

Sainsbury's
45 Garratt Lane
Wandsworth
London



Archaeological
Watching Brief Report



August 2011

Client: Waterman Energy,
Environment and Design Ltd

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NGR: TQ 25750 74350



Sainsbury's Land Securities Joint Venture
45 Garratt Lane,
Wandsworth,
London

Centred on National Grid Reference TQ 25750 74350

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Waterman Energy, Environment and Design Ltd

Oxford Archaeology South

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Summary

In July 2011 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) undertook a geoarchaeological watching brief on 6 geotechnical test pits and 15 boreholes as part of the Sainsbury's store and hotel redevelopment in Wandsworth, Greater London. The work was undertaken on behalf of Waterman Energy, Environment and Design Ltd who were acting on behalf of the Sainsbury's Land Securities Joint Venture. The work aimed to identify and record areas of archaeological potential and to map the site's buried sedimentary sequence. The site was located at the edge of the gravel terrace next to the River Wandle.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of truncated Pleistocene gravels, house footings and 19th century warehouse foundations, overlying the London Clay. This was sealed by the modern car park foundations at the superstore. Recent remains, dating from the 18th and 19th centuries, were present in the upper part of the sequence in the north of the site. These appear to relate to use of the area immediately pre-dating and during its early urban development. Garden/agricultural soils survive between the remains of brick footings containing pottery and other domestic artefacts.

The modelling of the gravel surface and thickness of made-ground using the geotechnical data from the site appears to indicate that the northern end of the site may have suffered less truncation than the south. Large concrete foundation slabs and modern compacted rubble deposits were found to be located in the south, potentially associated with the 19th century warehouses known from historical mapping in the area. These foundations appear to have significantly disturbed and truncated the Pleistocene gravels.

No archaeological features were identified on the site that pre-date the 18th century. All the finds date from between early 18th to 19th century associated with the former terrace housing that is known to have occupied the site. No earlier finds or features of interest were identified during the fieldwork. The archaeological potential of the site is therefore considered to be low due to the levels of disturbance and truncation.

**Sainsbury's Superstore,
Wandsworth, London**

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project details

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS), has been commissioned by Waterman Energy, Environment and Design (Waterman) acting on behalf of the Sainsbury's Land Securities Joint Venture, to undertake an archaeological watching brief on ground investigations at the site of a proposed store and hotel development in Wandsworth, London. A program of archaeological works was agreed with The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) which comprised a geoarchaeological watching brief on geotechnical works across the area of the proposed Scheme. The work was undertaken in accordance with an archaeological condition to planning application number 115019.
- 1.1.2 The site lies to the south of the historical core of Wandsworth at the edge of the Wandle floodplain which is a rich resource of palaeoenvironmental evidence. Historical remains of riverside industries and buildings may also survive within the footprint of the development. The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA) and just to the south of the Town Conservation Area.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological monitoring of geotechnical investigations has provided information about the level of archaeological preservation and modern truncation present across the site. The deposit sequence from seven cable percussion boreholes, six test pits and eight window samples was recorded onsite by an OAS geoarchaeologist.
- 1.1.4 This document outlines the results of the watching brief.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located approximately 1km to the south of Wandsworth town centre and is centred on NGR TQ 25750 74350 (Figure 1). It covers approximately 2.2 hectares. It is bounded to the north by a municipal park, to the west by Garratt Lane, and to the south and east by areas of residential development.
- 1.2.2 The western portion of the site is occupied by the existing Sainsbury's superstore, to the south of which is an electricity sub-station and the store loading area. The remainder of the site comprises car parking areas.
- 1.2.3 The site lies at around 7m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) on relatively flat land on the southern bank of the River Thames which declines gently to the north.
- 1.2.4 The current phase of work is on the eastern side of the River Wandle, a tributary of the Thames, which has a gentle valley profile. The underlying geology comprises gravel deposits of the Kempton Park series, overlying London Clay (British Geological Survey

(BGS) sheet 2 1:50,000 series). Floodplain edge deposits (alluvium) may also be encountered at the very western edge of the site.

1.3 Development proposal

- 1.3.1 The current proposals are for the redevelopment of the existing store. It is intended that this will include an extension of the store to the north-east, a multi storey car park in the south-east of the site and a four storey hotel and retail units at its north-western corner.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological and historical background

- 2.1.1 The archaeological background to the site is outlined in the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Assessment (Waterman 2009).

2.2 Archaeological potential

- 2.2.1 The heritage assessment defines the archaeological potential of the site as low to medium, largely due to the level of truncation likely to be present on the site. The site lies at the edge of the floodplain of the River Wandle and to the south of the historic core of Wandsworth within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA). Previous investigations within the wider study area, including geoarchaeological investigations of the floodplain (MoLAS 2004), have recorded an extensive alluvial riverine deposit sequence, providing palaeoenvironmental data about prehistoric climatic and environmental change.
- 2.2.2 Roman pottery, worked flint and medieval building remains were also identified to the east of the site on St Ann's Hill (Greenwood and Maloney 1993, 109). Archaeological evaluations at the Wandsworth Workshops, carried out by AOC Archaeology (2000) and Compass Archaeology (2005), found evidence of possible timber revetting and land reclamation along the banks of the River Wandle, as well as evidence of industrial tanning.
- 2.2.3 No great thickness or area of alluvium was indicated across the site. Any archaeological deposits may have been expected to be dug into terrace gravels or alluvial environments and related to riverside activities and industries.

