



RAM BREWERY – PHASE 1 Temporary Marketing Suite London SW18

London Borough of Wandsworth

Geoarchaeological evaluation

July 2014



**Ram Brewery - Phase 1
Temporary Marketing Suite
London
SW18**

Report on a geoarchaeological borehole evaluation

Site code RMB14

National Grid Reference: 525673 174855

Sign-off History:

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Summary

This report presents the initial results of a geoarchaeological evaluation carried out by MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) on the site of the proposed temporary Marketing Suite on the Ram London site (formerly the Ram Brewery). The report was commissioned from MOLA by Gardiner and Theobald on behalf of the client Greenland Ram (London) Limited. The site comprises the north eastern corner of The Ram London Site on the corner of Armoury Way and Ram Street in the London Borough of Wandsworth. Modern pavement level near to the site lies at c 5.0m OD. The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 525673 174855. The site code is RMB14.

The results of the geoarchaeological augerhole evaluation have helped to refine the assessment of the potential of the site. Sediment recovery was good in all three of the proposed augerholes with Holocene stratigraphic sequences retrieved. Initial assessment of the stratigraphy indicates the site lies on Shepperton Gravel with natural Holocene deposits of the River Wandle floodplain being preserved including possible early prehistoric soil formation and evidence of a late prehistoric to historic route of the Wandle passing through the site.

As a consequence, the site has potential to contain information on local and regional environmental change in the Holocene, in terms of vegetation, sea-level change, and human exploitation of wetland environments. Palaeo-environmental assessment, and analysis of future samples from the site, would provide information, in combination with other geoarchaeological investigations in the area, of the changing environment during both the prehistoric and historic periods. Furthermore, the sequence of deposits obtained from any future interventions should be added to the modelling of the Mesolithic landscape across the London area, leading to a more accurate mapping of the River Tyburn and wider Thames floodplain.

Contents

1	Introduction	3
1.1	Site background	3
1.2	Planning and legislative framework	3
2	Past environments and landscape change	4
3	The evaluation	6
3.1	Methodology	6
3.2	Results of the evaluation	7
3.3	Discussion	7
3.4	Assessment of the evaluation	9
3.5	Assessment of the original site specific objectives	9
4	Archaeological potential and recommendations	11
5	Acknowledgements	11
6	Bibliography	12
7	Appendix 1 – Augerhole descriptions	13
8	Appendix 2 - OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM	16
8.1	OASIS ID: molas1-184953	16

List of Illustrations

Front cover: The paddock looking north-west towards the stables

Fig 1: Site location.	16
Fig 2: Intervention locations.	20
Fig 3: Transect	21
Fig 4: Early Holocene surface	22

List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of deposit sequence of site	7
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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

This document reports on a geoarchaeological evaluation undertaken on the on the site of the proposed temporary Marketing Suite on the Ram London site and has been commissioned from Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) by Gardiner and Theobald on behalf of the client Greenland Ram (London) Limited. The site comprises the north eastern corner of The Ram London Site on the corner of Armoury Way and Ram Street in the London Borough of Wandsworth. Modern pavement level near to the site lies at c 5.0m OD. The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 525673 174855. The site code is RMB14.

1.2 Planning and legislative framework

The Planning and legislative background to the site is adequately summarised in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (MOLA 2014).

The geoarchaeological evaluation has been undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation that formed part of the planning submission for a temporary marketing suite on the site. The results of the geoarchaeological evaluation will also contribute to the forthcoming site-wide geoarchaeological survey of the Ram London site which forms part of the archaeological strategy for the whole site.

2 Past environments and landscape change

A detailed description of the geology, archaeology and history of the site was provided in the earlier Archaeological desk-based assessment (MOLA 2012). A brief resume of the topographic and geological background is provided here:

Human activity in Britain has taken place during the period of geological time known as the Quaternary, which spans the last 2.8 million years and is characterised by the climatic oscillations known as ‘the Ice Ages’.

The Quaternary is subdivided into the:

Pleistocene:	2.8 million -10,000 BP (years before the present)
Holocene:	10,000 BP - present

Although hominins are known to have existed in other parts of the world from the beginning of the Quaternary, if not earlier, the earliest evidence for human activity yet found in Britain has been dated to the latter part of the Quaternary, about 650,000 years ago.

