

**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Phase 2  
Garratt Lane/Atheldene Road Regeneration site  
Earlsfield, London Borough of Wandsworth  
SW18 3BN**

**NGR: 526044 173573  
(TQ 26044 73573)**

**Planning Ref: 2017/4141**

**ASE Project No: 180546  
Site Code: AWW19**

**ASE Report No: 2021239  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-503286**

**By Ian Hogg**



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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Higgins Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Phase 2 at Garratt Lane/Atheldene Road Regeneration site, Earlsfield, SW18 3BN, London Borough of Wandsworth. The evaluation comprised four machine excavated trenches.*

*The evaluation established the presence of an intact soil horizon overlying Kempton Park Gravels; this was overlain by modern made ground and topsoil. Despite successive developments in the late 19th and 20th centuries, relatively little truncation was encountered. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered during the work.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Higgins Homes to undertake a programme of archaeological work on Phase 2 at Garratt Lane/Atheldene Road Regeneration site, Earlsfield, SW18 3BN, London Borough of Wandsworth; NGR TQ 26044 73573 (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The site is a large irregular-shaped plot of land currently occupied by a mixture of commercial, residential and public buildings, which incorporates existing car-parking areas, garden areas and roads. The site is roughly divisible into three areas comprising the 'Brocklebank Health Centre' in the north, the former day nursery in the middle and 'Sherwood Lodge' in the south (a former residential care unit). The site lies within the APA of Wandsworth (ref. DLO358838). The current phase of works (Phase 2) comprised the former 'Sherwood Lodge' site, a roughly L-shaped parcel of land measuring approximately 5340m<sup>2</sup>.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping (BGS, 2019), the site is located on London Clay bedrock geology overlain by sands and gravels of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation.

1.2.2 In October 2013, a detailed geotechnical investigation was carried out by AGB Environmental at the adjacent Atheldene School site to the west. This confirmed the sequence recorded by the British Geological Survey, but also identified intermittent head deposits and layers of made ground which in some parts of the site were up to two metres thick. The 2014 archaeological excavation at the same site encountered the clayey sand natural at between 6.9m AOD and 7.24m AOD (ASE 2014). A substantial degree of modern truncation was observed due to the presence of the demolished Atheldene Centre and any other construction/building works that were carried out on site prior to this. The 2019 Phase 1 evaluation (ASE 2019b) identified natural Kempton Park Gravels at between 7.68m and 8.91m OD; these deposits were overlain by subsoil and a buried topsoil which showed signs of root disturbance. The soil horizons were sealed by modern made ground.

1.2.3 The site is situated 1km south of Wandsworth High Street (A3) in the residential and business district which lies between King George's Park and Wandsworth Cemetery. HM Prison Wandsworth lies 800m east of the site and Earlsfield Station 500m to the south.

1.2.4 The current phase of work was focussed on the former Sherwood House and grounds; a roughly L-shaped area comprising the house (currently under demolition) in the centre, surrounded by recently cleared undergrowth and trees with gardens in the north. The site is slightly higher than the surrounding area, lying at approximately 9m OD.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 A planning application was submitted to London Borough of Wandsworth (Ref. No: 2017/4141) for the demolition of the existing buildings and erection of a mixed-use development providing 190 residential units, a new healthcare centre, commercial units and parking. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ASE 2016) was compiled in support of the application, and having considered this the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) recommended a programme of archaeological evaluation on the site:

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

- 1.3.2 Accordingly, an *Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Evaluation* (ASE 2019a) was prepared, submitted to and approved by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 1.3.3 The WSI (ibid.) set out the methodology the evaluation would take. All works were carried out in accordance with this document and with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Regulations, Standards and Guidelines* (CIfA 2019), and the *Standards for Archaeological Work in Greater London* (Historic England 2015).
- 1.3.4 Archaeology South-East undertook Phase 1 of the evaluation (Trenches 3-5) located within the former day nursery site in 2019 (ASE 2019b). A third phase of evaluation is anticipated.

