

**LAND AT COCKPEN HOUSE, 20-30
BUCKHOLD ROAD, WANDSWORTH,
SW18**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
2008/0960**

PCA REPORT NO: R11071

SITE CODE: COC12

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



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ROAD, WANDSWORTH, SW18

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Site Code: COC12

Central National Grid Reference: TQ25457457

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Wandsworth

Planning Application Number: 2008/0960

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1 Abstract

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Cockpen House, 20-30 Buckhold Road, Wandsworth, SW18 in the London Borough of Wandsworth, in advance of redevelopment. The work was commissioned by Mount Anvil in response to a planning condition attached to full planning permission (application number 2008/0960) for the redevelopment of the site, and was undertaken between the 2nd and 13th February 2012.
- 1.2 A layer of alluvium was observed to the north of the site which contained 11th -12th century pottery sherds. Cut into this layer was a substantial boundary/drainage ditch, the fill of which contained pottery datable to the 13th century. At least two early post medieval ditches were observed across the site; the ditch to the north of the site appears to be 15th-16th century in origin with the heavily truncated ditch to the south dating from the 17th-18th century. Evidence for bleaching processes related to Henry Gardiner's calico-printing works in the late 18th – early 19th centuries was observed to the south of the site in the form of a cut channel containing a timber bleaching tank. This feature was heavily truncated by a number of cut features likely related to the construction of the Cavendish Engineering Works in the early to mid 20th century.
- 1.3 Due to ground remediation work conducted by the Health Protection Agency in a bid to remove all traces of the radioactive substance thorium, a large percentage of the site was excavated to a depth well into the river terrace gravels. As such any archaeological features or deposits that may have existed in this area will have been truncated. As such no further archaeological work would be deemed necessary on this site.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted between the 2nd and 13th February 2012 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Cockpen House, 20-30 Buckhold Road, Wandsworth, SW18 in the London Borough of Wandsworth. The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ25457457.
- 2.2 The evaluation was commissioned by Mount Anvil and was monitored for the Local Planning Authority by Mark Stephenson of English Heritage, Archaeological Advisor for the London Borough of Wandsworth. The field investigation was supervised by Iain Bright and project managed by Tim Bradley for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. All work was undertaken following the appropriate English Heritage (GLAAS) guidelines (2009).
- 2.3 The evaluation was undertaken in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the full planning permission for the development (application number 2008/0960).
- 2.4 The site had previously been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Featherby 2007) which set out the detailed archaeological background to the site. It was concluded that the site held a high potential for the recovery of topographic and environmental data of prehistoric to post-medieval date, but low potential to contain structural or artefactual evidence dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The potential for prehistoric and Roman remains was assessed as being moderate since the site lies in an area attractive for prehistoric settlement and to the immediate south of a conjectured Roman road.
- 2.5 The site is bounded by Buckhold Road to the south and south-east; by Hardwick's Way to the north-east; by residential properties fronting Hardwick's Way to the north-west and commercial properties and workshops to the south-west. It consists of the old Cavendish Works building, known today as Cockpen House, which operates as a warehouse for the Ram Brewery and a set of offices fronting Buckhold Road, which although associated with the Ram Brewery are no longer in constant use.
- 2.6 The original WSI (Hawkins 2011) proposed that a total of six trial trenches were to be excavated across the site. However, the presence of thorium (a radioactive substance used in the production of gas mantles) was detected in the south west corner of the site and as a consequence ground remediation work conducted by the Health Protection Agency led to the truncation of a large portion of the site. Consequently, upon agreement with Mark Stephenson, only three of the six trial trenches were archaeologically excavated and recorded.
- 2.7 The evaluation aimed to address the primary objectives which were set out in the Archaeological Brief (Hawkins 2011), as follows:
- To determine the palaeotopography and palaeo-environmental potential of the site.
 - To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.
 - To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity.
 - To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
 - To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.

- To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

2.8 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at LAARC under the site code **COC12**.

3 Planning Background

3.1 National Policy: Planning Policy Statement (PPS5)

3.1.1 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5), which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Local Policy: Archaeology in Wandsworth and the Unitary Development Plan (UDP)

3.2.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Wandsworth, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Borough's 'Unitary Development Plan' 2003 and the draft archaeology policy, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.2.2 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council's Archaeological Policy:

Archaeology

Objective: To ensure the preservation or recording of important archaeological remains.

78. *Archaeological remains are part of the Borough's heritage and should not be destroyed without record. Modern methods of site clearance tend to destroy remains, though redevelopment may provide an opportunity to carry out archaeological investigation. English Heritage has identified areas of greatest likely archaeological importance in the Borough called Archaeological Priority Areas (see Proposals Map). These include the Thames and the Wandle Valley. Many archaeological finds have been found outside these areas and important remains may be found elsewhere in the Borough. The Council will consult, and be guided by English Heritage (Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service) on the archaeological implications of development proposals. When there is good reason to believe that there are remains of archaeological importance on a site, the Council will consider directing applicants to supply further details of proposed development, including the results of archaeological desk-based assessment and archaeological field evaluation, before the application is determined. In appropriate cases developers should adopt measures which allow the remains to be permanently preserved in situ. In other cases, the Council will require provision for the excavation and recording of the remains prior to development commencing, and the analysis, interpretation and appropriate publication of results. Archaeological investigations should be carried out in accordance with the Code of Practice of the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group.*

Policy TBE14

Where development involving ground disturbance is proposed in Archaeological Priority Areas, the Council will require developers to make provision for archaeological investigation. Normally the submission of an archaeological evaluation report will be requested prior to determination. Archaeological investigation may also be required elsewhere in sites of archaeological potential.

Policy TBE15

In appropriate cases, the Council may also require preservation in situ, or excavation. The recording and publication of results will normally be required.

3.2.3 The site is within an Archaeological Priority Zone as set out in the Wandsworth Unitary Development Plan.

4 Geology and Topography

4.1 The following information has been drawn from the Archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken five years prior to this report (Featherby 2007).

4.2 Geology

4.2.1 The British Geological Survey (1981) map (Sheet 270) shows the majority of the Site as overlying Recent and Pleistocene Alluvium (mainly clays and peat) which marks the former course and floodplain of the River Wandle. These alluvial deposits overlie Kempton Park Gravel; the latter of which is a Thames River Terrace deposit dating to c 100,000 years Before Present (BP) and forms low terraces on either side of the Wandle floodplain.

4.2.2 The Kempton Park Gravels overlie solid geology of London Clay above Chalk. The British Geological Survey map depicts the western tip of the Site as overlying the Kempton Park Gravel, on the western side of the Wandle Valley.

4.3 Topography

4.3.1 The River Thames flows broadly west to east c 800m to the north of the Site. The River Wandle, a Thames tributary, runs from south to north via an underground culvert c 150m to the east of the Site. To the north of Wandsworth High Street the Wandle is open, though partially canalised. A secondary channel known as the Bell Lane Creek diverges from the Wandle close to the Thames at a location c 350m to the north of the Site.

4.3.2 The Site slopes very slightly down from the south-west to the north-east. Pavements levels are recorded at 4.9m Ordnance Datum (OD) on the corner of Wandsworth High Street and Buckhold Road (to the immediate north-west of the Site); at 5.6m OD on the corner of Wandsworth High Street and Garratt Lane (to the immediate north-east); at 5.4m OD on the corner of Buckhold Road and Neville Gill Close (to the immediate south-west of the Site); and at 6.3m OD on Garratt Lane (to the immediate south-east of the proposed development).

5 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 The following section of this report comprises of a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site as detailed in the archaeological desk-based assessment (Featherby 2007).

5.2 Prehistoric (c 500,000 BC – AD 43)

5.2.1 The River Wandle is one of the oldest rivers in the Thames system, and the mouth area would have been attractive to prehistoric hunters, foragers and settlers when climatic conditions allowed. Chance finds of Palaeolithic worked flints have been found over a number of years around the mouth of the Wandle and along the Thames foreshore c 800m to the north, whilst more than 50 Lower Palaeolithic hand axes and over 3,000 flint flakes have been recovered from the Thames terrace gravels in the St Annes Hill area c 800m to the west and south-west of the Site. In addition, two Palaeolithic flint flakes were found c 150m to the north-west.