The archaeological timescale, charting the development of human activity in Britain through time, is as follows:

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic (ancestral humans: hominines):	650,000 - 10,000 BP
Mesolithic (hunter gatherer foragers):	10,000BP - 4,000 BC
Neolithic (the earliest farmers):	4,000-2,000 BC
Bronze Age (first use of metal, more complex societies):	2,000-600 BC
Iron Age (agricultural intensification; political elites):	600 BC-AD 43

Historic

Roman:	AD 43-410
Saxon / early-medieval:	AD 410-1066
Medieval:	AD 1066-1485
Post-medieval:	AD 1485-present

The site lies c. 600m to the south of the modern bank of the River Thames. The Thames Basin forms a broad syncline (depression) of Cretaceous chalk filled in the centre with sands and clays of a Tertiary age. Above this bedrock lie the Pleistocene fluvial deposits of the River Thames arranged in flights or gravel terraces, representing the remains of former floodplains of the river. The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50 000 Series, sheet 270 (1998) shows that located just outside of the east of the site is the most recent of these terraces, called the Kempton Park Gravel (deposited around 30–150,000 years ago). The older terraces are often overlain by a fine-grained minerogenic deposit known as brickearth (within London the outcrop is also named the Langley Silt complex). This is believed to have accumulated by a mixture of processes (e.g. wind, slope and freeze-thaw) mostly since the Last Glacial Maximum around 17,000 BP (Sidell et al 2000). Previous backgrounds assumed the site was located on Kempton Park gravel but this is not the case.

The site lies on alluvium over Shepperton Gravel (the present floodplain gravel), and is located in the valley of the River Wandle, a north–south aligned watercourse that crosses the site. The River is an ancient tributary of the River Thames, located c.

600m to the north. The surrounding landscape rises to the east and west upwards from the current watercourse.

During the early prehistoric period the River Wandle would have been a multi-stranded watercourse, with a number of channels that have subsequently silted up. It is not known to what extent the tidal flow of the River Thames affected the River Wandle or whether the palaeoenvironmental sequence that might be found within the site is similar to that of a Thames deposit sequence or an upstream River Wandle sequence (Jane Corcoran - pers. comm.).

The gradual deposition of alluvium and formation of peat, within palaeochannels as water levels rose and fell means that archaeological evidence of associated activity may be distributed at the top of, and cut into, the gravel, as well as throughout and on top of the alluvial sequence. The generally waterlogged and anaerobic conditions are also conducive to the preservation of organic matter of any period.

The site, therefore, appears to lie on or near to terrace deposits adjacent to the River Wandle. This juxtaposition of terrestrial landscape with a nearby wetland environment has proven elsewhere along the Thames to generate important environmental information for the archaeological activity in the vicinity and, as a consequence, is regarded as being of high archaeological potential (MOLA 2011; Wilkinson *et al* 2000).

3 The evaluation

3.1 Methodology

Three augerholes were drilled at the locations marked in Fig 2. A Cobra pneumatic hand-held petrol driven power auger was used by MOLA geoarchaeologists to drill 1m and 2m long open sided steel gouges of 100mm to 40mm diameter and rods into the sediment. Unconsolidated samples were collected in the field through any alluvial deposits down to the surface of the Pleistocene floodplain gravels from one representative sequence as determined by the MOLA geoarchaeologist for off-site palaeoenvironmental analysis (i.e pollen, diatoms, ostracods and radiocarbon dating) if required as part of the site-wide geoarchaeological study for the whole of the Ram London site. The sequence of sediments was described on site according to standard sedimentary criteria. Preliminary interpretation of the soil and sediment characteristics of the cores has been made and an overview of the stratigraphy produced that characterises the deposit sequence and identifies soil / sediment processes. The geoarchaeologist kept a field log of the augerholes and a photographic record of the site and cores. Small grab samples suitable for off-site radiocarbon dating were taken from additional sequences. The augerhole samples were sealed in plastic bags, labelled and taken to MOLA geoarchaeology laboratories to be kept in controlled storage for future assessment and analysis as part of the site-wide geoarchaeological work.

The deposit sequences were tabulated and input into a geoarchaeological database (Rockworks 15). The information retrieved, plus any available previous BGS data was added to an existing MOLA database to ensure the site is considered in its wider landscape context and transects constructed (Fig 3).

The distribution and other characteristics of selected deposits such as peat, fluvial sands, channel deposits, deposits of potential archaeological interest and evidence of soil formation were identified. The combined information on the buried topography and distribution and sequence of deposits surviving across the site was used to reconstruct the past environments represented and to assess their archaeological potential (Fig 3). The dataset was transferred to ArcMap 10 and the buried early Holocene topography (which acts as the base line for deposits from the Mesolithic onwards) was modelled (Fig 4).

3.2 Results of the evaluation

The evaluation comprised of three augerholes (AH1-3, Fig 2) and was designed to characterise the stratigraphy and assess the survival of environmental indicators. The field description of each deposit is presented below in the appendix (section 6). A summary of the site wide deposit sequence is presented below.