3 AIMS

- 3.1.1 The aim of the watching brief was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and assess the level of truncation within the proposed development area. The work also provided an opportunity to record and interpret the terrace edge sequences of the river Wandle and assess their geoarchaeological, geomorphological and palaeoenvironmental potential.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1.1 The locations of the geotechnical investigations are shown in Figure 2. The excavation of the test pits and boreholes was monitored by a qualified geoarchaeologist according to established guidelines laid down by English Heritage (2004).
- 4.1.2 The test pits were excavated by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothed bucket. All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was in accordance with the established OAS Field Manual (OAU 1992). Digital and monochrome negative photographs were taken of all excavations and appropriate features.
- 4.1.3 The deposits recovered from the cable percussion and window samples were recorded on site where possible or their geotechnical data were obtained post-fieldwork.
- 4.1.4 The sediments were described in the field according to Jones *et al.* (1999), to include information about depth, texture, composition, colour, clast orientation, structure (bedding, ped characteristics etc) and contacts between deposits. Note were also made of any visible ecofactual, or artefactual inclusions eg pottery, daub or charcoal fragments.
- 4.1.5 A simple stratigraphic deposit model was developed for the site based on the geotechnical borehole and test pit data. The results were processed using geological modelling software (©Rockworks14) in order to correlate the stratigraphy between sample locations and allow surface and thickness plots to be generated.
- 4.1.6 This model has been used as a basis upon which to understand and interpret the deposit sequence across the site and identify areas of modern truncation.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Presentation of the results

- 5.1.1 The results presented in the main text of this report provide a detailed overview of the results of the fieldwork monitoring. A comprehensive listing of the individual test pit sequences and related lithological data can be found in Appendix A. The borehole data is reproduced in Appendix B.
- 5.1.2 All recovered finds are recorded in the specialist reports in Appendix C, with a summary also provided in the test pit descriptions (see Appendix A). The test pit descriptions also contain the depths of the deposits and, where appropriate, the relevant dating.

5.2 General ground conditions

- 5.2.1 The test pits and boreholes were excavated through thick deposits of tarmac, which make up the modern car park. The site contained large areas of underlying concrete and brick house foundations and hard-standing that prevented many of the window samples from reaching their full depth. Not all samples were able to reach Pleistocene gravels or London Clay.

5.3 Test pit results

- 5.3.1 The watching brief identified a sequence of disturbed and truncated Pleistocene gravels, 18th-19th century building foundations and modern car park deposits overlying London Clay. Frequent concrete and wall foundations were identified across the site associated with rubble and garden soil deposits. In some areas the building foundations directly overlay London Clay.

Test pits 101, 102 and 103

- 5.3.2 Test pits 101-103 were dug in the north-eastern edge of the site, against the site's boundary wall. The test pits were dug to depths of between 1.0m and 1.70m, through the modern car park foundations and flower beds.
- 5.3.3 Test pit 101 was dug to a depth of 1.50m, onto a concrete wall foundation (105) and a friable greyish brown clayey sand deposit (104). The upper surface of 104 showed signs of stabilisation and root action. This was overlain by a friable dark grey silty sandy deposit (103) with frequent red brick and pebble inclusions. A period of possible stabilisation is represented by the accumulation of an organic silty sand deposit (102), which contained frequent charcoal (10%) at a depth of 0.50m (6.38m OD). This was sealed by the modern foundation deposits (101) and the upper tarmac surface (100) of Sainsbury's car park.
- 5.3.4 Test pit 102 was taken down to a depth of 1.70m, onto a light grey clayey sand (215) and an upper light yellowish brown clayey sand (214). These were overlain by a dark grey sandy silt deposit (213) with brick and pebble inclusions and signs of stabilisation of its upper surface at 6.34m OD. A circular undated pit (210), 0.45m in diameter and 0.45m in depth, was dug into this surface and filled with a thin organic charcoal rich sandy clay deposit (211) at its base and backfilled with a light brown sandy silt deposit (212). The foundation cut (218) of the boundary wall foundation (219) was recorded in the section. This was backfilled with deposit (209). This sequence was sealed by the modern foundation deposits (208) and upper tarmac surface (200) of the car park. Later

repairs to the base of the wall could be seen in cut (216) that was used to expose the lower brick courses and was then backfilled with modern brick rubble deposits (218).

- 5.3.5 Test pit 103 was dug on a raised flower bed located on a south facing section of the boundary wall. The concrete base of the wall (304) was located at a depth of 1m. The flower bed was filled with a mixed modern garden soil (301). The yellow brick foundations (305) of the derelict house to north of site, could be identified at the base of the wall foundations at 6.80m OD.

Test pits 104, 105 and 106

- 5.3.6 Test pits 104 to 106 were located in the south-east of the site and went down to depths of 0.60m to 1.10m. These pits were all excavated through the modern car park deposits..
- 5.3.7 The bases of concrete foundations were encountered at a depth of 0.40m in test pit 104. The foundations were unusually long for a wall, covering 2.10 metres in width and over 0.30m in thickness. They were also of a very different nature in terms of their size and shape compared to the wall foundations located to the north. It is likely the foundations had been reused from a earlier phase of activity at the site. This was sealed by the modern foundations deposits (404) and upper tarmac surface (405) of the car park.
- 5.3.8 Test pit 105 had a similar extensive concrete foundations (503) approximately 2m in width and over 0.50m in thickness. This had two rubble deposits (504 and 502) against its southern edge. This was sealed by the modern foundations of the car park (501 and 500).
- 5.3.9 The concrete foundations were identified at a greater depth of 1.10m (5.89m OD) within test pit 106. This was overlain by a series of compacted brick rubble deposits (604 and 603) and sealed by the modern foundation deposits(602 and 601).

5.4 Borehole results

- 5.4.1 The results of the samples recorded across the site indicate the London Clay was identified at depths between 1.22m in WS107 in the east and 3.65m in BH101 towards the north-west (5.15m and 2.73m OD). Disturbed or truncated Pleistocene gravel was recorded across the site at depths between 1.2m and 2.3m (5.44m and 4.13m OD; Figure 5). These deposits ranged in thickness between 0.20m in WS101 to 1.75m in BH101, with the thinnest deposits being recorded in the south-east of the site and the thickest in the north (Figure 6). The made-ground deposits were also found to be thickest in the south-east of the site (Figure 7).
- 5.4.2 The thickness and elevation plots indicate that modern truncation has occurred within the south-eastern area of the site. The northern area of the site contained fewer modern concrete foundations. This supported the data from the test pits that identified the remains of 18th century garden soil and associated features only in the north of the site.

5.5 Finds

- 5.5.1 A modest assemblage of relatively modern pottery and brick was recovered from some of the test pits. A pre-development soil (102) in TP101 produced two vessels in Staffordshire-type transfer-printed whitewares (TPW) including the base of a Keiller's Dundee Marmalade jar with part of an early type inscription which appears on jars

mentioning their 1862 award medal. This was altered in 1873 when they received a second international medal, so the jar here is datable c 1862-73. A mid-19th century dish is also present from this context. A garden soil (301) produced a single sherd of tin-glazed earthenware of broadly 18th-century date.