5.2.2 Throughout the Mesolithic period the River Wandle would have been multi-stranded with a number of channels crossing the floodplain, evidence of which has been recorded c 175m to the south/south-east of the Site where geoarchaeological investigations revealed a former channel of Mesolithic date. Associated peat deposits have revealed numerous finds of Mesolithic flint, in particular at Point Pleasant Shell Terminal c 700m to the northwest of the site.

5.2.3 Chance finds of Neolithic date from the study area indicate relatively extensive use of the area during this period. Finds include flint scrapers and flakes found c 300m to the west; a late Neolithic to Bronze Age sword and dagger found c 250m to the east and flint scrapers and flakes found c 350m to the north-east. Additional finds comprise a Bronze Age spear, c 150m to the west, and a Bronze Age palstave found c 450m to the north.

5.2.4 To date no finds of Iron Age date have been recovered within the Site but a blade dating to the Iron Age was found c 100m to the north-west. Although outside the study area, a chance find of an Iron Age hoard was made in 1923 c 600m to the north/north-east. It comprised eight socketed axes, eight lumps of copper and a chisel all of which date to c 500 BC.

5.3 Roman (AD 43– AD 410)

5.3.1 During this period the current Site fell within the hinterland of Londinium (London), the nearest known Roman settlement being that at Putney c 2km to the north-west (Perring and Brigham 2000, 170). Settlement and other activity in the general area would have been influenced by administrative and infrastructure factors associated with the establishment of Londinium as the provincial capital by the 2nd century AD.

5.3.2 Although no evidence of Roman settlement has been found at Wandsworth, it has been suggested that Wandsworth High Street follows the line of an east to west aligned Roman road (see Fig 2), c 100m to the north of the Site, that branched off the road later known as Stane Street, located c 3km to the east in the area of Clapham. At present evidence of Roman activity in Wandsworth is limited to a small number of isolated finds and to colluvial deposits which may relate to Roman cultivation of the valley sides. The former include the

chance find of a Roman bronze knife found c 100m north-east of the Site; a bronze spoon found c 100m to the west; a Roman coin and potter found c 200m to the north-east and a Roman grey ware pottery 'bottle' found c 400m to the north-east. A small amount of Roman material retrieved from within a layer of subsoil or hill wash during an archaeological evaluation undertaken c 400m to the east may be the result of human activity on the valley sides to the east of the Wandle during this period.

5.4 Saxon (AD 410 – AD 1066)

5.4.1 Wandsworth (Wendleswurthe - 'Wendel's farm') is first mentioned in AD 693 when it is referred to as a single estate, granted to the nuns of Barking Abbey, and covering much of the area of modern Battersea and Wandsworth. The name is subsequently referred to in documents dating to the 9th century, when the name is rendered variously 'Wendlesurd', 'Wandalesorde' and 'Wandesorde'. Although a Norman document, the Domesday survey of 1086 records Saxon land-holdings and property prior to the Conquest in 1066, and can thus be employed as a source to broadly understand land-use in this period. It is believed there lies the possibility of settlement c 100m to the north-east of the Site, as it is believed that the mid-sixteenth century bridge was built on the Site of an earlier bridge.

5.4.2 Domesday Book records 13 wheat mills along the River Wandle, seven of which fell within Wandsworth. Four Wandsworth mills existed in 1610 and these may well have been the seven Domesday mills, since three of them were each described at the time as consisting of two mills, one of them more specifically as 'two mills under one roof'. The four mills comprised the 'Lower Mill' and the 'Middle (or Brazil) Mill', c 200m to the north-east of the Site, the 'Upper Mill', c 175m to the south-east of the Site, and 'Adkins Mill' to the south, outside the study area.

5.4.3 The geoarchaeological investigations carried out by MoLAS in 2001 c 200m to the south-east of the Site recorded the deposition of alluvial layers throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Although these deposits cannot be dated precisely, they indicate that the earlier river channels within the floodplain had developed into marshy sedge-filled hollows within a dry grassy landscape. This, together with the recovered remains of dung beetles, might indicate that the area was employed for grazing; an interpretation which accounts for the presence of cereal pollen within the alluvial deposits by seeing these as the result of imported fodder. Nevertheless, the presence of cereal pollens, together with documentary references to plough lands and mills along the Wandle in the late 11th century attests to arable agriculture within the general area. To date there is no archaeological evidence of early medieval activity on the Site. A fragment of early medieval pottery was recovered from an archaeological investigation c 450m to the north-west of the Site.

5.5 Medieval (1066 – 1485)

5.5.1 The earliest reference to the name Wandsworth in its present form dates to 1586 by which time the settlement had become established beside a crossing of the River Wandle along the east to west aligned road from South London into Surrey. Until the 19th century the High

Street bridge, c 100m to the north-east of the Site was the only bridge across the River. The bridge is known to have existed before 1539. Savage Farm, the bridge and the church formed the focus of the settlement, placing the Site just outside and to the south/south-west of the main settlement.

- 5.5.2 In 1969, Wandsworth Historical Society carried out rescue excavations c 100m to the east of the Site. Although the full results have not been published and the archive not currently accessible, details provided by Wandsworth Historical Society demonstrate that the medieval River bed was found at very much the same depth as the present one, about six feet (c 1.8m) below present street level. Rushes and freshwater shells were plentiful, and the River gravel was reached at about eight feet. The early Tudor River bank was also recorded, along with a late medieval/Tudor rubbish dump which including pottery, shoes (indicating good organic preservation) and various metal objects.
- 5.5.3 The fast-flow and the reported cleanness of the River Wandle were exploited throughout this period for a number of industries including fishing, bleaching and hat making, all of which are recorded as having been carried out in the Wandsworth area as early as the 13th century. The mills noted in Domesday Book appear to have continued in use throughout this period. The earliest specific reference to the Upper Mill dates to 1521 when it was leased out by the Abbot of Westminster.
- 5.5.4 Although to date no finds or remains have been recorded on the Site, other finds of late-medieval date have been recorded in the study area. These comprise a late medieval or early post-medieval kiln excavated c 400m to the east of the Site; a later medieval dagger and horse harness found by chance c 75m to the north-west; and a ploughsoil of medieval or later date recorded c 400m to the north-west.
- 5.6 Post-Medieval and Modern (1485 – Present)
- 5.6.1 Documentary sources mention a stone bridge across the Wandle c 100m north-east of the Site prior to 1569. In 1602, it was in a poor state of repair and Queen Elizabeth ordered its replacement. An archaeological watching brief, c 100m to the north-east undertaken in 1993 recorded remains of part of a 16th-century bridge abutment as well as evidence of later repairs and replacements.
- 5.6.2 A rescue excavation carried out by the Wandsworth Historical Society in 1970 (DBA 16), 75m to the east of the Site, recorded a well-preserved timber revetment and piling interpreted tentatively as a quay. This feature was sealed by 17th-century material containing pottery and fragments of clay tobacco pipes.
- 5.6.3 The earliest map of the area is Gardiner's map of the manor of Allfarthing, Wandsworth and Battersea, surveyed in 1633 and drawn in 1640. The map shows the Site as open fields, on the south-western edge of the Wandsworth settlement. A field boundary is depicted within the Site.
- 5.6.4 To the south-west of the Site a manor house can be seen. However, as there is no scale to this map it is therefore not possible to be certain if this building impinges upon the Site or not. A tributary of the Wandle can be seen running south-west/northeast c 50m to the south/south-

