existing services. Natural deposits were identified in five of the trial pits but undisturbed subsoil was recorded in only one of these. In all other cases there was evidence of significant horizontal truncation. The second phase was a watching brief undertaken while the service diversions works were ongoing. Natural deposits were identified in most of the diversion trenches.

No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were present.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of trial pits at the site of the new library, student accommodation and conference suite, Stuart Digby College, University of Roehampton Roehampton Lane, London Borough of Wandsworth (NGR TQ 22010 74600; Figures 1 and 2).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The solid geology of the site is London Clay forming the London Basin. Overlying the London Clay is a series of gravel terraces deposited during periods of glacial and inter-glacial conditions (Bridgland 1996). No drift geological deposits are recorded as being present (British Geological Survey Sheet 270, South London 1998).

1.2.2 Two previous archaeological evaluations have been undertaken within the northern area of the site. An evaluation at the New Southlands College identified an undisturbed sequence of flood plain deposits consisting of gravel overlying alluvium, sealing the London Clay. The gravels were recorded at a height of 21.03m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) to 24.32m AOD. An evaluation at the location of the New Residential Buildings, a short distance to the south of the first evaluation, did not encounter flood plain gravels, but did record alluvial flood plain deposits at a height of 24.36m AOD to 25.56m AOD.

1.2.3 The line of Roehampton Lane to the east of the study site rises from north to south. The site is thought to be roughly level at between 29.9m AOD and 33.5m AOD, equivalent to spot heights in the centre of Roehampton Lane.

1.2.4 The historical cartographic map sequence depicts a pond centrally located within the site from the mid 19th century onwards.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The archaeological investigation was undertaken in association with an anticipated archaeological condition attached to planning reference 14/3330/FA which has yet to be fully determined.

1.3.2 A Desk Based Assessment of the archaeological potential of the site had been prepared by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2014a).

1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared (CgMs, 2014b) detailing the methodology for the works. It was approved by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) on behalf of the local planning authority.

1.4 Research Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The research aims and objectives were identified in the WSI (CgMs 2014b). The broad aim was to record and excavate any features encountered during the course of the excavation of multiple trial holes, and to determine the character, quality and date of each feature or group of features.

1.4.2 Within these parameters, the watching brief presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:

- To determine the presence of any prehistoric activity on site.
- To establish the presence or otherwise of any activity post-dating the prehistoric period.
- Determine the presence of any remains associated with post-medieval development of the site.
- Establish the likely impact of past land use and development.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the two phases of archaeological watching brief. The first phase, involving the monitoring of trial pits, was carried out between 25th August 2014 and 29th September 2014. The second phase that involved the monitoring of an additional two trial pits and the service diversion works was carried out between the 15th December, 2014, and 11th March, 2015. This report has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2014b). The work was carried out by Ian Hogg (Archaeologist), Sarah Ritchie (Archaeologist), Steven Price (Archaeologist), Tom Rugg (Assistant Archaeologist) and Stephen White (Archaeologist). The project was managed by Andy Leonard (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 The full background is in the desk-based assessment (CgMs, 2014a) and is briefly summarised below.
- 2.1.2 Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement activity have been noted to the south of the site. Further Bronze Age and Iron Age finds have been recorded to the east and the north-west of the site.
- 2.1.3 Little Roman activity has been found close to the site.
- 2.1.4 Evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation has been found at the former Queen Mary's Hospital to the east.
- 2.1.5 The medieval village of Hampton is thought to have been on the western side of Roehampton Lane with the site lying in open fields during the medieval period.
- 2.1.6 The area emerged as a high status London suburb in the 18th century. The site was occupied by gardens and woodland in the late 19th century. By the mid 20th century it was part of the grounds of Stuart Digby College.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The work was undertaken in two phases. The first involved monitoring the hand excavation of twelve trial pits across the site. The second phase of works involved the excavation of a two further trial pits and the service trench linking the trial pits, all of which was also monitored.

3.1.2 Spoil from the test pits and service trench was visually scanned for finds.

3.1.3 All deposits were recorded using standard ASE recording sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection only.