### **1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the Phase 2 archaeological evaluation carried out on the site on the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> of December 2021.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

2.0.1 The following archaeological background is summarised from the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ASE, 2016).

### **2.1 Prehistory**

2.1.1 Palaeolithic flint work has been found on several sites within the Borough of Wandsworth including St. Anne's Hill, Garratt Lane and Wandsworth Common. There are four flint find spots recorded on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) within the vicinity of the site as well as a lithic working site at St. Anne's Hill.

2.1.2 There is some evidence for Mesolithic activity in the Wandle Valley but there are no Mesolithic sites within the vicinity of the site recorded on the GLHER.

2.1.3 Evidence for Neolithic activity in London is limited, however there is one Neolithic finds spot of a broken flaked flint axe from within the vicinity of the site.

2.1.4 No Bronze Age or Iron Age entries are recorded on the GLHER from within the vicinity of the site.

### **2.2 Roman**

2.2.1 The importance of London in the Romano-British period is well established. London was a major trading centre and capital of the Roman province. The vast quantity of research undertaken in the last century makes it one of the best studied cities in the whole Roman Empire, at least in terms of its material culture (Perring & Brigham 2000). Settlement in its hinterland, however, is less well understood and, although it seems likely that the Wandsworth would have been settled at this time, the GLHER records no Romano-British sites within the vicinity.

### **2.3 Anglo-Saxon and medieval**

2.3.1 After the departure of the Romans in AD 410 London's decline and abandonment was rapid and dramatic. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle states that, after a crushing defeat at the hands of a leader called Hengist and his son Oisc, the Britons fled the city in AD 457. There is no archaeological evidence for the battle itself but the abandonment of the city is beyond question and afterward London disappeared from historical records for a century and a half. Small rural settlements are found along the Thames and its tributaries but the walled city seems to have been deserted until the 9th century when the threat of Viking raids prompted its reoccupation. Wandsworth's origins as a settlement date to the Anglo-Saxon period and it is listed in the Domesday Book as Wandelesord, Wandesord or Wendelesord. It is a reasonably prosperous settlement by this time but the focus of activity is around the area where the Wandle joins the Thames and there are no early-medieval sites recorded on the GLHER within the vicinity.

2.3.2 By the time of the Norman invasion London had returned to prominence and

as such the history of Wandsworth is broadly similar to that of the other rural settlements along the Thames and its tributaries. The medieval history of London can be divided into three chronological phases (Sloane et al. 2000): a period of sustained growth from around 1100 to 1300, demographic and economic crises brought about by plague, war and environmental instability in the mid-14th century and finally a period of social readjustment from about 1350 to 1500. During this time settlement in the Wandsworth area remained focused around the confluence of the Wandle and the Thames.

- 2.3.3 Two entries in the GLHER within the vicinity are attributed to the medieval period although these are both based on conjectural evidence rather than firmly dated material. The first refers to Garratt Lane, which is believed to have a medieval origin, and the second refers to Dunsford Manor, the existence of which is attested to by various bills of sale.
- 2.3.4 A map of Wandsworth, dating to 1787, which was produced for the second Earl Spencer by John Corris, shows the site within the manor of All-Farthing. 'Allfarthing' means a half of a quarter of a fee and the manor consisted of three estates put together. This manor appears in the second half of the 14th century as three separate fees and from 1403 it was in the possession of Westminster Abbey<sup>6</sup>. Garratt Lane is also illustrated on this map hinting at its early origins and providing further evidence to support the significance of this major north-south route in West London. The alignment of this road seems to be influenced by the course of the River Wandle to the west and many 18th and 19th centuries industries were established along its route.