- east of the Site. Upper Mills, c 175m to the south-east is confusingly recorded as 'Middle Mill'.
- 5.6.5 Despite being drawn at a small scale, Rocque's map of 1746 shows buildings, land use and topographic details, but in this instance appears to have misrepresented the course and form of the Wandle in the vicinity of the Site, and does not show the tributary shown on Gardiner's map. Nevertheless, the Site is still shown as open pasture. Geoarchaeological investigations have revealed 17th- and 18th-century drainage or land reclamation c 250m to 300m to the south of the Site, and archaeological investigations have recovered evidence of post-medieval field boundaries and drainage features c 50 and c 100m to the south-west of the Site. Rocque's map also shows the manor house on the south-west side of the Site
- 5.6.6 The Tithe map for the parish of Wandsworth was produced in 1841 and is accompanied by an apportionment dated to the same year which lists land owners, tenants and land-use. The map shows that the Site is within open fields 331 and 332, possibly used as meadow or for osiers (the twigs of willows used in weaving). A possible lane or drainage ditch marks the east boundary of the Site. The map shows the tenement plots of the Wandsworth settlement to the north/north-east of the Site.
- 5.6.7 The OS 2nd edition 25" map of 1894-6 shows that Buckhold Road, which now forms the southern boundary of the Site, has been constructed. The western tributary stream is still noted but does not affect the Site. The Site is still open and undeveloped and the earlier field boundary crossing the centre of the Site has been removed.
- 5.6.8 The OS 3rd edition 25": 1 mile map of 1915 shows no change within the Site. To the south-west of the Site a factory for the production of incandescent mantle lamps had been constructed.
- 5.6.9 By 1949 an engineering factory, the Cavendish Works, had been constructed within the Site. This comprised a large warehouse/factory building set back from Buckhold Road and the office buildings, which numbered 20 to 30 Buckhold Road. At the back of the warehouse/factory are what appear to be two temporary buildings. One is also noted at the back of the offices. By 1965 a number of small additions have been made; a small set of buildings have been added to the tip of the south-east corner; the corner of a long rectangular building on the western boundary of the Cavenish Site is within the Site presently identified for redevelopment and a rectangular extension was added to the north-west side of the Cavendish Works building.
- 5.6.10 The most recent map now shows the Site as being called Cockpen House but retains the same shape as the Cavendish works building of the 1965 OS map.

6 Archaeological Methodology

- 6.1 The evaluation was conducted according to the written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Hawkins 2011) prior to the commencement of works. The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may require further investigation.
- 6.2 The WSI for this archaeological evaluation stipulated that 6 trenches were to be located within the area of the proposed development, each measuring 20m by 1.80m at base. Prior geotechnical investigations demonstrated that the depth of the alluvium and natural gravels would necessitate the trenches to be stepped to achieve a maximum depth of c2.40m.
- 6.3 The initial proposed trench locations were subject to change due to the detection of a radioactive substance known as thorium in the south-western corner of the trench. Ground remediation was undertaken by the Health Protection Agency who reduced the ground until the levels of radiation present did not exceed standard background levels. Upon completion of their work the archaeological monitor for the London Borough of Wandsworth, Mark Stephenson, was invited to site so that the extent of the truncation that had occurred as a result of ground mediation would be witnessed. It was agreed, subsequently, that only 3 trenches would be archaeologically excavated and recorded in roughly the areas originally proposed. The trenches in question were Trench 3, 4 and 6 with the remaining three abandoned. The trenches were located after excavation using GPS survey equipment.
- 6.4 A mechanical excavator fitted with a flat ditching bucket was used under archaeological supervision to remove overburden down to the highest archaeological horizon. The features and deposits identified within the trenches were then cleaned and investigated by hand. Investigation was limited to identifying the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence.
- 6.5 In Trench 6, natural deposits exceeded a depth of 1.20m below the initial step. Due to health and safety restrictions it would not have been deemed suitable to proceed beyond this depth with the existing trench dimensions. As such a small sondage was excavated by machine, using a small, narrow flat bladed bucket, until natural deposits were encountered. After being recorded the sondage was immediately backfilled by the machine. Contamination was also observed in this trench and as such recording was limited due to health and safety concerns.
- 6.6 The archaeological deposits were assigned individual context numbers and recorded onto pro-forma sheets and recorded in plan and section as appropriate. A photographic record (film and digital) was also made.
- 6.7 Two temporary bench marks were established on site, the values of which were obtained from GPS equipment. The northern TBM was 5.02m AOD with the southern recorded as 4.73m AOD.

7 The Archaeological Sequence

7.1 The following description of the stratigraphy details the main characteristics of each context and its position within the phased stratigraphic matrix, as encountered during the archaeological evaluation. A more detailed discussion concerning the finds encountered within the individual contexts can be found in the appropriate specialist appendices.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 Natural River Terrace gravels [5], [19], [33] & [67] were observed in all three trenches. It was apparent from the investigation that the gravels fell away to the north and the east. The gravel was recorded as loose light yellowish brown sandy gravel, free from inclusions. Natural levels were recorded as occurring between 3.60m OD and 3.39m OD towards the south of the site (in Trench 4) and around 2.53m OD towards the north and east (Trenches 3 and 6).

7.2.2 As noted the gravel in Trench 4 was seen to fall gradually towards the north, although later truncations could be said to play a part in this. However a sharp decline was noted in the northern 4.00m of the trench where alluvium had been deposited by the flow of water in the lower lying areas.

7.3 Phase 2: Prehistoric

7.3.1 Alluvial sandy silty clay [4], [18], [24] & [34] was observed in all three trenches. This waterlain deposit was soft light bluish grey in colour with some mid brownish red patches of oxidisation apparent. It contained occasional burnt flint, small fragments and flecks of charcoal and angular to sub-rounded flint pebble inclusions. It was noted that this layer was sandier towards the base, becoming siltier with height reflecting slower water flow and transference capacity.

7.3.2 The alluvium measured approximately 0.45m in thickness where observed. It was encountered predominantly towards the northern end of the site, where the gravel dips down; beginning at the north-eastern end of Trench 4 (Figure 4). Levels taken at the top of the layer were recorded between 2.86m OD and 3.19m OD, gaining height/thickness towards the north.

7.3.3 The presence of burnt flint and charcoal within the alluvial clays hint at the possibility of some human presence in the area and suggest that the layer was formed at some point during the prehistoric period, likely towards the end of the Pleistocene epoch.

7.4 Phase 3a: Medieval: 11th – 12th Century

7.4.1 Evidence of a later alluvial layer was observed in Trenches 3 and 6 towards the north of the site. Contexts [3], [17] & [25] formed the same layer seen in these trenches, and comprised of a firm dark bluish grey clayey silt with mid browning red stains. It contained a few sherds of early medieval shell tempered ware pottery datable to between AD 1050-1150. The layer also contained occasional charcoal flecks and fragments and rounded to angular flint pebbles.

7.4.2 This layer of early medieval alluvium was approximately 0.35-0.45m thick and recorded between 3.20m OD and 3.50m OD.

- 7.5 Phase 3b: Medieval: 13th – 14th Century
- 7.5.1 A reasonably substantial linear feature [14] & [68] (Figures 3 & 5; Plate 1) was observed in the south-western end of Trench 3 and subsequently seen again in Trench 6. It measured approximately 3.35m in width at the top and crossed the trenches in a NW-SE alignment. The sides sloped gradually and the base was flat. It was recorded as 1.24m deep and was seen at 3.50m OD.
- 7.5.2 The linear feature contained four fills [20], [21], [22] and [23]. The primary fill [23] was comprised of a firm dark greyish brown sandy clay which contained occasional small flint pebbles, flecks of CBM and a few sherds of Kingston-type ware in highly decorated style, datable to 1240-1300. The primary fill was 0.28m thick and recorded at 2.43m OD.
- 7.5.3 Overlying this was a 0.50m thick firm medium brown silty clay [22] with no inclusions at 2.88m OD. Above this was a less substantial fill comprising of a soft dark brown sandy clay [21] which was approximately 0.12m thick at 3.10m OD. The top fill was recorded as a firm mixed light to medium yellowish brown silty clay [20] & [69] which contained occasional flint pebbles and flecks of CBM. It was 0.34m thick at 3.44m OD.
- 7.5.4 This linear feature appears to represent a land boundary or drainage ditch datable to the early-mid medieval period when the land the site currently occupied was likely utilised for predominantly agricultural use. Its' alignment reflects that of the land boundaries seen on the earlier maps of the area and may be a precursor to them.
- 7.6 Phase 4a: Post-Medieval: 14th – 15th Century
- 7.6.1 A layer of firm dark greyish brown silty clay [16] was observed overlying the earlier ditch [14] in the southern end of Trench 3. It contained occasional fragments of CBM and flint pebbles, measured 0.46m in depth and was recorded at 3.70m OD. It is seen to fall away towards the north (Figure 5, Section 4).
- 7.6.2 Towards the northern end of the trench a 0.20m thick layer of firm, moderately to strongly cemented light greenish grey silty clayey gravel [2] was observed overlying the medieval alluvium [3]. It is possible that this deposit represents a dump of gravel intended to seal the marshy deposit below, thus consolidating the ground.
- 7.6.3 Although neither layer contained datable cultural material they have been phased to the 14th-15th centuries based solely on their stratigraphic relationship to other datable features and deposits.
- 7.7 Phase 4b: Post-Medieval: 15th – 17th Century
- 7.7.1 A linear feature [12] was observed cutting the layer of gravel [2]. Its full dimensions were not determined due to it being located within the north-western LOE of Trench 3. It had gradually sloping sides and measured a total of 0.92m in width (into the LOE) by at least 0.76m deep at 3.61m OD. It was truncated by a later feature [7]. It contained five fills [8], [9], [10], [11] & [13] and was predominantly observed and recorded in section (Figures 3 & 5; Sections 2 & 3).
- 7.7.2 The primary fill [11] consisted of firm dark bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional angular flint pebbles and moderate organic matter. It was 0.25m in depth and encountered at 2.96m