Full depth range across site (min to max / m BGL)		Surface elevation range across site (max to min / m OD)		Thickness range (m)	Description of typical deposits	Interpretation	Probable Period
0.00	2.00	5.04	4.84	1.50 to 2.00	Recycled plastic surface over rounded gravel, then loamy brick and ash fill	Made Ground	Modern, occasional post-Medieval
2.00	3.50	3.04	3.04	1.50	Fine sand with occasional sub rounded gravel	Fluvial channel fill (possible historic fill)	Late prehistoric to historic
1.50	2.40	3.34	3.25	0.50 to 0.70	Silty clay to weathered occasionally sandy clay	Alluvium to weathered sub soil	Late prehistoric to historic
2.00	3.75	2.84	1.54	0.30 to 1.40	Organic clay to sandy clay, occasional molluscs	Wetland to marginal channel environment	Mid-prehistoric
3.40	3.90	1.44	1.24	0.05 to 0.25	Tufa and mollusc rich silt, occasionally organic	Fresh water spring deposit	Early to mid-prehistoric
3.45	4.60	1.39	1.10	0.15 to 0.70	Peat to organic sand and silt, occasional tufa	Wetland soil formation atop gravels	Early prehistoric
3.75	4.80	1.09	0.44	0.15 to 0.25	Sandy gravel occasionally silty to top	Shepperton gravels	Pleistocene
4.80	-	0.80	0.24	-	Clay, stiff/fissured	London Clay	Pre Quaternary

Table 1: Summary of deposit sequence of site

3.3 Discussion

Sediment recovery was good in the three augerholes (AH1-3) with Holocene sequences retrieved (mainly consisting of organic clays and tufa rich deposits overlain by alluvium or fluvial deposits). There is, consequently, good potential for reconstructing the prehistoric and historic environment from the buried sequence at the site.

British Geological Survey mapping (British Geological Survey map 270) of the area indicates that the site largely lies upon floodplain gravels (Shepperton Gravel), to the eastern edge of the River Wandle floodplain. Kempton Park gravel lies to the immediate east of the site. The present route of the Thames was established about 0.5 million years ago, when the ice sheets of the Anglian Glaciation diverted it from its previous course through the Vale of St Albans to its current more southerly route. Successive cold and warm climatic oscillations caused alternating down cutting and aggradational cycles and led to a series of sandy gravel to gravel terraces, the Kempton Park terrace being the most recent. The Shepperton (floodplain) gravels forms the modern Thames floodplain.

The geoarchaeological investigation has highlighted a number of deposit groups (Table 1). The London Clay is of little direct archaeological interest as its formation predates modern humans. The surface of the Pleistocene gravels provides a topographic baseline for the development of the prehistoric landscape. For the majority of the site the gravels appear to be c. 1.0m OD (Fig 3 and Fig 4) but appear to drop to 0.44m in the western of the site around AH1, moving towards the present course of the River Wandle. Given the elevation it is likely the location would have remained relatively dry and free from waterlogging as a result of relative sea level (RSL) rise throughout the early Holocene (Mesolithic). Possible early Mesolithic soil formation is noted atop the gravels across the site. The preservation of early prehistoric soils atop gravels is relatively rare and in such an area of varied landscape zones, with the high dry terrace to the east and the River Tyburn to the west, the exploitation of the environment by past peoples is very likely. Indirect evidence of anthropogenic activities or anthropogenic changes to vegetation may be preserved in such soil deposits. The basal Holocene deposits within AH1 are relatively thick and peaty and suggest a waterlogged wetland. Considering the elevation at this level in the vicinity of AH1 if the waterlogging is driven by RSL change it is likely to be of a later prehistoric date, or if as posited here it is of an early prehistoric date it would have been driven by other factors rather than RSL rise.

The basal soils although forming at a relatively high level do show signs of an increase in early prehistoric waterlogging with tufa inclusions. The subsequent tufa rich unit sealing these deposits was quite substantial in some areas, being up to 0.25m thick, and signifies the precipitation of carbonates as early prehistoric groundwater springs/seeps to the surface. The freshwater spring deposit is overlain by wetland to marginal channel deposits. This deposit and the thick basal Holocene wetland deposits within AH3 (mentioned in the previous paragraph) are likely formed by paludification (waterlogging by groundwater) rather than the effects of RSL rise, as evidenced by the tufa (Waller and Grant 2012). The occasional coarse grained inclusions within these deposits highlight the adjacency and effects of a nearby course of the River Wandle.

The organic-tufa-organic sequence is overlain by alluvium, occasionally sandy or weathered. This deposit may date from the late prehistoric through to the early Historic period. These clays are formed through the knock-on effect of sea level rise pushing up through the lower reaches of the Thames, ponding back the river and inundating low lying areas. It is not known in this area if these clays are freshwater or if the tidal Thames affected the River Wandle here. These clay deposits effectively seal-in organic rich layers such as peats that may have formed in the ectonal areas between the channel and the terrace.

In the west of the site, topographically the lowest part of the site from the early Holocene (AH1, Fig 3 and Fig 4), the upper part of the sequence is dominated by a

fine sand with occasional gravel. The unit is possibly made ground infilling an area of post-medieval truncation but considering the early Holocene landscape this may be the natural or man-made fill of a late prehistoric to historic channel running through the site. As such it could be a natural meander or tributary of the River Wandle or a man-made course of the river.