## 2.4 Post-medieval

- 2.4.1 Aside from some small cottages, this part of Garratt Lane remained undeveloped until the mid-1880's when the Swaffield Workhouse was first established, and the Victorian housing building programme began to set the typical streetscape of the area. The Swaffield Workhouse does not have an HER entry and was demolished after the Second World War but is worthy of note because it was previously within part of the site. The workhouse was bounded by Swaffield, Wilna and Brocklebank Roads.
- 2.4.2 Five archaeological interventions within the vicinity of the site recorded made ground deposits dating to the post-medieval period but did not uncover any significant remains or material.
- 2.4.3 The earliest available map covering the site is John Rocque's map of Surrey from 1776. Garratt Lane, referred to at the time as 'Garret', can be clearly seen running on a north-south alignment from Garratt Green to Wandsworth. At this time, the site itself is positioned in vacant fields to the east of this road with an east-west aligned field boundary across the north and a north-south aligned boundary in the east. The surrounding area can be characterised as a rural agricultural landscape. Wandsworth is a small conurbation focussed around Wandsworth High Street, the Wandle delta (Wandsworth Creek), and the Half Farthing manor area. The land to the south is a patchwork of enclosed agricultural fields.



- 2.4.4 A more detailed map of Wandsworth was produced for the second Earl Spencer by John Corris in 1787. No details of the site area are shown on this map, but Garratt Lane, then 'Garrett Lane', is illustrated, which hints at its early origins and shows it as an established route at this time. The area to the east of Garratt Lane is referred to within this map as the 'Manor of All-Farthing'.
- 2.4.5 The Wandsworth Tithe Map was produced in 1838. The site itself is located across arable fields (apportionments: 400, 401 and 405), which were owned and occupied by William Nottage.
- 2.4.6 The first available Ordnance Survey (OS) map of the site is the map of 1868. Although a century had passed since Rocque produced his map very little change can be observed in the wider area, except for the arrival of the railway. The site's immediate surroundings are still predominantly enclosed fields, with the mix of sinuous and straight field boundaries suggesting several phases of boundary modification. There are the first signs of the industrialisation which would eventually consume Wandsworth in London's urban sprawl, in the form of a Manure Factory (for the manufacture of fertilisers) opposite the site and the Royal Paper Mills to the north. Garratt Lane runs north-south roughly along its modern route, forming the western boundary of the site. A field boundary runs parallel with Garratt Lane within the site, leaving a narrow strip of field. A second boundary runs roughly east-west across the southern part of the site. A third boundary, aligned roughly northwest-southeast, corresponds roughly with the modern route of Atheldene Road and Oakshaw Road.
- 2.4.7 The OS map of 1871-1884 shows little change has taken place in the previous decade but the subsequent map of 1896 indicates significant growth in the area. Three residential streets have sprung up on the opposite side of Garratt Lane from the site, along with several school buildings, presumably for the families of the workers in the newly constructed card and pasteboard factory. The chemical manure factory has been altered and enlarged and the Riversdale fireworks factory constructed to the south in the Duntshill area, where another three residential streets have been added. In the south of the site and to the east, a vast number of terraced houses have been built along streets running off the newly constructed Earlsfield Road which follows the route of the London and South Western Railway. The enormous Wandsworth and Clapham Union Workhouse was constructed in the middle part of the site (the current evaluation area) and Goldsworth Cottage lies to the west. In this area, the previous field boundaries have been removed and the land seems to have been used as a nursery with a single footpath running roughly north-south.
- 2.4.8 The process of urbanisation carried on unabated and by the 1916 OS map the site and all the remaining open land around it had been built on. Oakshaw Road and Farlton Road (at this point in time called Atheldene Road and Wilna Road) were both added during this period. The site area was predominately occupied by terraced housing during this period and the union workhouse was still present in the middle part of the site. Two roadways are also present within the site area, namely Atheldene Road which passes through the centre of the site and Wilna Road through the south.