- OD. A lens of soft-firm light yellowish brown clayey silt [13] containing occasional charcoal inclusions was observed towards the south of the ditch (Figure 5; Section 3). It was 80mm at the thickest point at 3.00m OD. The northern end of the ditch (as observed) contained a fill that comprised of friable light greenish grey coarse sand [10]. It contained occasional flecks of charcoal and CBM, measured approximately 0.15m in thickness and occurred at 3.14m OD.
- 7.7.3 Sealing this was a 0.10m thick deposit of soft-firm mid to dark bluish grey clayey silt [9]. It contained frequent flecks of charcoal, moderate ash, occasional oyster shell and rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles. This fill also contained peg tile and occasional sherds of London-area post-medieval slipped red ware with clear (yellow) glaze datable to 1480 – 1650. Some animal bone was also recovered from the fill which was observed at 3.31m OD. The uppermost fill [8] of this linear feature was a friable light grayish green coarse sandy gravel containing occasional oyster shell and charcoal flecks. It was noted to be quite cussy in nature and recorded as being 0.43m thick at 4.11m OD.
- 7.7.4 This feature likely represents a later boundary or drainage ditch datable to a period where land was being increasingly parcelled and apportioned.
- 7.8 Phase 4c: Post-Medieval: 17th – 18th Century
- 7.8.1 A heavily truncated, potentially linear feature [28] was observed at the south-western end of Trench 4. It was observed mainly in section (Figure 5: Section 6), although the base of the feature was seen in plan and excavated. It measured 1.98m in width (into the LOE) and 0.28m in depth before being horizontally truncated by a later feature [44]. The highest level of the cut was recorded as 3.58m OD.
- 7.8.2 The primary fill was comprised of soft dark brown silty clay [27] which contained fragments of CBM, sherds of London-area post-medieval red ware (PMR) and of a flower pot bowl or dish datable to between 1580-1900 (although the flower pot post-dates 1650) and one late Elizabethan shilling, seemingly residual in nature. It was 0.28m thick at 3.58m OD. This was sealed by a firm yellowish brown clay [66] which contained flecks of CBM, was 0.33m thick and recorded at 3.83m OD.
- 7.8.3 As this feature is heavily truncated on all sides its form and function can only be speculated. Although it is feasible that this feature represents nothing more than a shallow pit it is considered likely to represent a linear feature, perhaps a further boundary or drainage ditch, datable to the 17th or 18th centuries.
- 7.9 Phase 5a: Late Post Medieval Agricultural Activity
- 7.9.1 The area to the north of the site was largely lacking in late post medieval or modern truncation and as such agricultural soils were observed in Trenches 3 and 6. The soil [1], [15] & [25] was composed of a friable dark greenish brown sandy silt containing occasional sherds of blue transfer printed ware, glass datable from 1760 onwards and clay tobacco pipe datable to 1580-1910 (probably pre-1740). This layer also contained rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles and fragments of coal.
- 7.9.2 This layer varied in thickness to between 0.50m to 0.75m in Trench 3 and up to 1.13m in
-

Trench 6. It was observed between 4.08m OD and 4.33m OD. A sharp distinction was noted between this layer and the deposits below which reinforces the interpretation that this soil was deliberately dumped here at one time. Additionally the wide date range provided by the cultural material recovered from within it and the presence of at least two phases of field drainage being cut into it suggest that this was soil was cultivated for agricultural use over a number of decades during the late post medieval period.

7.10 Phase 5b: Late 18th – Mid 19th Century

7.10.1 This phase is characterised by a cut feature containing a timber structure and two stake holes. The cut [30] was of unknown shape due to truncation on either side of the trench, although it was likely linear or rectangular. The sides sloped gradually and it measured 4.80m in width and at least 0.58m in depth although the precise height of the cut is uncertain due to later, horizontal truncation. The top of the cut was recorded at 3.58m OD. The primary fill [32] of this feature was comprised of a brownish grey clayey gravel devoid of cultural material. It measured no more than 0.11m in thickness and was observed at 3.11m OD.

7.10.2 Resting upon the primary fill was a shallow timber tank [46] (Figure 4; Plate 2). It measured 2.20m by 1.20m and was truncated to the south-east by a modern intrusion. It was formed of at least 13 timber planks forming a box or tank like shape. The depth of the tank equalled the width of one plank standing horizontally, at 0.22m. All planks were rectangular, tangentially faced and showed no sign of reuse. The highest level recorded on the structure was 3.38m OD with the lowest plank recorded at 3.10m OD.

7.10.3 John Corris's map of Wandsworth in 1787 (complete with schedule of land ownership), along with a later map of 1828, seem to indicate that the land in which the present site lies was under the ownership of Henry Gardiner's calico-printing works. Part of the bleaching process of the calico (cotton cloth) involved the use of straight parallel water channels. The cloth was spread on the grass and workers walked along by the channels using scoops to drench it, the sun causing the calico to become white (Gerhold 1998). It is likely that the cut feature represents a man-made ditch or channel within which this process took place, the timber structure being the remains of a bleaching tank or scoop.

7.10.4 The tank itself was subsequently filled by a light brownish grey gravelly clay [31], becoming more organic towards the base. It contained sherds of London-area post-medieval red ware and Surrey-Hampshire border red ware datable to the period between 1550-1900. It also contained tile fragments, a glass bottle base datable to the mid-18th century and a clay tobacco pipe datable to between 1700-1740. It was observed at 3.38m OD. The upper fill of the cut of the channel was a hard blueish grey sandy clayey gravel [29] & [36] which contained a few sherds of brown or black transfer-printed refined white ware (type 3) from a plate datable to 1810-1900 AD.

7.10.5 The two stake holes [60] and [63] were located approximately 1.50m to the south and west of the channel and are likely contemporaneous with the processes taking place there, if even only marking the edge of the water channel. The cuts were circular in shape with vertical sides and concave bases, measuring approximately 0.20m in diameter and at least 0.20m in

depth. The truncated remains of the timber stakes [62] and [65] were preserved within the cuts, measuring 270mm by 70mm by 60mm, were rectangular in shape with a box quartered conversion. The fills [61] and [64] of each stake hole consisted of loose blueish grey sandy gravel and were devoid of cultural material. The top of the stake holes were recorded at 3.32m OD, roughly level with the top of the bleaching tank.

7.11 Phase 5c: Mid – Late 19th Century

7.11.1 A pit [7] was observed in the south-west facing section of Trench 3 (Figure 5: Section 2). It had sharp sloping sides with a concave base and measured a 1.62m wide by 0.95m in depth. It contained a soft dark brownish grey sandy silt [6] with greyish green mottling. The fill contained occasional fragments of coal, oyster shell CBM (including burnt fragments), and sherds of both plain yellow ware, London-area post-medieval red ware, Black ware and London stone ware pottery datable to 1820-1900. The top of the pit was observed at 4.26m OD which was truncated by a later ceramic field drain.

7.12 Phase 6a: Early - Mid 20th Century

7.12.1 A series of cut features were observed in the north-west facing section of Trench 4 (Figure 5: Section 6). These features truncate a number of the earlier features observed in the trench and likely represent ground works related to the construction of the Cavendish Engineering Works.