The overlying made ground was found to be approximately 1.50 to 2.00m thick across the site and consisted of modern make up over post-medieval dumping of no identifiable archaeological interest.

In summary, the coverage and nature of the Holocene natural deposits sampled at the Marketing Suite site, on the Ram London, site confirms good potential for palaeo-environmental reconstruction in a location marginal to a route of the River Tyburn and adjacent to the edge of the higher drier Kempton Park terrace. Furthermore, the interface between the overlying Holocene deposits and superficial/bedrock geology can be used to update the wider implications of the modelling of the early Holocene (Mesolithic) topography for this area of the River Tyburn.

3.4 Assessment of the evaluation

GLAAS guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) require an assessment of the success of the evaluation 'in order to illustrate what level of confidence can be placed on the information which will provide the basis of the mitigation strategy'. It is in the nature of augerhole evaluations that there is little scope for finding archaeological features and deposits, but good potential for recovering a full Holocene palaeo-environmental sequence. At Ram London site, a relatively good, Holocene sedimentary sequence has been recovered from one augerhole the deposits themselves have a good potential for palaeo-environmental reconstruction, this may be limited somewhat by the nature and size of the samples available from augerhole drilling.

3.5 Assessment of the original site specific objectives

- What is the nature and level of natural topography?

For the majority of the site the Shepperton gravels appear to be c. 1.0m OD (Fig 3 and Fig 4) but appear to drop to 0.44m in the western part of the site around AH1, moving towards the present course of the River Wandle.

- Are deposits associated with the River Wandle present?

Yes, atop the gravels exist possible early prehistoric waterlogged soils, overlain by freshwater tufa, then wetland to channel marginal deposits, finally sealed by late prehistoric to historic alluvium and possible fluvial deposits.

- What are the earliest deposits identified?

Wetland soils were identified atop the gravels and may be of an early prehistoric date.

- What are the latest deposits identified?

The upper alluvium is likely of a late prehistoric to historic date.

- What is the extent of modern disturbance?

The overlying made ground appears to be of a post-medieval to modern date and is up to 2m thick. There may have been some truncation or disturbance of the surface of the upper alluvial deposit. In the west of the site a sand filled feature exists (1.5m thick) and may represent a natural or man-made water course or historic truncation and dumping.

4 Archaeological potential and recommendations

The Ram London Marketing Suite site was investigated through 3 augerholes (AH1-3, Fig 2). Below made ground, clays and sandy clays and organic to tufa rich deposits were found to exist at varying thicknesses across the site. The potential geoarchaeological interest on the site lies in the palaeo-environmental data, and the area of proposed development has potential to contain information on local and regional environmental change in the Holocene, in terms of vegetation, hydrology, and human exploitation of wetland environments. The preliminary assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains within the material recovered from the augerholes is likely to provide additional information about the archaeological potential in this part of the site. However, while the augerhole samples, being restricted in size and somewhat unconsolidated, may be suitable for assessment, they are unlikely to be suitable for high resolution analysis. Recovery of column samples through this deposit sequence is recommended during future site-wide archaeological work in this part of the site, which will be undertaken in advance of the main development following removal of the marketing suite.

Sub-samples from the augerhole samples recovered during these investigations, or from any consolidated samples from future work in this part of the site, have potential for plant macrofossil and microfossil assessment in combination with microfaunal remains and targeted radiocarbon dating. Samples from this part of the site have the potential to contribute to the site-wide geoarchaeological investigations, and will provide information about the changing palaeo-environment during both the prehistoric and historic periods. Furthermore, the sequence of deposits obtained from any future interventions should be added to the modelling of the Mesolithic landscape across the London area, leading to a more accurate mapping of the River Tyburn and wider Thames floodplain.

5 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Mark Rushgrove of Gardiner and Theobald for commissioning this report on behalf of the client Greenland Ram (London) Limited. Thanks also to John Hatch for his help facilitating work and knowledge of the site and to Mary Ruddy of MOLA for her onsite assistance.