3.1.4 A digital photographic record was taken of the work.

3.2 The Archive

3.2.1 ASE informed the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) before the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the LAARC in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	38
No. of files/paper record	1
Photographs	181 Digital

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trial Pit 17

4.1.1 Trial Pit 17 was located in the east of the site, it measured 1.20m x 0.52m in plan. A water pipe was located at the base of the trench at a depth of 0.62m; it was overlain by modern made ground [17/002] comprising orange sandy gravel with brick and concrete inclusions, it was 0.40m thick. The made ground was overlain by 0.28m of dark grey brown sandy clay topsoil [17/001]. No archaeological remains were recorded in this pit.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	1.20	0.52	0.28
17/002	Layer	Modern made ground	1.20	0.52	0.40

Table 2: Trial Pit 17 List of recorded contexts

4.2 Trial Pit 27

4.2.1 Trial Pit 27 was located in the east of the site, it measured 0.90m x 0.80m in plan. A the earliest deposit observed was a mid brown silty clay with frequent concrete inclusions [27/003] this modern made ground was 0.10m thick; it was overlain by further modern made ground [27/002] comprising mid brown rubbly silt, 0.90m thick. The made ground was overlain by 0.06m asphalt road surface [27/001]. No archaeological remains were recorded in this pit.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
27/001	Layer	Asphalt	0.90	0.80	0.06
27/002	Layer	Modern made ground	0.90	0.80	0.90
27/003	Layer	Modern made ground	0.90	0.80	0.10

Table 3: Trial Pit 27 List of recorded contexts

4.3 Trial Pit 28

4.3.1 Trial Pit 28 was located in the east of the site, it measured 1.00m x 0.80m in plan. A water pipe was located at the base of the trench at a depth of 0.74m; it was overlain by modern made ground [28/003] comprising hard mid brown rubbly silt with brick and concrete inclusions, it was 0.38m thick. This was overlain by a second modern made ground deposit [28/002] comprising crushed asphalt 0.23m thick. The made ground was overlain by 0.13m of asphalt road surface [28/001]. No archaeological remains were recorded in this pit.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
28/001	Layer	Asphalt	1.00	0.80	0.13
28/002	Layer	Modern made ground	1.00	0.80	0.23
28/003	Layer	Modern made ground	1.00	0.80	0.38

Table 4: Trial Pit 28 List of recorded contexts

4.4 Trial Pit 33

4.4.1 Trial Pit 33 was located in the west of the site, and measured 1.10m x 1.10m in plan. Natural, firmly compacted orange clay [33/005] was observed at a depth of 0.85m (32.65m OD). This was overlain by dark greyish-brown sandy silt made ground [33/004] which was 0.35m thick. This was overlain by two separate layers of compact sandy gravel hardcore [33/003] and [33/002] which both measured 0.20m thick. Overlying this were paving slabs [33/001] measuring a thickness of 0.10m. No archaeological remains were recorded in this pit.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
33/001	Layer	Paving	1.10	1.10	0.10
33/002	Layer	Hardcore	1.10	1.10	0.20
33/003	Layer	Hardcore	1.10	1.10	0.20
33/004	Layer	Modern made ground	1.10	1.10	0.35
33/005	Layer	Natural	1.10	1.10	-

Table 5: Trial Pit 33 List of recorded contexts

4.5 Trial Pit 34

4.5.1 Trial Pit 34 was located in the west of the site, and measured 1.05m x 1.10m in plan. A service pipe was located in the base of the pit at a depth of 0.45m. This was overlain by mid brown silt and gravel made ground [34/003], with inclusions consisting of fragments of concrete. Overlying this was a layer of concrete [34/002] which measured a thickness of 0.09m, which in turn was overlain by tarmac [34/001] measuring 0.13m thick. No archaeological remains were recorded in this pit.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
34/001	Layer	Tarmac	1.10	1.05	0.13
34/002	Layer	Concrete	1.10	1.05	0.09
34/003	Layer	Modern made ground	1.10	1.05	0.23

Table 6: Trial Pit 34 List of recorded contexts

4.6 Trial Pit 41

4.6.1 Trial Pit 41 was located in the east of the site, and measured 2.00m x 0.55m in plan. A service pipe was located in the base of the pit at a depth of 0.85m. This was overlain by modern made ground [41/002], consisting of mid greyish-brown cement and brick fragments; it measured 0.52m thick. This was overlain by dark brown sandy silt topsoil [41/001] measuring 0.33m thick. No archaeological remains were recorded in this pit.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
41/001	Layer	Topsoil	2.00	0.55	0.33
41/002	Layer	Modern made ground	2.00	0.55	0.52