7.12.2 The earliest cut feature [44] had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 4.43m (NE-SW) by 0.30m deep. It contained a soft greyish brown silty clay [43] which contained frequent fragments of CBM and mortar. It was recorded at 4.04m OD. This feature was truncated by another [42] which also had gradual sloping sides and measured 0.75m (NE-SW) by 0.53m in depth. It contained a loose yellowish grey clayey sand [41] and was observed at a level of 3.93m OD. This was in turn cut by feature [38] which once more had gradually sloping sides and measured 1.30m (NE-SW) by 0.60m deep. It was filled with a loose yellowish brown silty sand with gravel [37] containing occasional fragments of CBM at 4.03m OD. The final truncation [40], with gradually sloping sides and a flat base, measured a total of 4.18m (NE-SW) and was 0.30m deep. It was recorded at 4.10m OD and was filled by a soft greyish brown silty clay [39] with frequent flint pebbles and crushed CBM fragments.

7.13 Phase 6b: Late 20th – Early 21st Century

7.13.1 The most recent layer encountered across the site comprised of recently deposited brick rubble/crush [+]. It formed the present day ground surface and was recorded between heights of 5.06m OD and 5.33m OD.

8 Conclusions

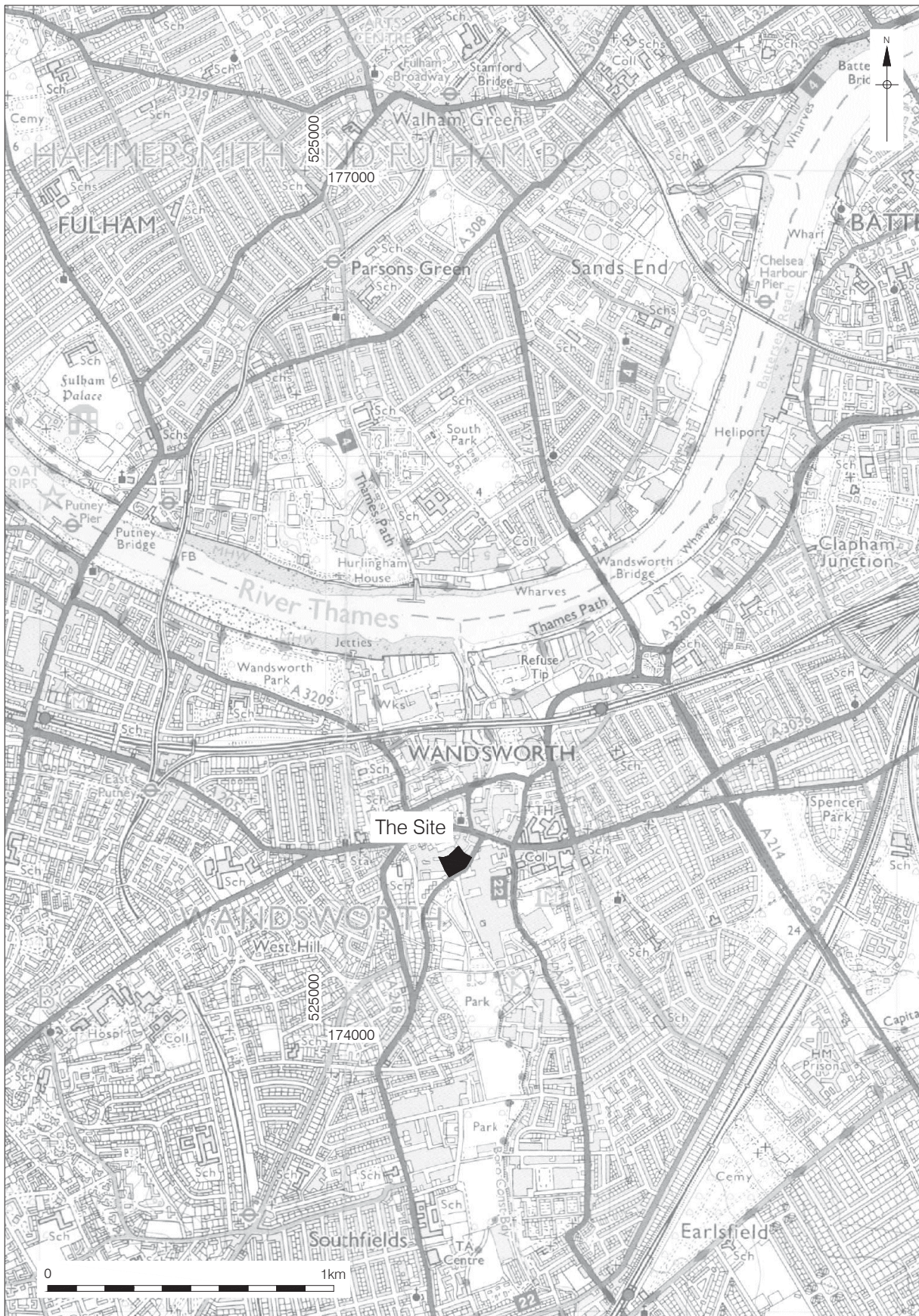
- 8.1 The evaluation conducted at Cockpen House revealed evidence of agricultural and industrial activity from as early as the 11th century through to the 20th century. Archaeological evidence relating to the prehistoric and Roman periods was not observed during the investigation although topographic information confirming the gradual decline in the level of the river terrace gravels towards the north and east was seen, along with the presence of alluvium that potentially dated to the prehistoric period towards the north of the site.
- 8.2 A layer of alluvium was observed in Trench 3 to the north of the site which contained 11th -12th century pottery sherds. Cut into this layer was a substantial boundary/drainage ditch, the fill of which contained pottery datable to the 13th century. The alignment of this ditch appears to respect the alignment of later land boundaries observed in the maps of the 17th – 19th centuries, suggesting a continuation of the same alignment, likely respecting the road to the north which is believed to be Roman in origin.
- 8.3 At least two early post medieval ditches were observed across the site, each with differing alignments although not at odds with the general pattern of boundary alignments as seen in later maps. The ditch to the north of the site appears to be 15th-16th century in origin with the heavily truncated ditch to the south 17th-18th century. The late Elizabethan shilling recovered from this feature appears to be residual in nature when considered alongside pottery recovered from the fill which was datable to the mid 17th century onwards.
- 8.4 Evidence for bleaching processes related to Henry Gardiner's calico-printing works in the late 18th – early 19th centuries was observed so the south of the site in the form of a cut channel containing a timber bleaching tank. This feature was heavily truncated by a number of cut features likely related to the construction of the Cavendish Engineering Works in the early to mid 20th century.
- 8.5 Due to ground remediation work conducted by the Health Protection Agency to remove all traces of the radioactive substance thorium, a large percentage of the site was excavated under non-archaeological conditions to a depth well into the river terrace gravels. As such any archaeological features or deposits that may have existed in this area will have been truncated.
- 8.6 As a result of the unavoidable truncation necessitated by the remediation works, coupled with the recording and dating of the features found during the achievable evaluation trenches, it is not considered that further archaeological work would be deemed necessary or fruitful on this site.
- 8.7 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at LAARC under the site code **COC12**.

9 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Mount Anvil for commissioning this project and Mark Stevenson of English Heritage for monitoring the work on behalf the London Borough of Wandsworth.
- 9.2 The author would offer thanks to the ground workers and machine drivers employed on site by Mount Anvil for their assistance. Thanks are also extended to the archaeological team: Ashley Pooley, Shane Maher and Deborah Nadal for working hard in extremely cold weather conditions.
- 9.3 The author would also like to thank Chris Jarrett for his analysis of the pottery, clay tobacco pipes and glass. Thanks also to Richard Archer for survey work conducted on site, to Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations in this report and to Guy Thompson for additional research.