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7 Appendix 1 – Augerhole descriptions

AH1		Ram Brewery 01/07/2014				
Co-ordinates:			525666		174859	
Top of core at: m OD			5.04			
Unit Number	Depth below ground level		Elevation m OD		Description	Interpretation
			Top	Base		
1.13	0.00	1.00	5.04	4.04	Recycled plastic particle surface over gravel hardcore	Made ground
1.12	1.00	1.20	4.04	3.84	Black loamy topsoil	
1.11	1.20	1.40	3.84	3.64	Orange sandy clay, occasional brick and concrete	
1.10	1.40	1.50	3.64	3.54	Ashy fill	
1.09	1.50	2.00	3.54	3.04	Dark grey clay loam, frequent gravel	
1.08	2.00	3.50	3.04	1.54	Light brownish yellow medium fine sand, occasional matrix support, sub rounded gravel, no obvious sorting or orientation, wet, soft	Later prehistoric to historic channel or possible historic fill
1.07	3.50	3.75	1.54	1.29	Black organic clay, small piece of brick (intrusion from drilling?), homogenous	Vegetated alluvium/mudflats and pools
1.06	3.75	3.80	1.29	1.24	Light brown grey clay <1>	Slightly weathered alluvium
1.05	3.80	3.90	1.24	1.14	Tufa, white <2> <3> <4>	Freshwater spring deposit
1.04	3.90	4.40	1.14	0.64	Dark red brown, peat, moderately friable, well humified woody inclusions <5>	Wetland soil formation atop gravels
1.03	4.40	4.60	0.64	0.44	Peat sandy gravel, fine sand, fine gravel	
1.02	4.60	4.80	0.44	0.24	Sandy gravel, as above, no organics	Pleistocene gravel
1.01	4.80	5.00	0.24	0.04	clay, stiff/fissured	London Clay

AH2		Ram Brewery 02/07/2014					
Co-ordinates:				525681		174860	
Top of core at: m OD				4.95			
Unit Number	Depth below ground level		Elevation m OD		Description	Interpretation	
			Top	Base			
2.17	0.00	1.00	4.95	3.95	Recycled plastic particle surface over gravel hardcore	Made ground	
2.16	1.00	1.50	3.95	3.45	Black ashy loam, rare to occasional gravel, rare small brick fragments, firm		
2.15	1.50	1.70	3.45	3.25	Brown clayey loam, soft, occasional brick fragments, occasional mortar fragments		
2.14	1.70	2.00	3.25	2.95	Sandy clay, soft, light to mid yellow brown, weather alluvial sub soil	Alluvial subsoil, weathered	
2.13	2.00	2.40	2.95	2.55	Mid grey, silty clay, very soft and wet, 10% greenish mottling <6> <7>	Alluvium	
2.12	2.40	2.55	2.55	2.40	Organic clay, soft, dark grey, occasional wood, occasional rounded gravel, band of pale grey clay (1 cm) to base <8>	Vegetated mudflats and pools	
2.11	2.55	2.75	2.40	2.20	Homogenous dark grey clay, organic, but no visible inclusions, graded lower boundary <9> <10>		
2.10	2.75	2.90	2.20	2.05	Pale blue clay, rare rootlets <11>		
2.09	2.90	3.00	2.05	1.95	Dark grey organic clay, occasional shell fragments <12>		
2.08	3.00	3.20	1.95	1.75	Mid to pale silt, occasional shell fragments soft, green grey		
2.07	3.20	3.40	1.75	1.55	Brownish grey sandy silt, soft, rare rounded gravel <13> <14>	Marginal channel setting, vegetated	
2.06	3.40	3.60	1.55	1.35	Sandy clay, grey, soft, gritty, rare reed fragments <15> <16>		
2.05	3.60	3.70	1.35	1.25	Fine organic silt tufa/mollusc fragments, brown <17>	Freshwater spring deposit	
2.04	3.70	3.85	1.25	1.10	Tufa and organic, alternating bands <18>		
2.03	3.85	4.00	1.10	0.95	Organic silt, abundant tufa <19> <20>	Soil formation atop the gravel	
2.02	4.00	4.15	0.95	0.80	Rounded gravel and fine grained sand, occasional fire cracked flint <21>	Pleistocene gravel	
2.01	4.15	4.50	0.80	0.45	clay, stiff/fissured	London Clay	

AH3		Ram Brewery 02/07/2014				
Co-ordinates:			525683		174845	
Top of core at: m OD			4.84			
Unit Number	Depth below ground level		Elevation m OD		Description	Interpretation
			Top	Base		
3.14	0.00	1.00	4.84	3.84	Recycled plastic particle surface over gravel hardcore	Made ground
3.13	1.00	1.50	3.84	3.34	Black clayey loam, rare brick and gravel	
3.12	1.50	2.00	3.34	2.84	Brown sandy clay, woodchips, rare/occasional small gravel, rare molluscs, Fe covered gravel	Possible sub soil but may be made ground
3.11	2.00	2.15	2.84	2.69	Black wet, woody clay	Vegetated wetland
3.10	2.15	2.20	2.69	2.64	Turquoise blue green, firm clay	
3.09	2.20	2.45	2.64	2.39	Dark brown, wet peat, orange sand pockets	
3.08	2.45	2.80	2.39	2.04	Dark grey sandy clay, soft, brick fragments, sub angular gravel (backfill)	Marginal channel to alluvium
3.07	2.80	3.10	2.04	1.74	Greenish pale grey silty clay, soft slightly sandy, rare molluscs	
3.06	3.10	3.40	1.74	1.44	Dark greenish grey silty clay, soft, rare/occasional tufa fragments	
3.05	3.40	3.45	1.44	1.39	White tufa	Freshwater spring deposit
3.04	3.45	3.50	1.39	1.34	Dark greenish grey silty clay, soft, rare/occasional tufa fragments	Marginal channel setting, vegetated
3.03	3.50	3.75	1.34	1.09	Sandy clay light greenish grey, rare rounded gravel, matrix supported, horizontal orientation	
3.02	3.75	4.00	1.09	0.84	Silty fine sand, rare medium angular gravel greenish grey	Pleistocene gravel
3.01	4.00	4.50	0.84	0.34	Sandy gravel sub angular	