Table 7: Trial Pit 41 List of recorded contexts

4.7 Trial Pit 42

4.7.1 Trial Pit 42 was located in the east of the site, it measured 1.00m x 1.00m in plan. Natural yellowish brown clay [42/004] was observed at a depth of 0.76m. The natural was overlain by a layer of crushed concrete [42/003], it was 0.26m thick (at a height of 32.24m OD); this was in turn overlain by mid brown sandy silt made ground [42/002] 0.29m thick. The made ground was sealed by 0.21m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil [42/001]. No archaeological remains were recorded in this pit.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
42/001	Layer	Tarmac	1.10	1.05	0.13
42/002	Layer	Modern made ground	1.00	1.00	0.29
42/003	Layer	Crushed Concrete	1.00	1.00	0.26
42/004	Layer	Natural	1.00	1.00	-

Table 8: Trial Pit 42 List of recorded contexts

4.8 Trial Pit 43

4.8.1 Trial Pit 43 was located in the east of the site and measured 1.00m x 1.00m in plan. A service pipe was located at a depth of 0.42m, and was overlain immediately by dark brown sandy silt topsoil [43/001]. No archaeology was recorded in this pit.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
43/001	Layer	Topsoil	1.00	1.00	0.42m

Table 9: Trial Pit 43 List of recorded contexts

4.9 Trial Pit 44

4.9.1 Trial Pit 44 was located in the east of the site, it measured 1.24m x 1.00m in plan. The natural yellowish brown clay [44/007] was observed at a depth of 0.40m, sitting at a depth of 33.10m OD. The natural was overlain by 0.21m of orange brown sandy clay subsoil [44/006]. The subsoil was cut by the service trench for a water pipe, [44/005]. The pit was sealed by 0.19m of dark brownish grey sandy clay [44/001]. No archaeological remains were recorded in this pit.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
44/001	Layer	Topsoil	1.24	1.00	0.19
44/002	Layer	Service trench fill	1.00	0.40	0.43
44/003	Layer	Service trench fill	1.00	0.40	0.12
44/004	Layer	Service trench fill	1.00	0.40	0.26
44/005	Layer	Service trench	1.00	0.40	0.81
44/006	Layer	Subsoil	1.24	1.00	0.21
44/007	Layer	Natural	1.24	1.00	-

Table 10: Trial Pit 44 List of recorded contexts

4.10 Trial Pit 50

4.10.1 Trial Pit 50 was located in the north-east of the site and it measured 4.00m x 0.65m in plan. The earliest deposit encountered [50/002] comprised yellowish orange clay, it was 0.64m thick. The made ground was overlain by 0.35m of dark grey brown sandy clay topsoil [50/001]. No archaeological remains were recorded in this pit.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
50/001	Layer	Topsoil	4.00m	0.65	0.35
50/002	Layer	Modern made ground	4.00m	0.65	0.64

Table 11: Trial Pit 50 List of recorded contexts

4.11 Trial Pit 51

4.11.1 Trial Pit 51 was located in the east of the site, it measured 0.80m x 0.65m in plan. Natural yellowish brown clay [51/003] was observed at a depth of 2.20m. The natural was overlain by dark brown sandy silt made ground [51/002], 1.20m thick and was observed at 30.80m OD. The made ground was sealed by 1.00m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil [51/001]. No archaeological remains were recorded in this pit.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
51/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.80	0.65	1.00
51/002	Layer	Modern made ground	0.80	0.65	1.20
51/003	Layer	Natural	0.80	0.65	-

Table 12: Trial Pit 51 List of recorded contexts

4.12 Trial Pit 52

4.12.1 Trial Pit 52 was located in the east of the site, it measured 0.80m x 0.65m in plan. A water pipe and power cables were located at the base of the trench at a depth of 1.80m; it was overlain by modern made ground [52/003] comprising blackish brown sandy silt with CBM inclusions [51/003], 0.65m thick. The made ground was overlain by a 0.15m thick slab of concrete [52/002]. The concrete was sealed by 1.00m of dark brownish grey silty clay topsoil [52/001]. No archaeological remains were recorded in this pit.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
52/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.80	0.65	1.00
52/002	Masonry	Concrete slab	0.80	0.65	0.15
51/003	Layer	Made ground	0.80	0.65	0.65