10 Bibliography

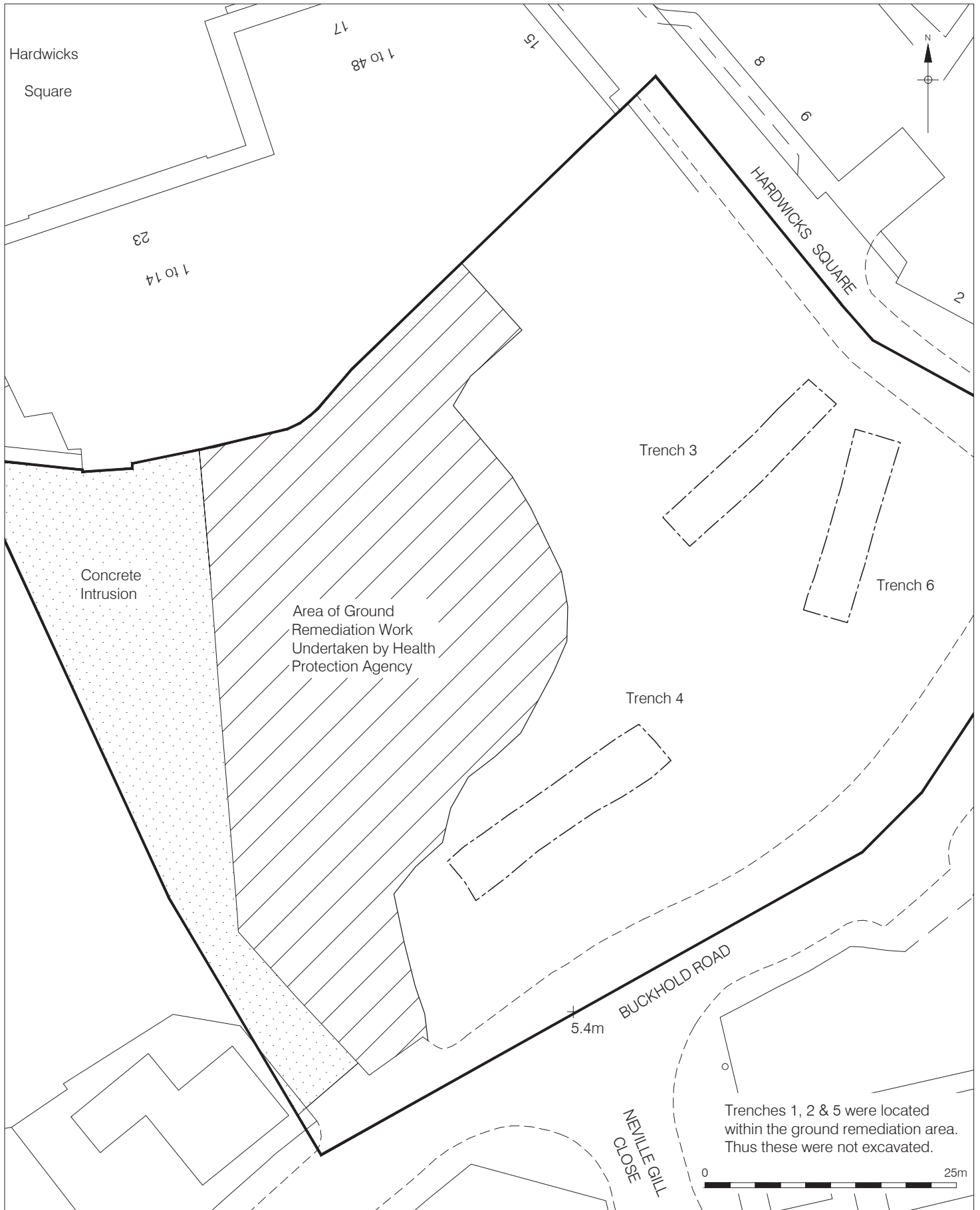
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15/2/12 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

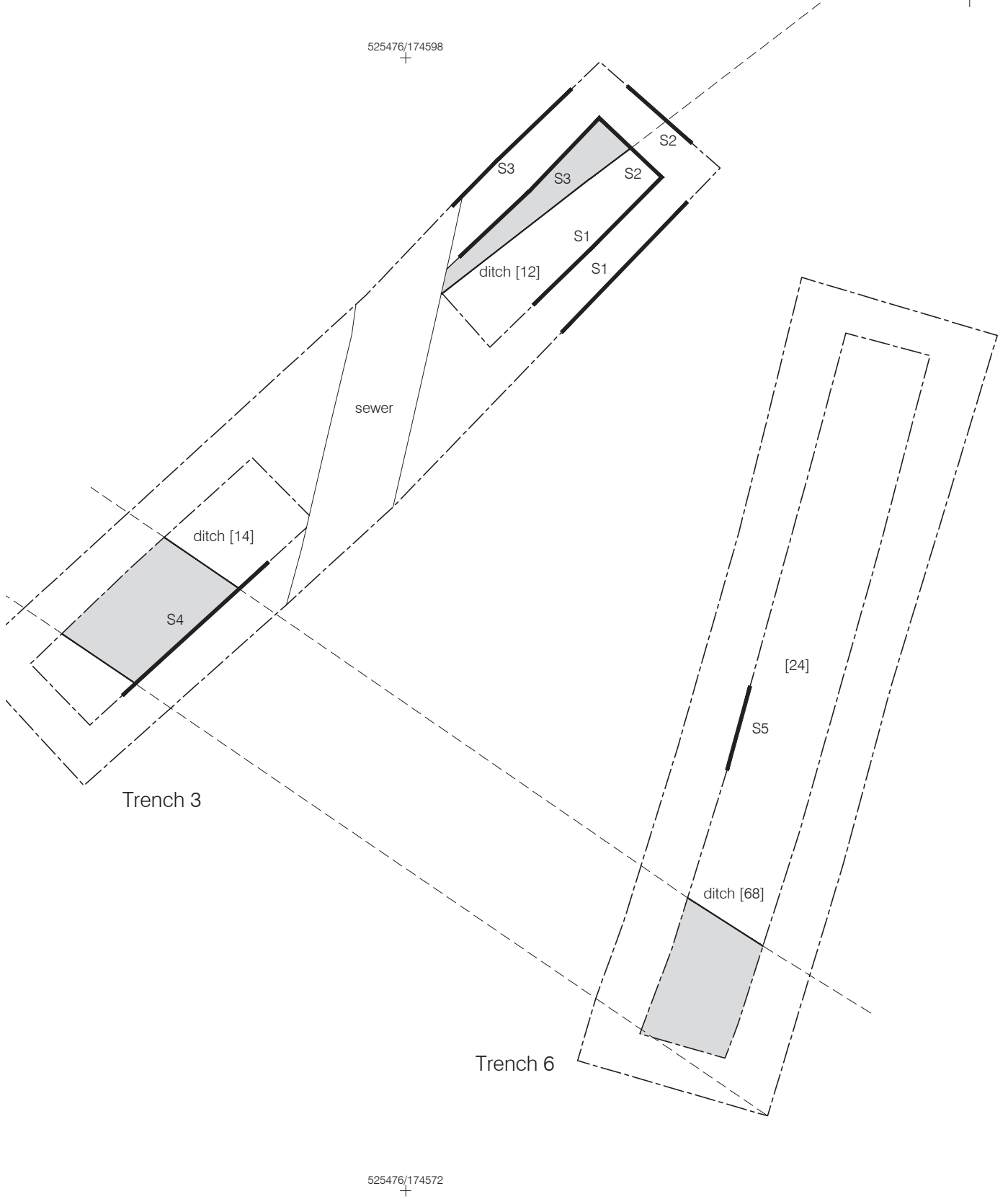


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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:500 at A4



 ditch fill

0 5m

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Figure 3
Trenches 3 & 6
1:125 at A4