8 Appendix 2 - OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

8.1 OASIS ID: molas1-184953

Project details

Project name	Ram Brewery - Phase 1 Temporary Marketing Suite
Short description of the project	This report presents the initial results of a geoarchaeological evaluation carried out by MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) on the site of the proposed temporary Marketing Suite on the Ram London site (formerly the Ram Brewery). The report was commissioned from MOLA by Gardiner and Theobald on behalf of the client Greenland Ram (London) Limited. The site comprises the north eastern corner of The Ram London Site on the corner of Armoury Way and Ram Street in the London Borough of Wandsworth. Modern pavement level near to the site lies at c 5.0m OD. The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 525673 174855. The site code is RMB14. The results of the geoarchaeological augerhole evaluation have helped to refine the assessment of the potential of the site. Sediment recovery was good in all three of the proposed augerholes with Holocene stratigraphic sequences retrieved. Initial assessment of the stratigraphy indicates the site lies on Shepperton Gravel with natural Holocene deposits of the River Wandle floodplain being preserved including possible early prehistoric soil formation and evidence of a late prehistoric to historic route of the Wandle passing through the site.
Project dates	Start: 01-07-2014 End: 02-07-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RMB14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	SN Mesolithic

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH WANDSWORTH Ram Brewery - Phase 1 Temporary Marketing Suite
Postcode	SW18
Study area	2000.00 Square metres

Site coordinates	TQ 525673 174855 50.9360318349 0.17159752059 50 56 09 N 000 10 17 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.44m Max: 3.04m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	MOLA
Project brief originator	not known
Project design originator	MOLA
Project director/manager	David Divers
Project supervisor	Virgil Yendell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Gardiner and Theobold

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Notebook - Excavation', ' Research', ' General Notes"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Ram Brewery - Phase 1 Temporary Marketing Suite Report on a geoarchaeological borehole evaluation
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Fig 1 Site location