Table 13: Trial Pit 52 List of recorded contexts

4.13 Trial Pit W1

4.13.1 Trial Pit W1 was located in the south of site, just to the north of the Richardson building. It measured 1.20m x 1.20m in plan, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.00m. Natural [W1/005] was observed at a depth of 0.60m below surface (32.90m OD). This was overlain by modern make up material [W1/004]. This made ground was sealed by demolition layer [W1/003], which was then overlain by brick rubble [W1/002] and sealed by tarmac [W1/001]. No archaeological remains were observed in this pit.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
W1/001	Layer	Tarmac	1.20	1.20	0.06
W1/002	Layer	Brick rubble	1.20	1.20	0.08
W1/003	Layer	Demo layer	1.20	1.20	0.16
W1/004	Layer	Make up	1.20	1.20	0.30
W1/005	Layer	Natural	1.20	1.20	-

4.14 Trial Pit E1

4.14.1 Trial Pit E1 was located in the south of the site, to the north of the Richardson building and east of trial pit W1. It measured 1.00m x 1.00m in plan, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.00m. Natural deposit [E1/005] was observed 0.60m below ground level (32.90m OD). This was overlain by a modern makeup layer [E1/004], a brick rubble layer [E1/003], ballast [E1/002], and finally the modern tarmac [E1/001]. No archaeological remains were observed within this pit.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
E1/001	Layer	Tarmac	1.00	1.00	0.06
E1/002	Layer	Ballast	1.00	1.00	0.06
E1/003	Layer	Rubble	1.00	1.00	0.16
E1/004	Layer	Make up	1.00	1.00	0.32
E1/005	Layer	Natural	1.00	1.00	-

4.15 Service Trench Monitoring (East)

4.15.1 Service trenches works were observed in an along the eastern edge of a grassy area adjacent to the car park (situated just to the north of the Richardson building). Subsoil [STE/002] was observed running up to 2 metres to the north of the location of TP44. Beyond this it had been truncated away and only make up deposits [STE/003] were observed. Natural [STE/004] was observed between 29.30m and 33.10m OD owing to the ground heights descending as the trenching moved further north. No archaeological deposits or features were observed, and no finds were collected.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
STE/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20
STE/002	Layer	Subsoil	2.00	Trench	0.21
STE/003	Layer	Make up	Trench	Trench	0.40
STE/004	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-

4.16 Service Trench monitoring (West)

4.16.1 Service trenches were observed along the western edge of the car park, to the east and running to the north of the library building. Natural deposits were observed 1.30m below ground level, at an OD height between 28.60m and 32.20m. This was overlain by a makeup deposit [STW/003] that was 0.40m thick. The makeup layer was then sealed by ballast [STW/002] and tarmac [STW/001]. No archaeological deposits or features were observed, and no finds were collected.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
STW/001	Layer	Tarmac	Trench	Trench	0.06
STW/002	Layer	Ballast	Trench	Trench	0.24

STW/003	Layer	Make up	Trench	Trench	0.40
STW/004	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-

4.17 Service Trench monitoring (South)

4.17.1 Service trench diversions were monitored along the southern edge of the car park, following the route of Digby Stuart Drive. Natural deposit [STS/005] was observed here between 32.10m and 32.90m OD owing to varying degrees of truncation for existing services. This was sealed by makeup layer [STS/004] which was then overlain by a crushed brick rubble layer [STS/003] in the area directly to the north of the Richardson building. The rubble was sealed by ballast [STS/002] for tarmac [STS/001]. No archaeological deposits or features were observed, and no finds were collected.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
STS/001	Layer	Tarmac	Trench	Trench	0.06
STS/002	Layer	Ballast	Trench	Trench	0.06
STS/003	Layer	Rubble	Trench	Trench	0.16
STS/004	Layer	Make up	Trench	Trench	0.32-0.80
STS/005	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-

5.0 FINDS

- 5.1** No finds were retrieved from the site and no environmental samples were taken.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 Natural deposits were identified in five of the trial pits. However, in four of these (TP 33, 44, 51 and 52), the natural substrate was directly overlain by made ground, suggesting that the subsoil had been removed by landscaping associated with the university construction. This former subsoil only survived in TP 44 and 2 metres to the north of its location in the service trenching. Natural was also observed between 28.60m OD and 32.90m OD across site.
- 6.1.2 In the remaining test pits, only made ground was present, with no indication of the natural substrate.
- 6.1.3 No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified during the course of the trial pitting, or the service trench monitoring exercise.