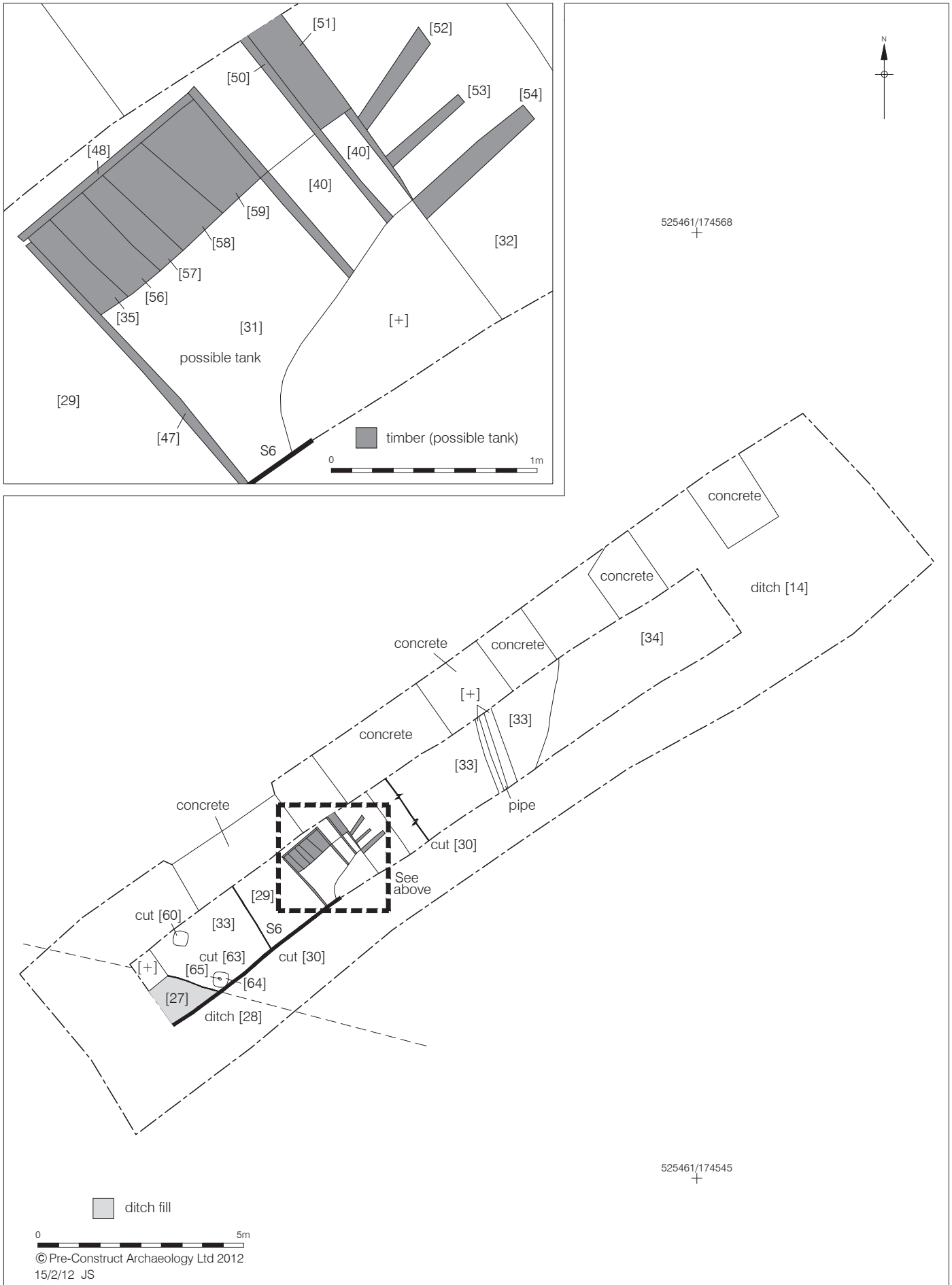


Figure 4
Trench 4
Plan: 1:125 and Detail 1:25 at A4

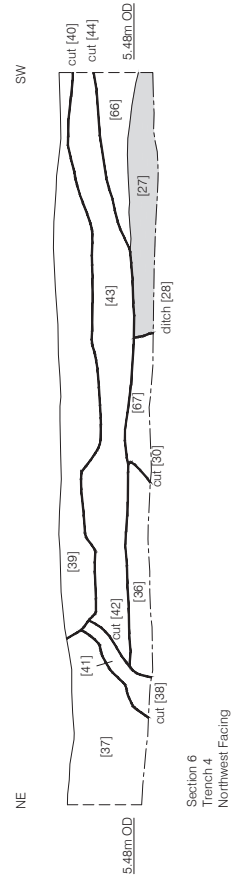
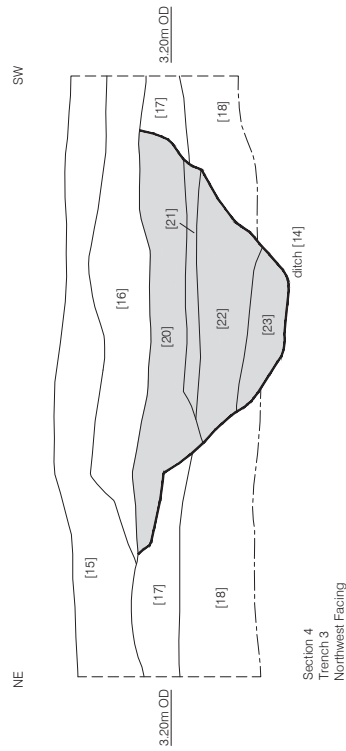
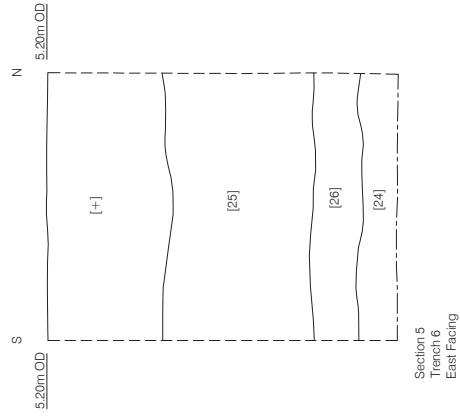
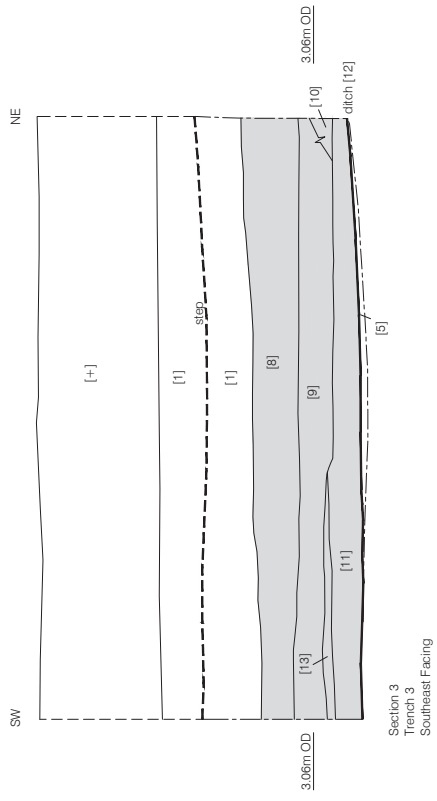
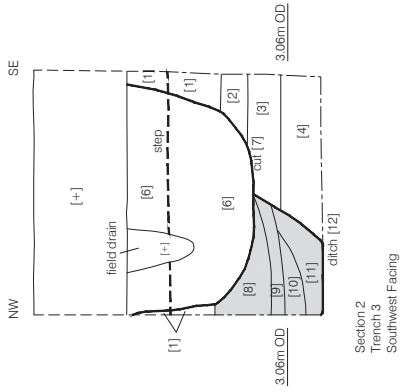
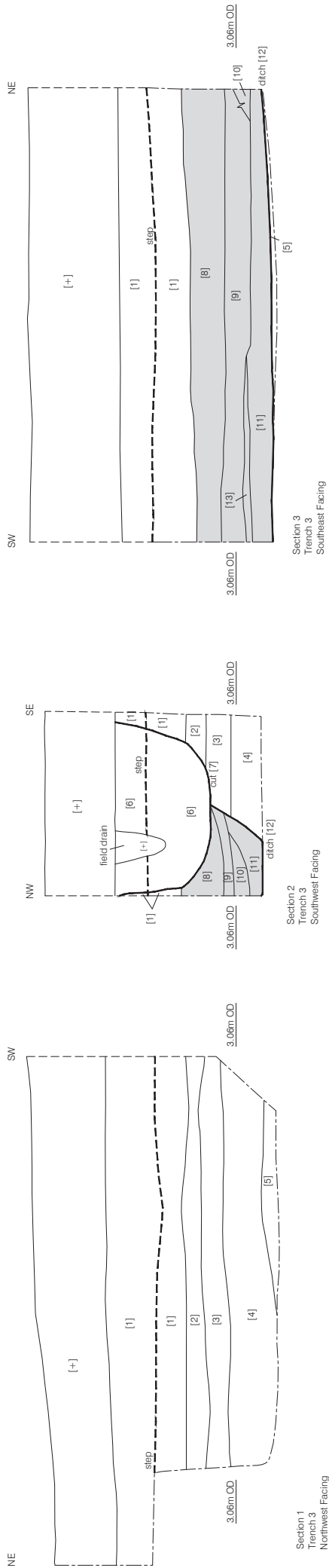


Figure 5
Sections 1 - 6
1:40 at A3

Plate 1: North-West facing section of Trench 3 showing Medieval ditch [14]



Plate 2: North West facing shot of the timber bleaching tank [46]