- 2.4.9 There is no significant change visible on the next available OS map, produced in 1938, but the 1948-1951 OS map show the properties on the corner of Wilna Road and Atheldene Road were destroyed by bombing in the Second World War, along with several other properties on the opposite side of Wilna Road. In the southern area of the site, several terraced houses appear to have been demolished and replaced with prefabricated buildings. An area adjacent to the northern section of the site, within the Swaffield Road Institution, also appears to have been demolished.
- 2.4.10 The 1974 OS map again shows that significant changes have taken place. The majority of the pre-war buildings, including the former union workhouse/Swaffield Road Institution, have been completely demolished as have all of the terraced houses on either side of Atheldene Road north of the junction with Wilna Road. In fact most of Atheldene Road itself has been removed as has a stretch of Wilna Road to the east. 'Sherwood Lodge' has been constructed over the route of Wilna Road and the remaining section of road to the west has been renamed Farlton Road. The houses in the area immediately west of the site have been demolished and replaced by the 'Brocklebank Combined Centre' (in much the same configuration as the former 'Atheldene Centre'). The use of the name 'Brocklebank' on this map, also adopted later for the name of the current health centre, corresponds with the ownership of apportionment 406 on the 1838 Tithe map.
- 2.4.11 The final OS map dating to 1989 confirms this arrangement and additionally shows that a new road, Oakshaw Road, has been formalised following roughly the route of the former northern stretch of Atheldene Road. The layout of the area in this map is predominately residential with apartment blocks and small commercial buildings. The layout of the roadways also appears to have changed with 'Waverton Road' added across the middle section of the site.

## 2.5 Previous Work

- 2.5.1 The Phase 1 evaluation was carried out on the former day nursery just to the north of the current phase (ASE 2019b). The work comprised three trenches (3-5) and revealed a moderately intact subsoil horizon buried beneath a made ground layer that was between 0.30 and 0.80m thick. The made ground was likely formed from the demolition and levelling of the late 19th century workhouse which formerly stood on the site. The only archaeological features were a hedge line and a wall foundation both of which are thought to pertain to the workhouse.

## 2.6 Project Aims and Objectives

- 2.6.1 The general aims of the evaluation (ASE 2019a) are:
- *To define, insofar as possible, the date, character, form and function of any archaeological features observed on site.*
  - *To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development and to preserve by record any such remains*

- *To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains*
- *To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits*

2.6.2 The site-specific aims of the evaluation are:

- *Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity on the site?*
- *Is there any evidence for Roman activity on the site?*
- *Is there any evidence for medieval activity on the site?*
- *Is there any evidence of post-medieval activity on the site?*

2.6.3 Specific relevant research aims highlighted by the research framework for London Archaeology (Museum of London, 2002) are:

*M2 Para 2: Understanding what London and its region looked like to its medieval inhabitants and visitors*

*M5 Para 6: Addressing a regional understanding of rural development through synthesis and comparison with other regions*

*L2 Para 1: Identifying the changes in house design and construction during the period, and considering what social and economic origins and effects these changes had on urban life*

*L2 Para 2: Understanding how the proximity of the metropolis, the largest urban conurbation in Britain, affected the lives of people living and working in the immediate surrounding area*

### 3.0 Fieldwork Methodology

(Figure 2)

- 3.1.1 Four trenches were excavated in this phase of evaluation at the site. Due to spatial constraints the trench dimensions varied from those specified in the WSI (ASE 2019a). Trench 6 was proposed as 30.00m x 1.80m (ibid) but had to be shortened to 15.00m in length, and Trench 8 was proposed as 20.00m x 1.80m (ibid) but had to be shortened to 19.00m long at base.
- 3.1.2 The trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision using a 360° back-acting excavator, in small spits of no more than 0.25m to the top of the natural deposits and were subsequently hand-cleaned. The trenches were scanned using a cable avoidance tool prior to excavation.
- 3.1.3 All deposits were recorded using standard ASE context sheets. Vertical sections were taken across features where necessary and a comprehensive photographic record was made.
- 3.1.4 The trenches were hand planned and tied into the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.1.5 Spoil heaps and the trench bases were all scanned by eye for unstratified finds.
- 3.1.6 The trenches were backfilled using the machine bucket but no formal reinstatement was undertaken.