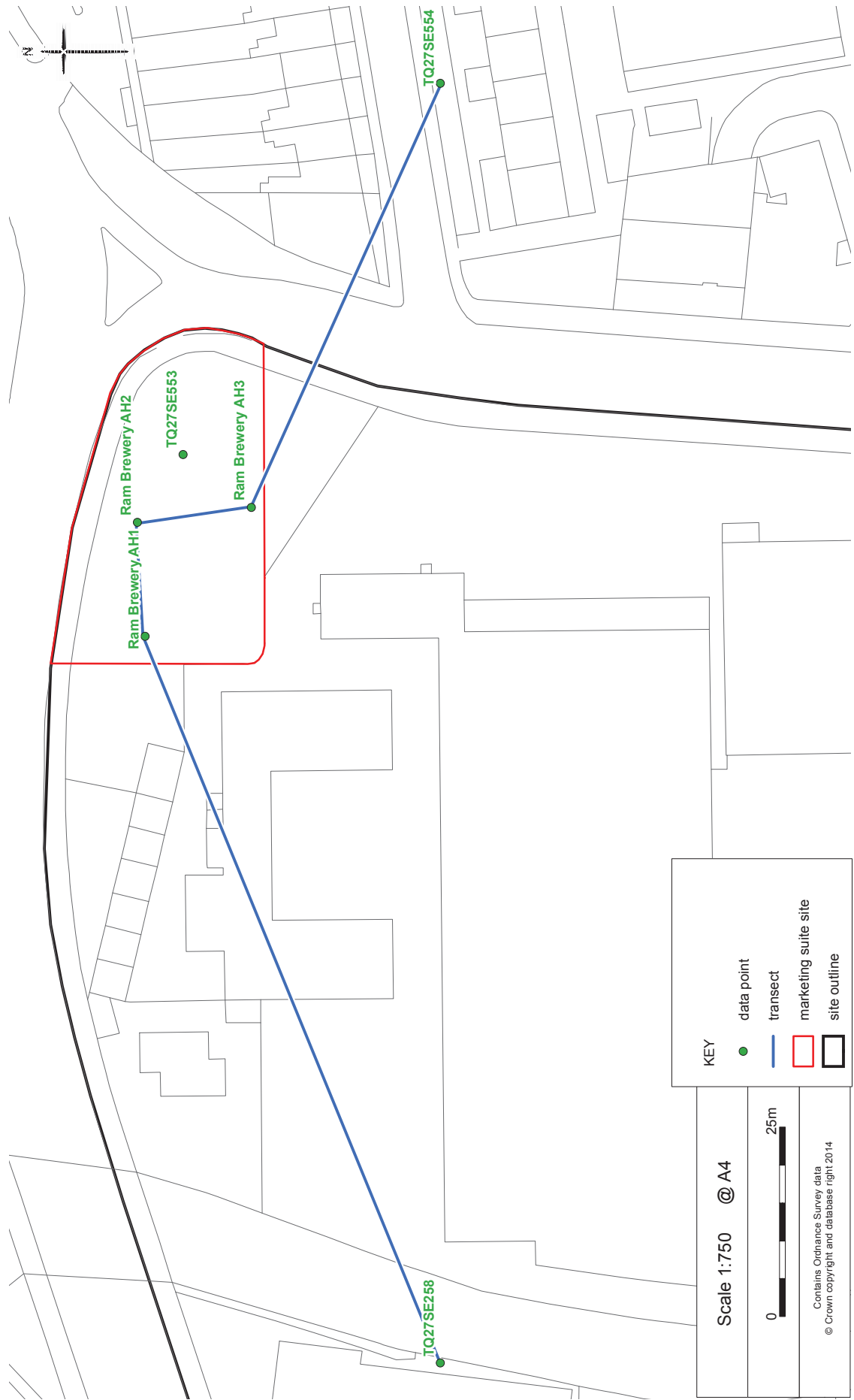


Fig 2 Intervention locations

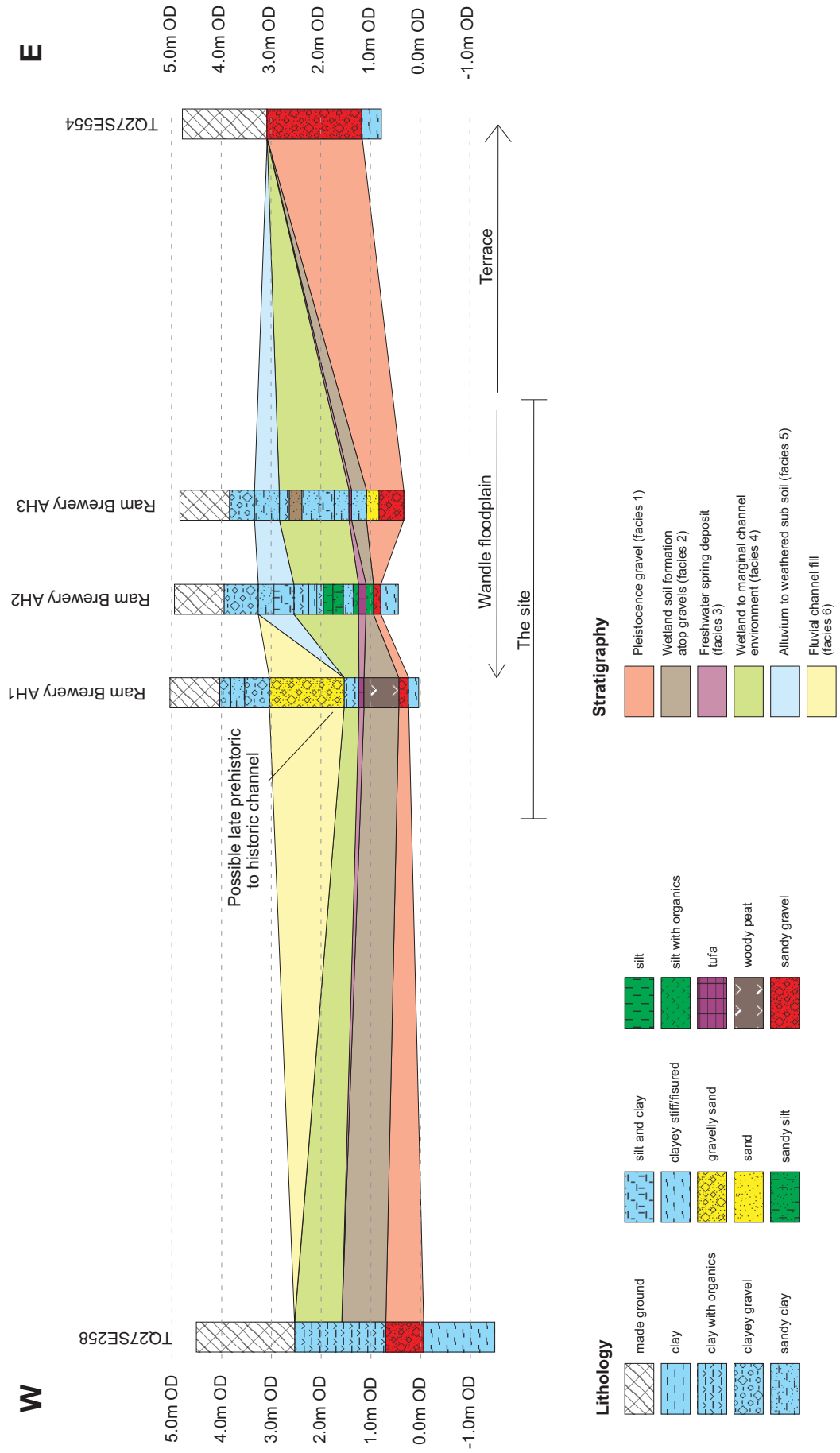