- 5.5.2 Three small shapeless fragments of reddish-brown brick rubble, dated to the 17th-19th century were recovered from a rubble deposit (103) in TP101. A fourth corner fragment or large chip possibly from floor or 'quarry' tile of late appearance, probably dated to the 18th or 19th century, was also recovered from the same context.
- 5.5.3 No finds dated earlier than the 18th century were recovered during the fieldwork.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Interpretation

- 6.1.1 The archaeological monitoring of the geotechnical investigations has clearly established the site lies on terrace gravel overlying London Clay. No alluvial sequences or floodplain edge deposits were identified across the site that, by their waterlogged nature, would increase the potential for the preservation of organic remains suitable for palaeoenvironmental reconstruction. The work identified significant amounts of modern truncation and the remains of the 18th-19th century buildings and garden soils. No finds or deposits recovered are dated prior to the 18th century.
- 6.1.2 Historical mapping of the site area (Waterman 2009) shows open fields with tracks and lanes in the south of the site, with some structures in the west along Garratt Lane. The possible soil horizons overlying the gravels in parts of the site may reflect this period of rural activity. The remains of building foundations within the majority of the boreholes suggests that much of this earlier phase was built over after the 18th century.
- 6.1.3 The Tithe map of 1838 records additional buildings constructed to the west of the site along Garratt Lane. These were tenement houses and gardens. The burial ground of St Anne's Church is recorded to the north and outside of the site. The 1838 District map shows the expansion of 19th century development. The sequence of buried deposits in the north-east of the site, within test pits 101 and 102, may relate to this period. The garden soil (102) and pit feature (210), identified in test pit 102, is likely to reflect activity at the rear of one of these properties.
- 6.1.4 Additional housing and industrial buildings are shown on the 1874 first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map to the west and south west of the site.. The large concrete foundations of these structures and associated remains were present in boreholes WS101, WS104, WS107, WS108 and Test pits 104-106.
- 6.1.5 The test pits did not extend deeply enough to reach Pleistocene Gravels or London Clay. Only the boreholes were able to provide information on the lower sequence.

7 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A. TEST PIT DATA

Test Pit 101						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
<p>Test Pit 101 revealed a sequence of 18th - 19th century garden soils and make up deposits underlying the modern car park foundations. No archaeological features were identified.</p>					Depth (m)	1.4
					Width (m)	1.1
					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Layer	1	0-0.10	Tarmac (car park)	no	modern
101	Layer	1	0.10-0.50	Compacted hardcore	no	modern
102	Layer	1	0.50-0.64	Buried soil (10% charcoal)	yes	1862-73
103	Layer	1	0.64-1.10	Rubbly sand	yes	17th-19th Century
104	Layer	1	1.10-1.40	Clayey sand	no	18th century
105	Structure	1	1.10-1.40	Concrete foundations	no	
106	Structure	1		Site boundary Wall	no	

Test Pit 102						
General description					Orientation	SW-NE
<p>Test Pit 102 comprised 18th century garden soils and a possible pit feature underlying the modern car park foundations and repair features. No archaeological deposits present.</p>					Depth (m)	1.5
					Width (m)	1
					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
200	Layer	1	0-0.10	Tarmac (car park)	no	modern
201	Layer	1			no	modern
202	Layer	1			no	modern
203	Layer	1			no	modern
204	Layer	1			no	modern
205	Layer	1			no	modern
206	Structure	1		Adjoining wall	no	modern

207	Structure	1		Site boundary wall	no	modern
208	Layer	1	0.10-0.40	Modern car park foundations	no	modern
209	Layer	1		Rubble backfill	no	modern
210	Cut	1	0.30-0.80	Pit	no	18th-19th century?
211	Layer	1	0.70-0.80	Basal fill of pit	no	18th-19th century?
212	Layer	1	0.40-0.70	Backfill deposit	no	19th century
213	Layer	1		Rubble deposit	no	
214	Layer	1			no	
215	Layer	1			no	
216	Cut	1		Cut of feature	no	modern
217	Cut	1		Foundation cut	no	modern
218	Layer	1		Fill of cut 216	no	modern

Test Pit 103

General description	Orientation	SW-NE
<p>Test Pit 103 contained flowerbeds down on to a thick garden soil deposit of sandy clays and gravel, overlying a concreted wall foundation. No archaeological deposits present.</p>	Depth (m)	1
	Width (m)	1
	Length (m)	1

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
300	Layer	1	0-0.10	flowerbeds	no	modern
301	Layer	1	0.10-1.00	Garden soil	yes	18th Century
302	Structure	1		Site Boundary Wall	no	modern
303	Layer	1		silty sand	no	modern
304	Structure	1	0.40-0.80	Concrete foundations	no	modern
305	Structure	1		House foundations	no	

Test Pit 104

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
<p>Test Pit 104 contained a sequence of modern make up deposits and concrete foundations underlying the modern car park foundations.</p>	Depth (m)	0.7
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	2

Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
401	Structure	2	0.40-0.70	Concrete foundations	no	modern
402	Structure	2		Site Boundary wall	no	modern
403	Layer	2	0.40-0.70	Make-up deposits	no	modern
404	Layer	2	0.14-0.40	Car park foundations	no	modern
405	Layer	2	0-0.14	Tarmac (car park)	no	modern

Test Pit 105		
General description	Orientation	SW-NE
<p>Test Pit 102 contained a sequence of modern make up deposits overlying concrete foundations.</p>	Depth (m)	0.9
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	2

Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
500	Layer	2	0-0.0.14	Tarmac (carpark)	no	modern
501	Layer	2	0.0.14-0.40	Car park foundations	no	modern
502	Layer	2	0.40-0.90	Modern make-up	no	modern
503	Structure	2	0.40-0.90	Concrete foundations	no	modern
504	Layer	2	0.80-0.90	modern make up	no	modern
505	Structure		3.40-5.00	Site boundary wall	no	modern

Test Pit 106		
General description	Orientation	SE-NW
<p>Test Pit 106 contained a sequence of modern make-up deposits over concrete foundations. No archaeological deposits present.</p>	Depth (m)	1.4
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	2

Contexts						
context	type	Width	Depth	comment	finds	date

no		(m)	(m)			
601	Layer	2	0.10- 0.35	Tarmac (car park)	no	modern
602	Layer	2	0.10- 0.35	Car park foundations	no	modern
603	Layer	2	0.35- 0.75	Modern make-up	no	modern
604	Layer	2	0.75- 1.35	Modern make-up	no	modern
605	Structure	2	1.06- 1.35	Concrete foundations	no	modern
606	Structure			Site Boundary wall	no	modern