### 3.3 Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at LAARC in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	15
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	1
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	14
Context register	0
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	4

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

## **4.0 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Trenches 6, 8 and 9**

4.1.1 These three trenches displayed the same stratigraphic sequence; no archaeology was recorded.

4.1.2 Trench 6 was located in the north of the Phase 2 area and was shortened to 15.00m x 1.80m in plan due to spatial constraints. Trench 8 was located in the south-west and was shortened to 19.00m x 1.80m again due to spatial constraints. Trench 9 was located in the south-east and measured 20.00m x 1.80m in plan. The individual context information for these trenches is tabulated in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 Kempton Park Gravels [004], comprising mid orangey brown clayey gravel, were recorded at between 7.67m and 8.06m OD. The natural deposits were sealed by a buried soil horizon [003] consisting of dark brownish grey clayey silt between 0.15m and 0.40m thick. The buried soil was overlain by compact mid greyish brown rubbly silt modern made ground [002] measuring between 0.15m and 0.60m in thickness. The made ground was sealed by dark brownish grey clayey silt topsoil [001] between 0.05m and 0.45m thick.

### **4.2 Trench 7**

4.2.1 Trench 7 was located in the north-east of the Phase 2 area and measured 20.00m x 1.80m in plan, no archaeology was recorded. The individual context information for these trenches is tabulated in Appendix 1.

4.2.2 Kempton Park Gravels [003], comprising mid orangey brown clayey gravel, were recorded at between 7.91m and 8.22m OD. The natural deposits were sealed by a buried soil horizon [002] consisting of dark brownish grey clayey silt between 0.15m and 0.30m thick. The buried soil was overlain by compact mid greyish brown rubbly silt modern made ground [001] measuring 0.65m in thickness.

## **5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

5.1.1 Kempton Park Gravels were recorded in all 4 trenches at heights of between 7.67m and 8.06m OD. The natural deposits were uniformly overlain by buried soil which, despite disturbance by root activity and modern development, was relatively intact. The buried soil was sealed by modern made ground, probably deriving from the post-war demolition of terraced housing formerly occupying the site, and associated with the construction of Sherwood Lodge in the 1960's. In three of the trenches, the made ground was overlain by a topsoil horizon.

5.1.2 No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered during the work.

### **5.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

5.2.1 Deposit survival was generally good across the area with a buried soil horizon recorded overlying Kempton Park Gravels in each trench, although disturbance by roots and modern development was noted in all trenches.

5.2.2 The entire evaluation area had been raised, the result of the demolition of 19<sup>th</sup> century terraced housing and the subsequent construction of Sherwood Lodge in the 1960's.

### **5.3 Consideration of research aims**

5.3.1 The evaluation recorded extant natural deposits (Kempton Park Gravels), overlain by a buried soil horizon; by modern made ground and finally topsoil associated with the construction of Sherwood Lodge. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered during the work; the modern made ground likely comprises material from the demolition of the late Victorian terraced housing which formerly occupied the site.

5.3.2 No evidence of prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity was recorded during the evaluation.

### **5.4 Conclusions**

5.4.1 Four trenches were mechanically excavated. The evaluation established the presence of an intact soil horizon overlying Kempton Park Gravels; this was overlain by modern made ground and topsoil. Despite successive developments in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, relatively little truncation was encountered. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered during the work.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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**HER Summary**

<b>Site code</b>	AWW 19					
<b>Project code</b>	180546					
<b>Planning reference</b>	2017/4141					
<b>Site address</b>	Phase 2, Garratt lane/Atheldene Road Regeneration site, Earlsfield					
<b>District/Borough</b>	London Borough of Wandsworth					
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	526044 173573					
<b>Geology</b>	Kempton Park Gravels					
<b>Fieldwork type</b>	Eval					
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	06-12-2021 to 07-12-2021					
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	Higgins homes					
<b>Project manager</b>	Andy Leonard					
<b>Project supervisor</b>	Ian Hogg					
<b>Period summary</b>						
						Modern
<b>Project summary</b>	Four trenches were mechanically excavated. The evaluation established the presence of an intact soil horizon overlying Kempton Park Gravels; this was overlain by modern made ground and topsoil. Despite successive developments in the late 19th and 20th centuries, relatively little truncation was encountered. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered during the work.					