6.2 Conclusions and consideration of research aims

- 6.2.1 With regard to the project's research aims, no activity associated with the prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman periods has been identified. The past land-use and development on the site has clearly had a sizable impact on the potential archaeological resource in the area monitored during the watching brief. The extent of this previous landscaping would, across the majority of the area, have removed any archaeological remains that may have once been present.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout and GLAAS for their guidance and monitoring.

HER Summary Form

Site Code	DIG 13					
Identification Name and Address	New Library, Student Residence and Conference Suite, Stuart Digby College, University of Roehampton, Roehampton Lane					
County, District &/or Borough	Wandsworth					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 22010 74600					
Geology	London Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	6682					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban ✓	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 25-08-2014 to 11-03-2015	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg and Stephen White					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other None		
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the site of the new library, student residence and conference centre, Stuart Digby College, University of Roehampton, Roehampton Lane, London Borough of Wandsworth.</i></p> <p><i>The work consisted of two phases: the first involved the monitoring of trial pits targeted on existing services. Natural deposits were identified in five of the trial pits, in only one of which was undisturbed subsoil recorded. In all other cases there was evidence of significant horizontal truncation. The second phase was a watching brief undertaken while the service diversions works were ongoing. Natural deposits were identified in most of the diversion trenches.</i></p> <p><i>No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were present.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-192182

Project details

Project name	New Library Student Residence, Univesity of Roehampton
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the site of the new library, student residence and conference centre, Stuart Digby College, University of Roehampton, Roehampton Lane, London Borough of Wandsworth. The work comprised the monitoring of the trial pits targeted on existing services. Natural deposits were identified in five of the trial pits, in only one of which was undisturbed subsoil recorded. In all other cases there was evidence of significant horizontal truncation. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were present.
Project dates	Start: 24-08-2014 End: 29-09-2014
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH WANDSWORTH New Library, Student Residence
Site coordinates	TQ 22010 74600 51.4567136335 -0.243685894883 51 27 24 N 000 14 37 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Andrew Leonard
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg

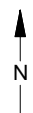
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
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Entered by	Jim Stevenson (jim.stevenson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	9 October 2014