APPENDIX B. BOREHOLE DATA

Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Made Ground	Sandy gravel	London Clay	Base
BH101	525,682.15	174,461.02	6.43	6.43	4.13	2.78	1.88
BH102	525,769.33	174,480.76	6.88	6.88	5.18	3.94	1.64
BH103	525,786.18	174,423.66	6.54	6.39	5.34	4.84	1.54
BH104	525,720.02	174,420.02	6.39	6.39	4.59	3.78	1.68
BH105	525,816.46	174,393.23	6.68	6.68	4.98	3.85	2.15
BH106	525,846.18	174,341.23	7.15	7.15		4.92	1.82
BH107	525,775.55	174,308.36	6.82	6.82	5.37	4.13	1.43
WS101	525,795.75	174,342.95	6.64	6.64	5.44		
WS102	525,722.98	174,460.22	6.67	6.67	4.97	3.95	3.65
WS103	525,730.71	174,445.27	6.35				
WS104	525,773.25	174,316.74	6.65	6.65	5.1	4.78	4.66
WS105	525,768.93	174,444.52	6.66	6.66	5.11	3.77	3.37
WS106	525,756.74	174,422.18	6.3				
WS107	525,795.43	174,384.05	6.37	6.37	4.97	5.15	3.65
WS108	525,824.34	174,379.32	6.65				

APPENDIX C. ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

by John Cotter (*Oxford Archaeology South*)

Introduction and methodology

A total of three sherds of pottery weighing 292g. was recovered from two contexts. The pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight data were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg decoration etc.).

Date and nature of the assemblage

The assemblage is relatively modern. Context (102) produced two vessels in Staffordshire-type transfer-printed whitewares (TPW) including the base of Keiller's Dundee Marmalade jar with part of an early-type inscription which appears on jars mentioning their 1862 award medal. This was altered in 1873 when they received a second international medal, so the jar here is datable c 1862-73. A mid-19th century dish is also present. Context (301) produced a single sherd of tin-glazed earthenware of broadly 18th-century date. No further work is recommended.

Context	Spot-date	Sherds	Weight	Comments
102	c1862-1873	2	289	Transfer-printed whitewares (TPW) incl base of Keiller's Marmalade jar with early-type inscription assoc with 1862 medal award (& pre-1873 award). Glaze v crackled & stained. Profile ?Copeland-style TPW dish with purplish-blue floral dec Mid 19C
301	18C	1	3	body sherd blue-tinted 18C tin glazed earthenware
TOTAL		3	292	

The ceramic building material (CBM)

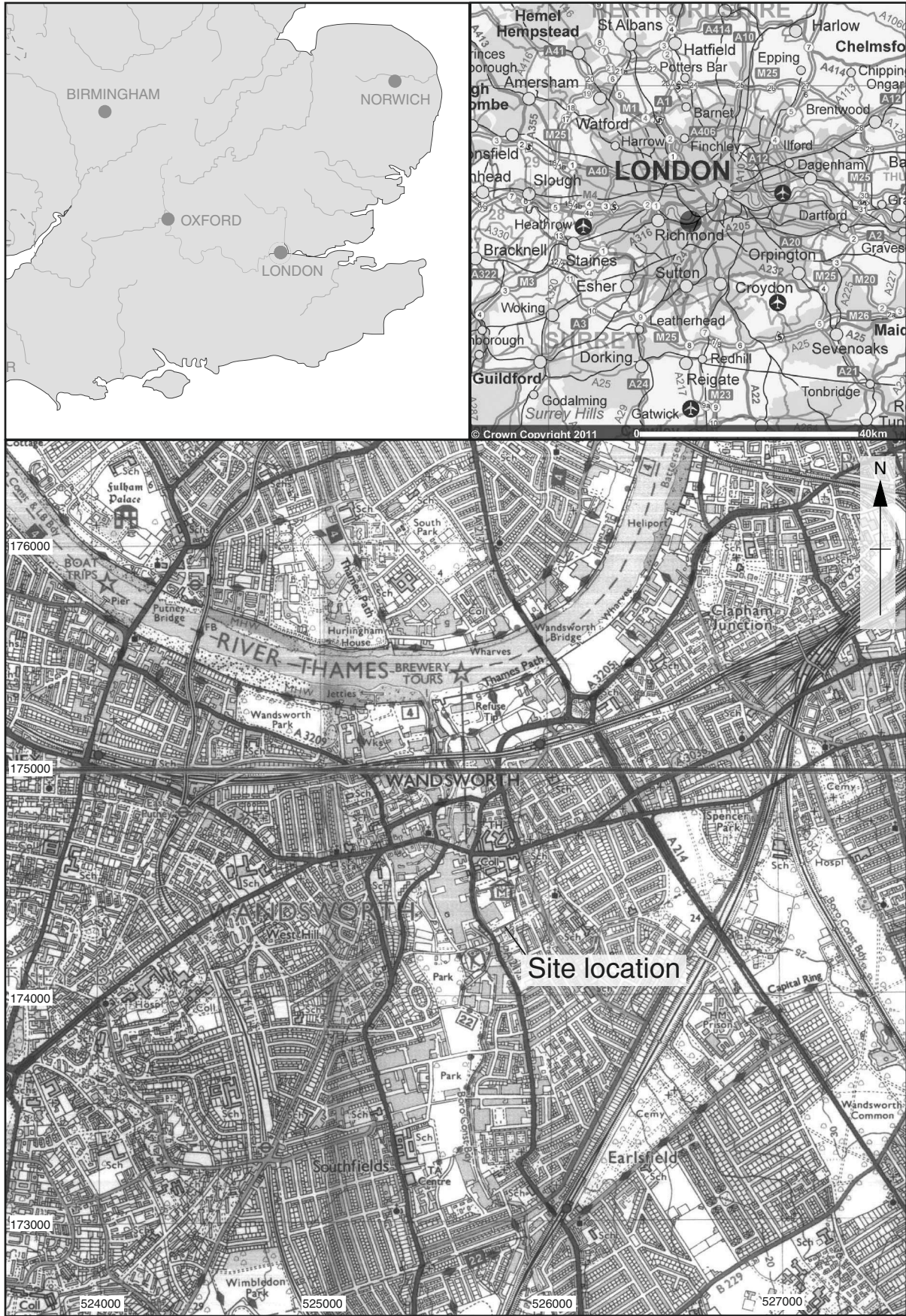
The CBM assemblage comprises four pieces weighing 39g from context (103). These are have not been separately catalogued but are described here. The assemblage comprises three small shapeless scraps of reddish-brown brick rubble which are only broadly datable to the 17th-19th century. The fourth piece is in a dense bright orange sandy fabric and appears to be a corner fragment or large chip possibly from floor or 'quarry' tile of late appearance - probably 18th or 19th century. No further work is recommended.