Fig 3 Transect

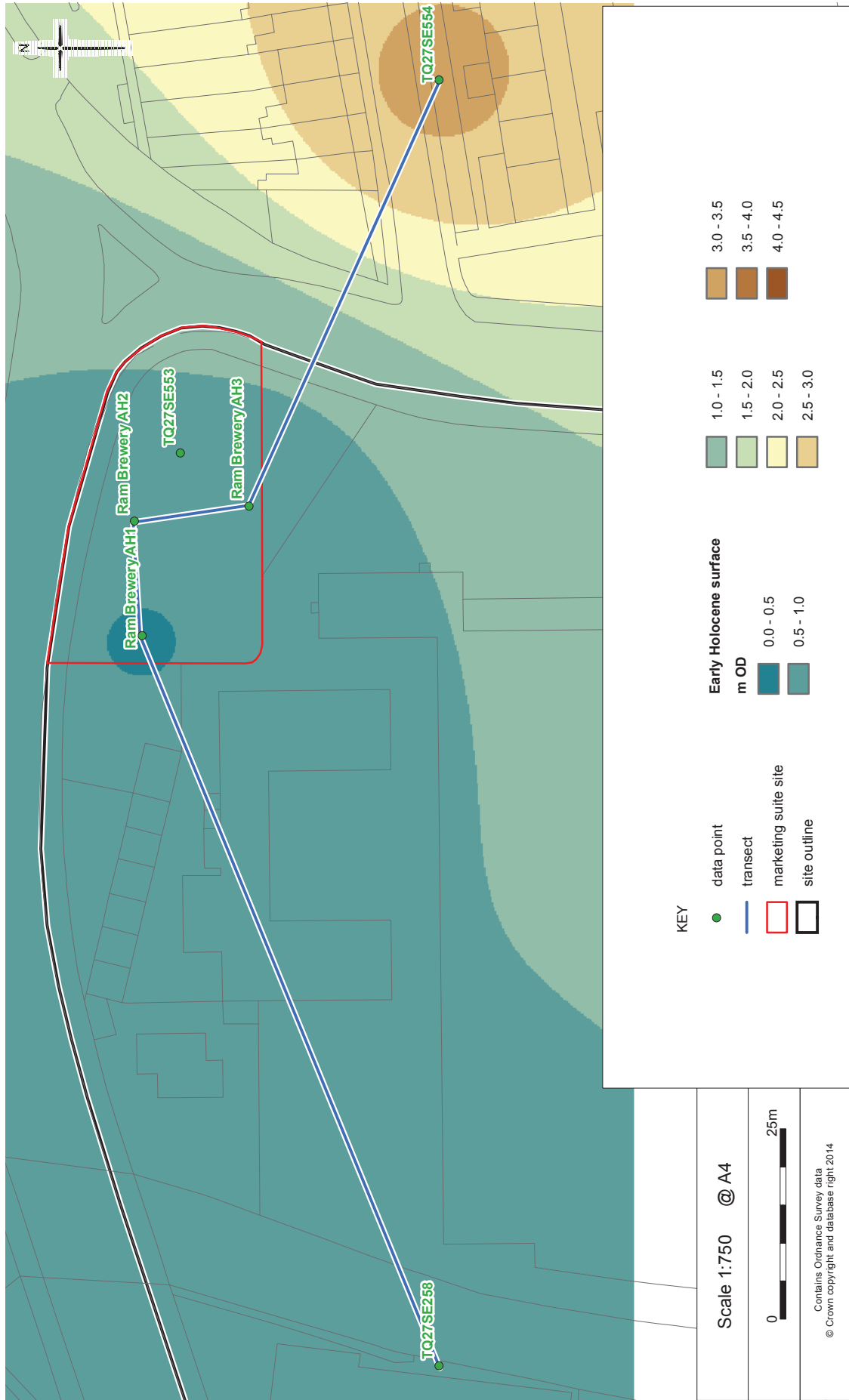


Fig 4 Early Holocene Surface