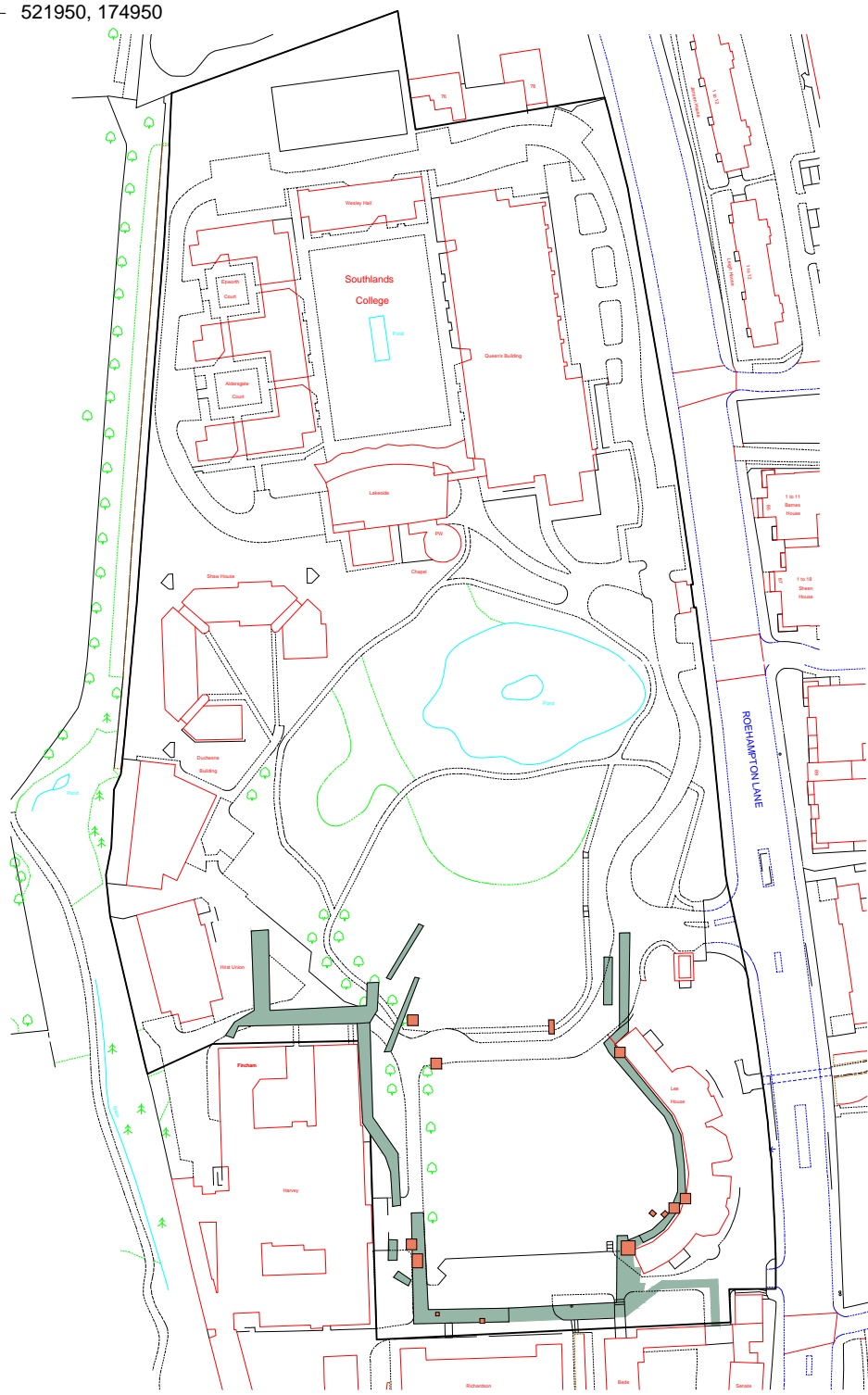


© Archaeology South-East		Digby Stuart House, Roehampton		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6682	March 2015	Site location		
Report Ref: 2014321	Drawn by: JLR			