Glass

A single piece of glass weighing 3g. was recovered from context (103). This appears to be a piece of burnt/melted post-medieval green bottle glass and is not closely datable. No further work is recommended.

APPENDIX D. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site code:	GAL11
Grid reference:	TQ 25750 74350
Type:	Archaeological Watching Brief
Date and duration:	2011
Area of site:	Ha
Summary of results:	<p>A archaeological watching brief was undertaken on 6 test pits and 15 geotechnical boreholes. Recent archaeological remains, dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were present in the upper part of the sequence in the north of the site. These appear to relate to use of the area immediately pre-dating and during its early urban development. Garden/agricultural soils survive, with one cut feature and the truncated remains of brick footings. Pottery and other domestic artefacts survive within these features. No features or remains were found to pre-date these deposits.</p>
Location of archive:	<p>The archive is currently held at OAS, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Museum of London in due course, under the accession number: GAL11.</p>



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Figure 1: Site location

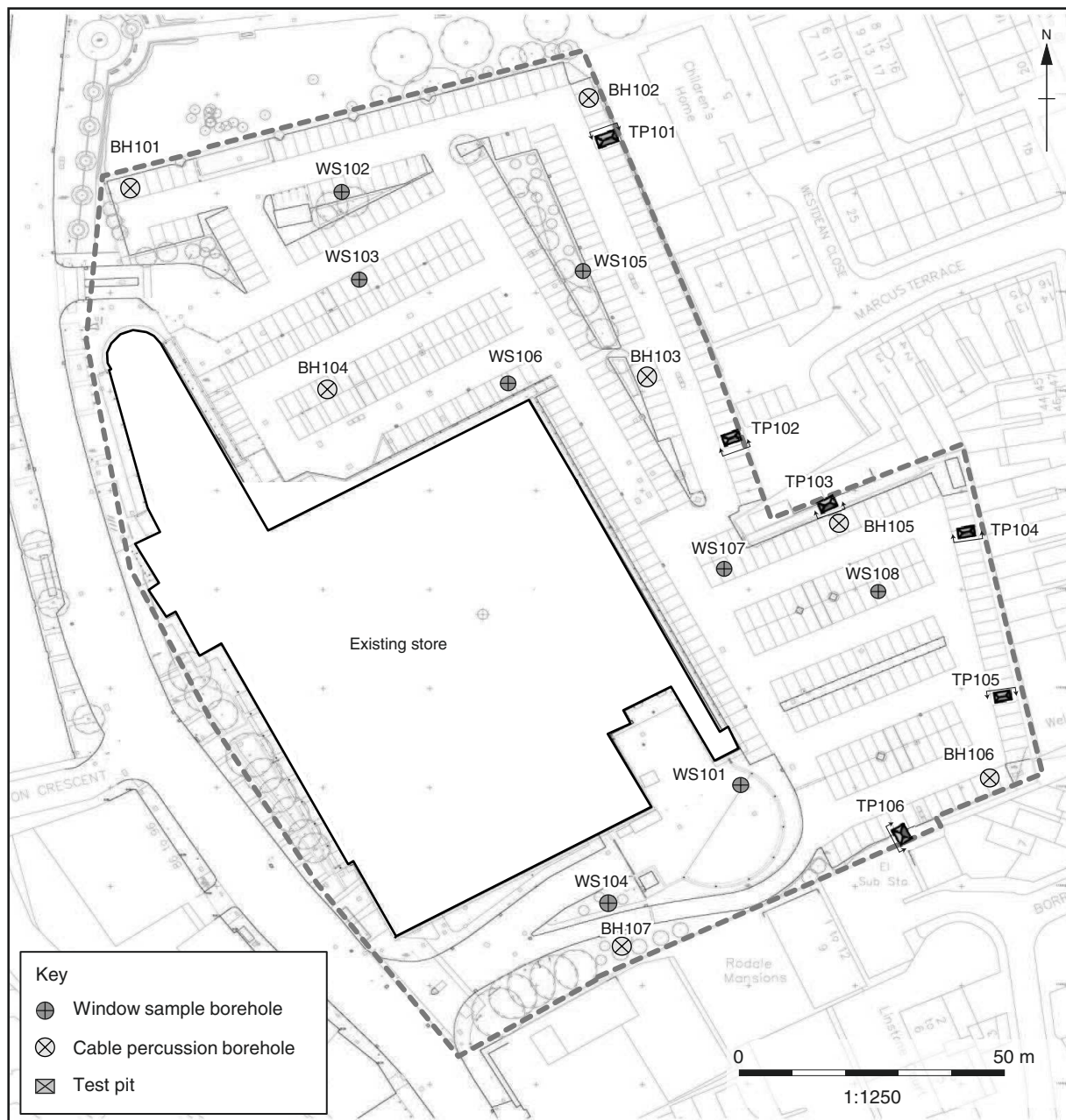


Figure 2: Location of geotechnical investigations

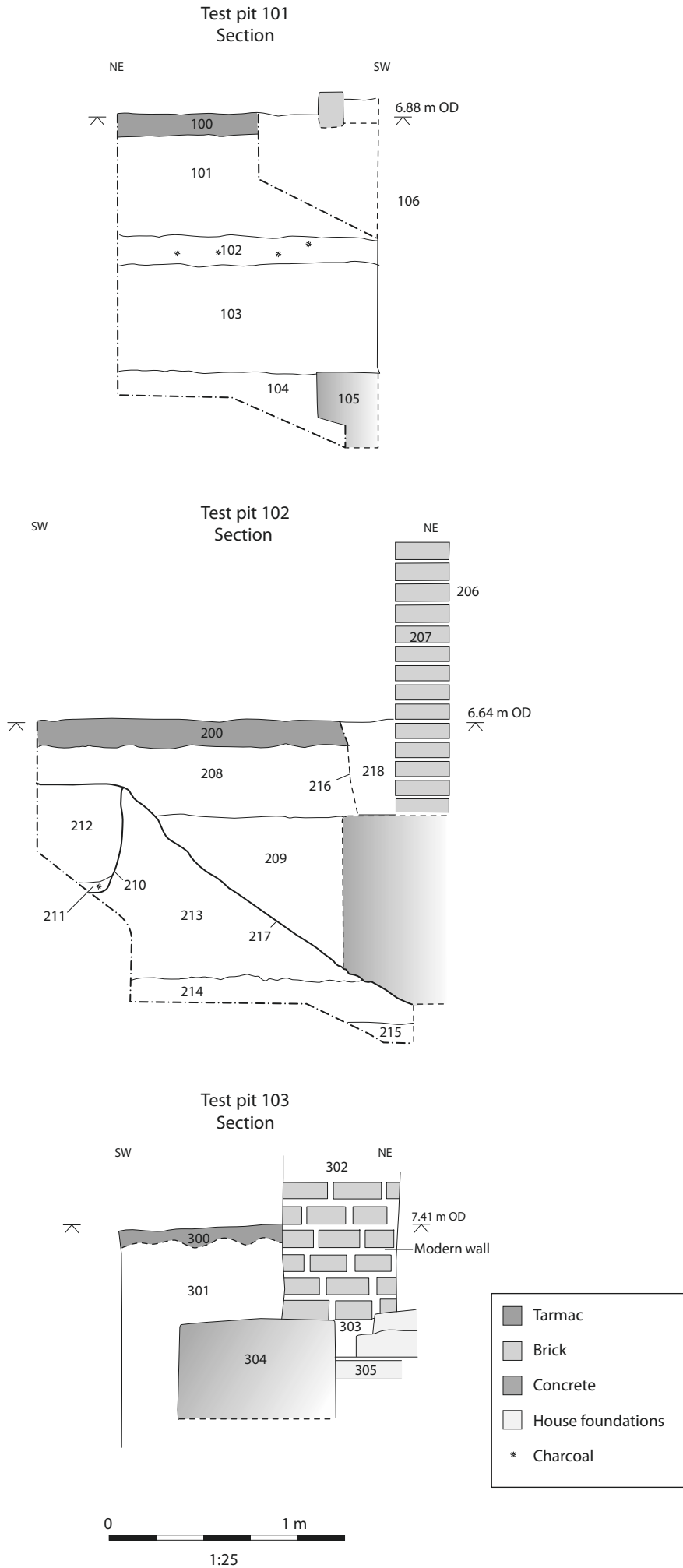


Figure 3: Sections of Test pits 101-103

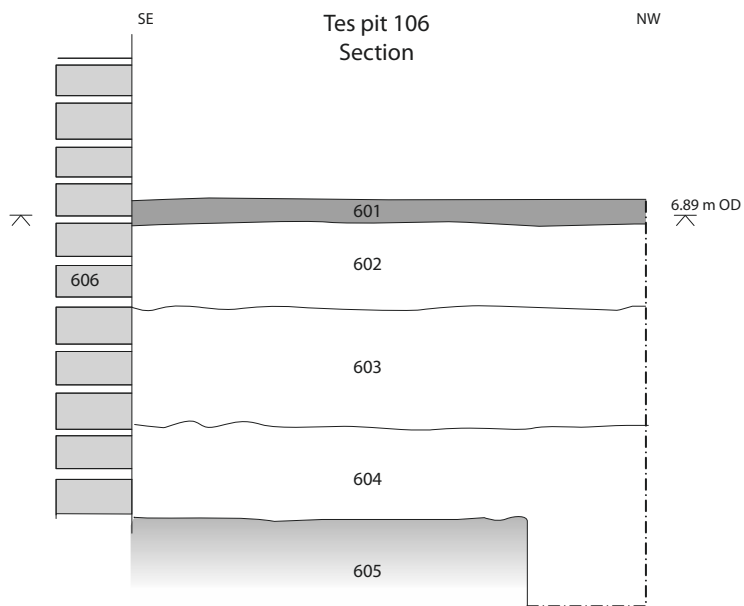
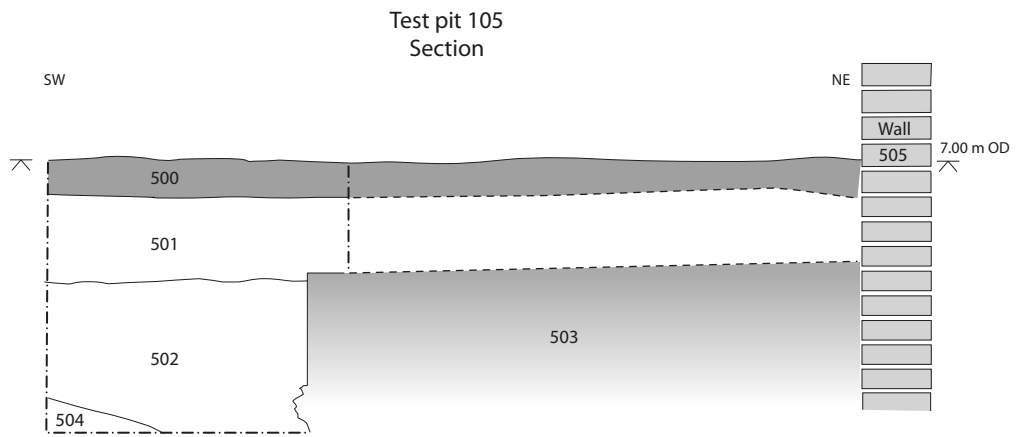
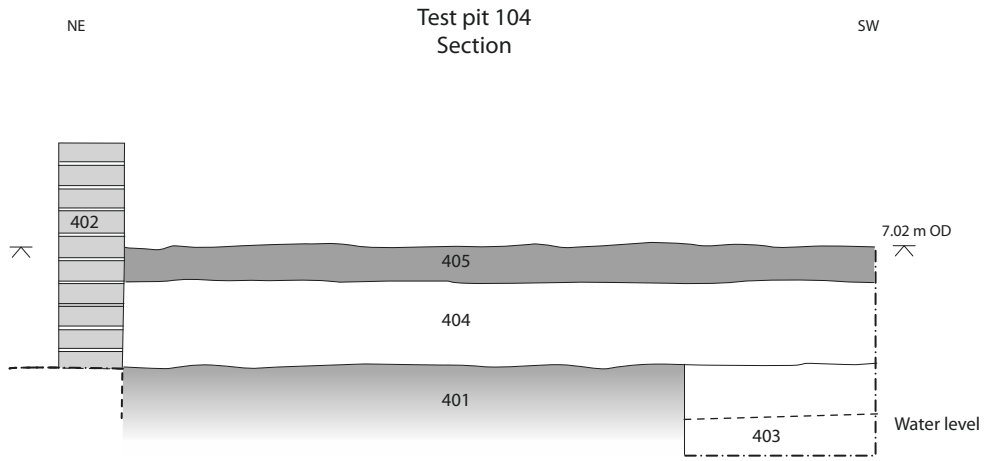