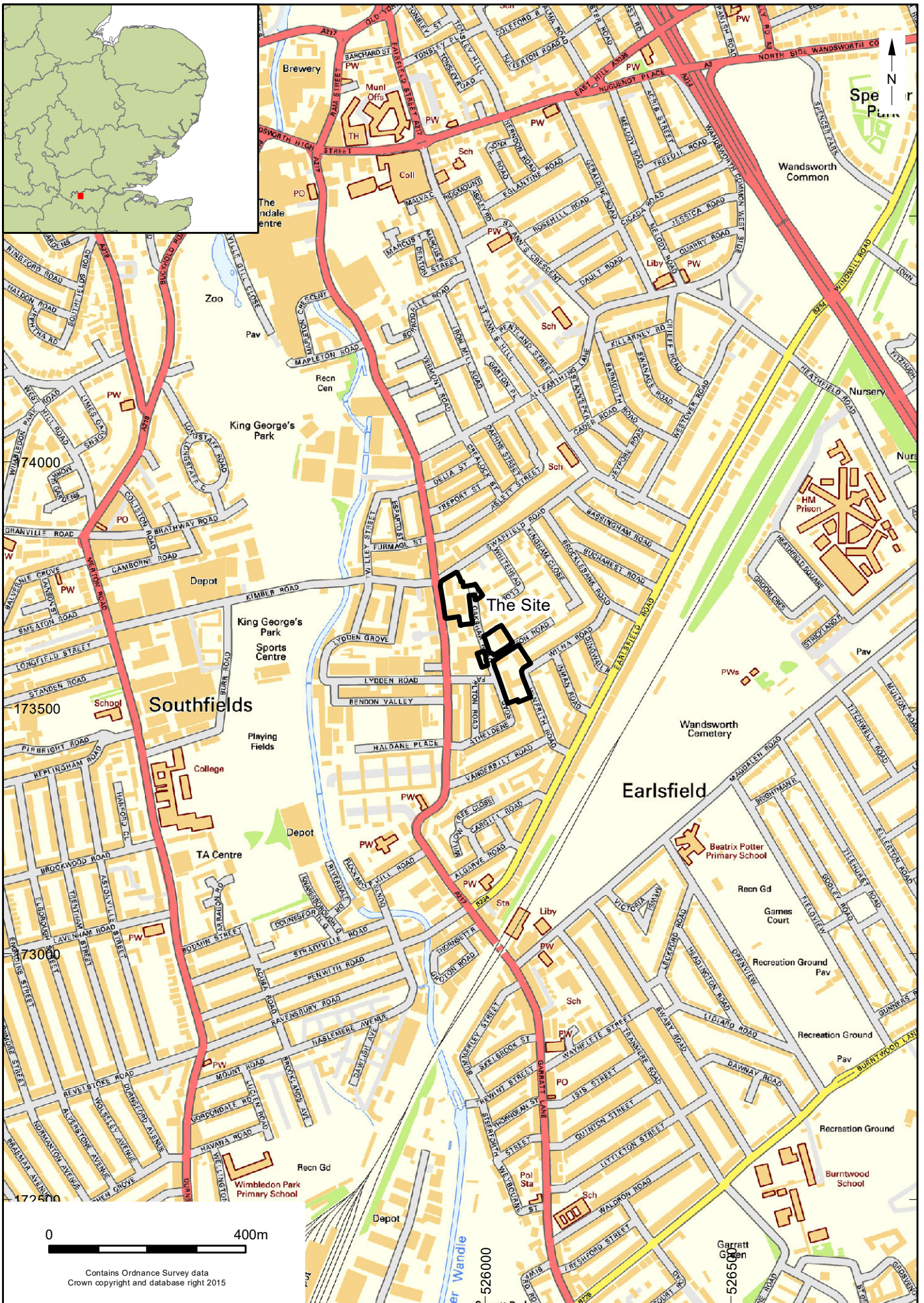


**OASIS Form**

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol6-503286
Project Name	Evaluation at Phase 2 Garratt Lane/Atheldene Road Regeneration site Earlsfield, London Borough of Wandsworth SW18 3BN
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	180546
Planning Id	2017/4141
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeology South-East
Project Dates	06-Dec-2021 - 07-Dec-2021
Location	Phase 2 Garratt Lane/Atheldene Road Regeneration site Earlsfield, London Borough of Wandsworth SW18 3BN NGR : TQ 26044 73573 LL : 51.4471267053183, -0.1876115781482 12 Fig : 526044,173573
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Greater London District : Wandsworth Parish : Wandsworth, unparished area
Project Methodology	This evaluation was phase 2 of a 3 phase project. It comprised four machine dug trenches (3 20m long, 1 30m long) adjacent to a recently demolished building. Two trenches were shortened slightly due to spatial constraints.
Project Results	The evaluation established the presence of an intact soil horizon overlying Kempton Park Gravels; this was overlain by modern made ground and topsoil. Despite successive developments in the late 19th and 20th centuries, relatively little truncation was encountered. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered during the work.
Keywords	
HER	Greater London HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Museum of London

**Appendix 1: Negative Trenches: List of recorded contexts**

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	15.00	1.80	0.05- 0.20	8.49- 8.71
6/002	Layer	Made ground	15.00	1.80	0.15- 0.60	8.29- 8.66