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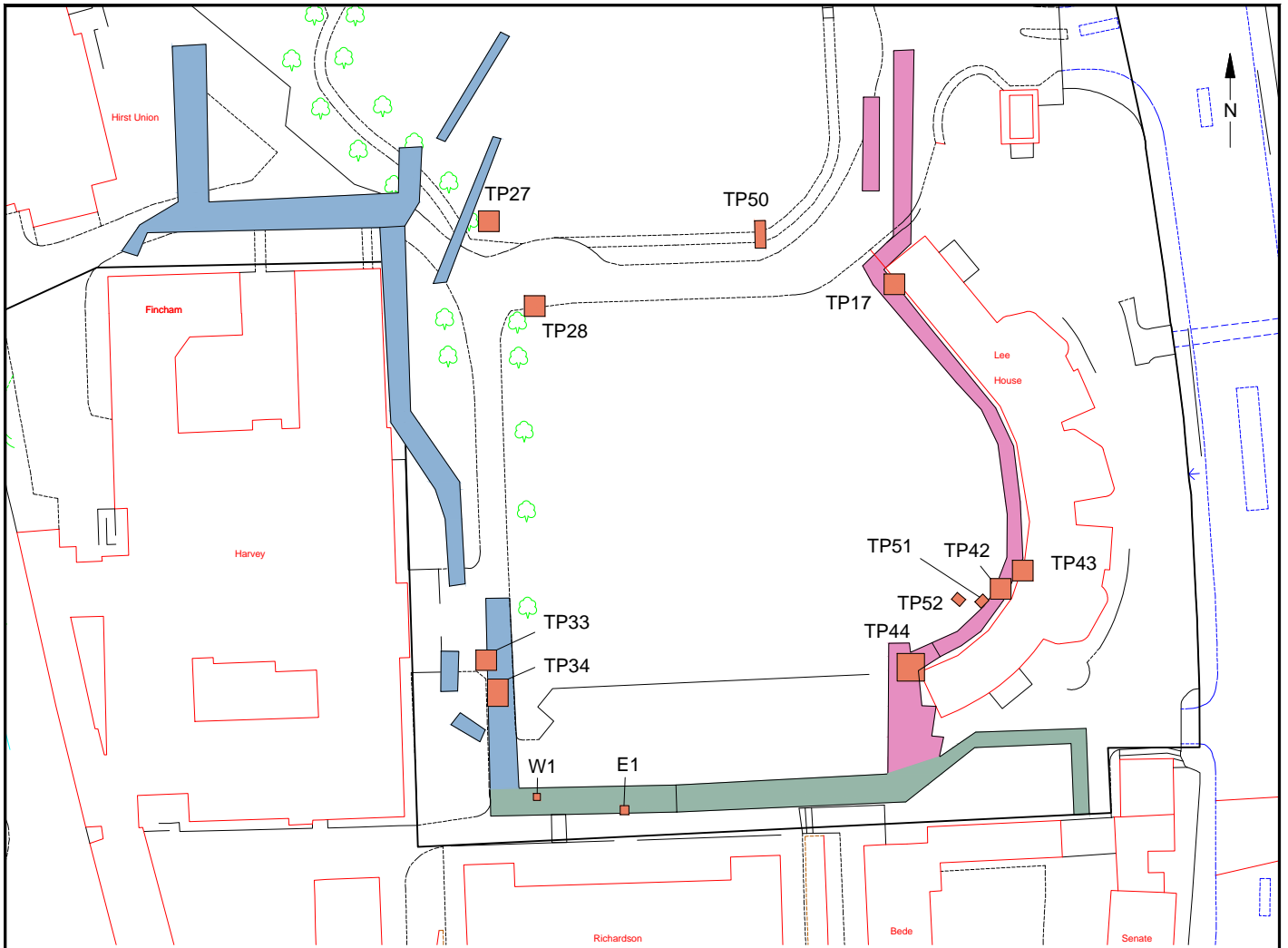


- Test Pits
- Monitored area



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Project Ref: 6682	March 2015	Site plan	
Report Ref: 2014321	Drawn by: JLR		



- Test Pits
- Western service trenches
- Southern service trenches
- Eastern service trenches

0 20m

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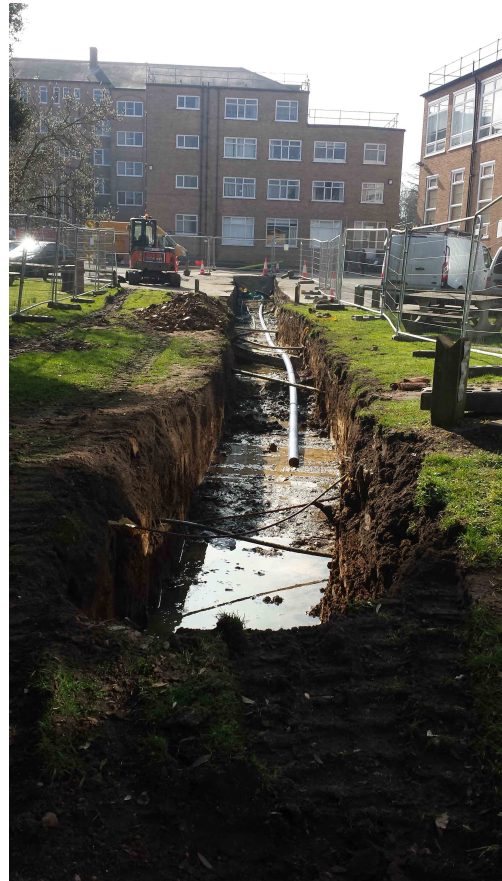
© Archaeology South-East		Digby Stuart House, Roehampton	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 6682	March 2015	Location of monitored work	
Report Ref: 2014321	Drawn by: JLR		



E1



Service trenching adjacent to TP27



Service trenching east of Hirst Union building

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Project Ref: 6682	April 2015	Photographs	
Report Ref: 2014321	Drawn by: JLR		

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex CM7 3QD
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