Figure 4: Sections of Test pits 104-106

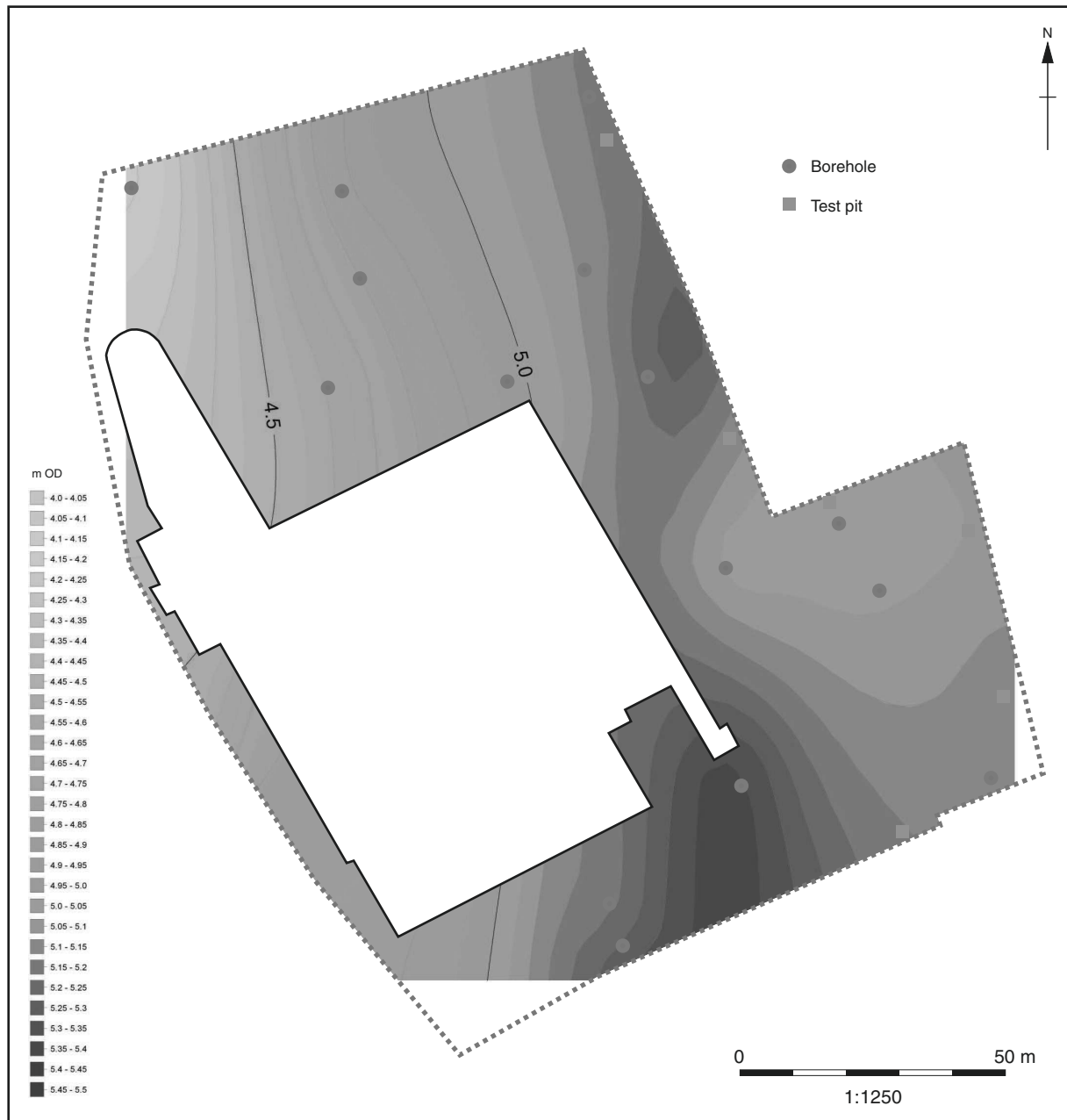


Figure 5: Modelled plot of gravel elevations

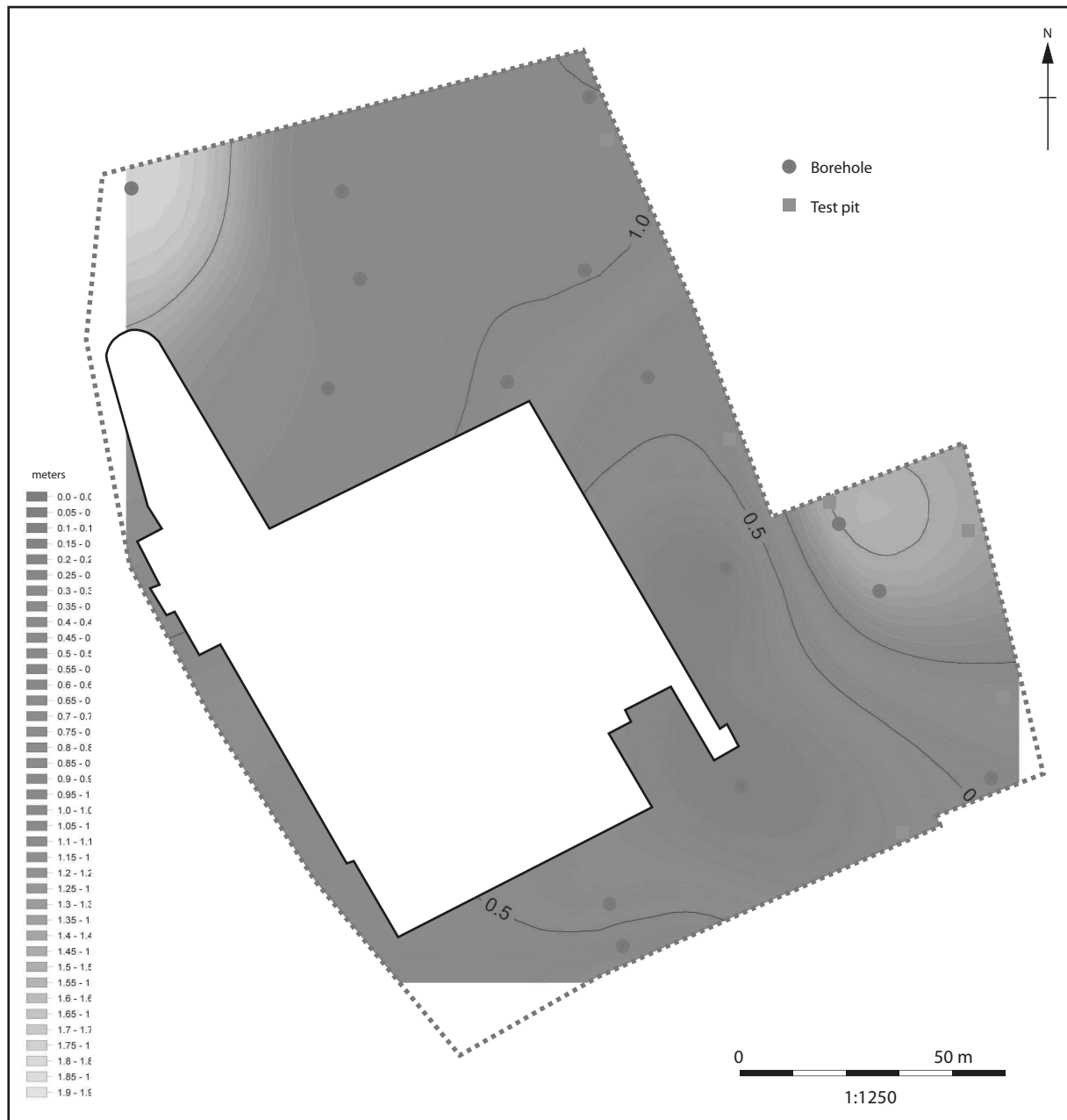