6/003	Layer	Buried soil horizon	15.00	1.80	0.25- 0.47	8.06- 8.14
6/004	Deposit	Natural	15.00	1.80	-	7.67- 7.71
7/001	Layer	Made ground	20.00	1.80	0.65	8.86- 9.02
7/002	Layer	Buried soil horizon	20.00	1.80	0.15- 0.30	8.21- 8.37
7/003	Deposit	Natural	20.00	1.80	-	7.91- 8.22
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	19.00	1.80	0.40- 0.45	8.84- 9.01
8/002	Layer	Made ground	19.00	1.80	0.25- 0.30	8.44- 8.56
8/003	Layer	Buried soil horizon	19.00	1.80	0.30- 0.40	8.19- 8.26
8/004	Deposit	Natural	19.00	1.80	-	7.79- 7.96
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	20.00	1.80	0.30- 0.40	9.01- 9.08
9/002	Layer	Made ground	20.00	1.80	0.25	8.68- 8.71
9/003	Layer	Buried soil horizon	20.00	1.80	0.40	8.43- 8.46
9/004	Deposit	Natural	20.00	1.80	-	8.03- 8.06



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© Archaeology South-East		Phase 2, Atheldene Road, Earlsfield		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180546	Dec 2021	Site location		
Report No: 2021239	Drawn by: APL			

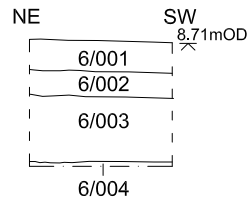


© Archaeology South-East		Phase 2, Atheldene Road, Earlsfield	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180546	Dec 2021	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2021239	Drawn by: HLF		



Photo of Trench 6 looking NE

Section 1



Section 2

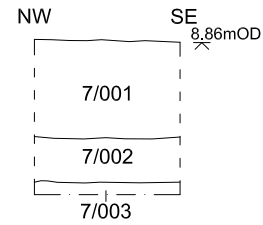
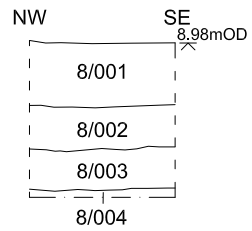


Photo of Trench 7 looking NW

Section 3



Section 4

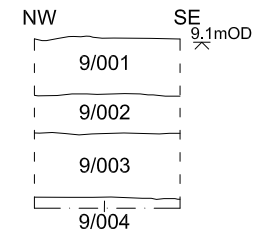


Photo of Trench 8 looking SE



Photo of Trench 8 section



Photo of Trench 9 looking SE



Photo of Trench 9 section

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