Figure 6: Modelled thickness of the gravels

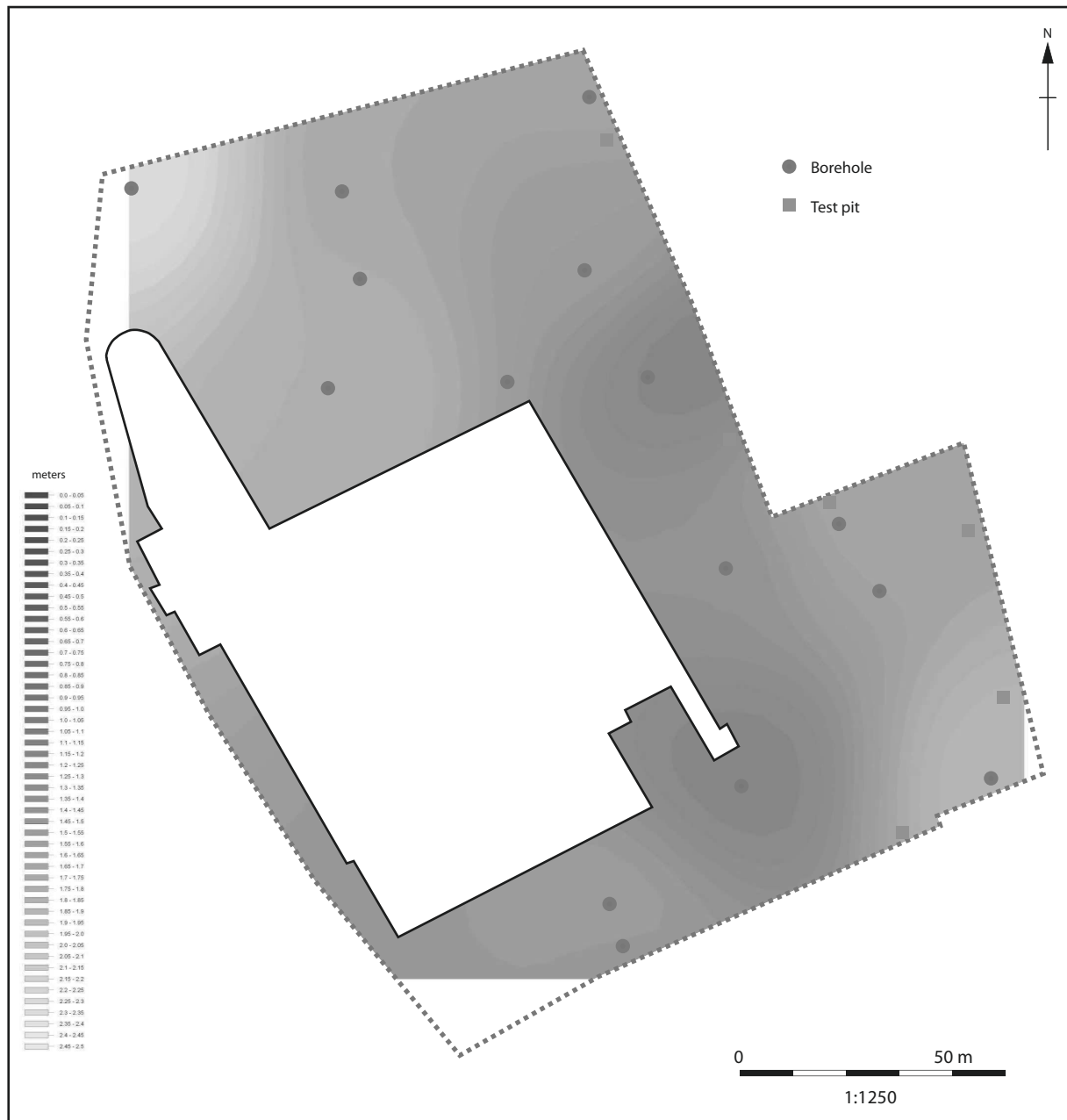


Figure 7: Modelled thickness of the made-ground deposits