Appendix 1: Context Index

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Trench	Description	Date	Phase
COC12	+	n/a	-	All	All	Modern layers/intrusions	Late 20th - Early 21st Century	6b
COC12	1	Tr 3	S1, S2, S3	Layer	Tr 3	Agricultural soil	Post Medieval Agricultural	5a
COC12	2	Tr 3	S1, S2	Layer	Tr 3	Silty Gravel Dump	14th - 15th Century	4a
COC12	3	Tr 3	S1, S2	Layer	Tr 3	Marsh deposit/Alluvium	11th - 12th Century	3a
COC12	4	Tr 3	S1, S2	Layer	Tr 3	Alluvium	Prehistoric	2
COC12	5	Tr 3	S1	Natural	Tr 3	River Terrace Gravels	Natural	1
COC12	6	n/a	S2	Fill	Tr 3	Fill of [7]	Mid - Late 19th Century	5c
COC12	7	n/a	S2	Cut	Tr 3	Pit	Mid - Late 19th Century	5c
COC12	8	n/a	S2, S3	Fill	Tr 3	Fill of [12]	15th - 17th Century	4b
COC12	9	n/a	S2, S3	Fill	Tr 3	Fill of [12]	15th - 17th Century	4b
COC12	10	n/a	S2, S3	Fill	Tr 3	Fill of [12]	15th - 17th Century	4b
COC12	11	n/a	S2, S3	Fill	Tr 3	Fill of [12]	15th - 17th Century	4b
COC12	12	n/a	S2	Cut	Tr 3	Boundary/Drainage ditch	15th - 17th Century	4b
COC12	13	n/a	S3	Fill	Tr 3	Fill of [12]	15th - 17th Century	4b
COC12	14	Tr 3	S4	Cut	Tr 3	Boundary/Drainage ditch	13th Century	3b
COC12	15	n/a	S4	Layer	Tr 3	Agricultural soil	Post Medieval Agricultural	5a
COC12	16	n/a	S4	Layer	Tr 3	Made ground	14th - 15th Century	4a
COC12	17	n/a	S4	Layer	Tr 3	Marsh deposit/Alluvium	11th - 12th Century	3a
COC12	18	n/a	S4	Layer	Tr 3	Alluvium	Prehistoric	2
COC12	19	Tr 3	S4	Natural	Tr 3	River Terrace Gravels	Natural	1
COC12	20	n/a	S4	Fill	Tr 3	Fill of [14]	13th Century	3b
COC12	21	n/a	S4	Fill	Tr 3	Fill of [14]	13th Century	3b
COC12	22	n/a	S4	Fill	Tr 3	Fill of [14]	13th Century	3b
COC12	23	n/a	S4	Fill	Tr 3	Fill of [14]	13th Century	3b
COC12	24	Tr 6	S5	Layer	Tr 6	Alluvium	Prehistoric	2
COC12	25	Tr 6	S5	Layer	Tr 6	Agricultural soil	Post Medieval Agricultural	5a
COC12	26	n/a	S5	Layer	Tr 6	Marsh deposit/Alluvium	11th - 12th Century	3a
COC12	27	n/a	S6	Fill	Tr 4	Fill of [28]	17th - 18th Century	4c
COC12	28	Tr 4	S6	Cut	Tr 4	Boundary/Drainage ditch	17th - 18th Century	4c
COC12	29	Tr 4	n/a	Fill	Tr 4	Fill of [30]	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	30	Tr 4	S6	Cut	Tr 4	Cut feature	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	31	Tr 4	n/a	Fill	Tr 4	Fill within [46]	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	32	Tr 4	S6	Fill	Tr 4	Fill of [30]	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	33	Tr 4	n/a	Natural	Tr 4	River Terrace Gravels	Natural	1
COC12	34	Tr 4	n/a	Layer	Tr 4	Alluvium	Prehistoric	2
COC12	35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	VOID	n/a	n/a
COC12	36	n/a	S6	Fill	Tr 4	Fill of [30]	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	37	n/a	S6	Fill	Tr 4	Fill of [38]	Early - Mid 20th Century	6a
COC12	38	n/a	S6	Cut	Tr 4	Cut feature	Early - Mid 20th Century	6a
COC12	39	n/a	S6	Fill	Tr 4	Fill of [40]	Early - Mid 20th Century	6a
COC12	40	n/a	S6	Cut	Tr 4	Cut feature	Early - Mid 20th Century	6a
COC12	41	n/a	S6	Fill	Tr 4	Fill of [42]	Early - Mid 20th Century	6a
COC12	42	n/a	S6	Cut	Tr 4	Cut feature	Early - Mid 20th Century	6a
COC12	43	n/a	S6	Fill	Tr 4	Fill of [44]	Early - Mid 20th Century	6a
COC12	44	n/a	S6	Cut	Tr 4	Cut feature	Early - Mid 20th Century	6a
COC12	45	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	VOID	n/a	n/a
COC12	46	Tr 4	n/a	Structure	Tr 4	Timber tank/structure	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	47	Tr 4	n/a	Timber	Tr 4	Timber plank (part of [46])	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	48	Tr 4	n/a	Timber	Tr 4	Timber plank (part of [46])	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	49	Tr 4	n/a	Timber	Tr 4	Timber plank (part of [46])	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	50	Tr 4	n/a	Timber	Tr 4	Timber plank (part of [46])	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	51	Tr 4	n/a	Timber	Tr 4	Timber plank (part of [46])	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	52	Tr 4	n/a	Timber	Tr 4	Timber plank (part of [46])	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	53	Tr 4	n/a	Timber	Tr 4	Timber plank (part of [46])	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	54	Tr 4	n/a	Timber	Tr 4	Timber plank (part of [46])	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	55	Tr 4	n/a	Timber	Tr 4	Timber plank (part of [46])	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	56	Tr 4	n/a	Timber	Tr 4	Timber plank (part of [46])	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	57	Tr 4	n/a	Timber	Tr 4	Timber plank (part of [46])	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	58	Tr 4	n/a	Timber	Tr 4	Timber plank (part of [46])	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	59	Tr 4	n/a	Timber	Tr 4	Timber plank (part of [46])	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	60	Tr 4	n/a	Cut	Tr 4	Stake hole	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	61	Tr 4	n/a	Fill	Tr 4	Fill of [60]	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	62	Tr 4	n/a	Timber	Tr 4	Timber stake within [60]	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	63	Tr 4	n/a	Cut	Tr 4	Stake hole	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	64	Tr 4	n/a	Fill	Tr 4	Fill of [63]	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	65	Tr 4	n/a	Timber	Tr 4	Timber stake within [63]	Late 18th - Mid 19th Century	5b
COC12	66	n/a	S6	Fill	Tr 4	Fill of [28]	17th - 18th Century	4c
COC12	67	Tr 4	S6	Natural	Tr 4	River Terrace Gravels	Natural	1
COC12	68	Tr 6	n/a	Cut	Tr 6	Boundary/Drainage ditch	13th Century	3b
COC12	69	Tr 6	n/a	Fill	Tr 6	Fill of [68]	13th Century	3b

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-119642	
Project details	
Project name	LAND AT COCKPEN HOUSE, 20-30 BUCKHOLD ROAD, WANDSWORTH, SW18
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Cockpen House, 20-30 Buckhold Road, Wandsworth, SW18, London Borough of Wandsworth, in advance of redevelopment, between the 2nd - 13th February 2012. The work was commissioned by Mount Anvil in advance of a planning application for the redevelopment of the site. A layer of alluvium was observed to the north of the site which contained 11th -12th century pottery sherds. Cut into this layer was a substantial boundary/drainage ditch, the fill of which contained pottery datable to the 13th century; well within the medieval period. At least two early post medieval ditches were observed across the site; the ditch to the north of the site appears to be 15th-16th century in origin with the heavily truncated ditch to the south 17th-18th century. Evidence for bleaching processes related to Henry Gardiner's calico-printing works in the late 18th - early 19th centuries was observed so the south of the site in the form of a cut channel containing a timber bleaching tank. This feature was heavily truncated by a number of cut features likely related to the construction of the Cavendish Engineering Works in the early to mid 20th century.
Project dates	Start: 02-02-2012 End: 13-02-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	COC12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	CHANNEL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PEG TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Environmental Sampling','Photographic Survey','Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH WANDSWORTH LAND AT COCKPEN HOUSE, 20-30 BUCKHOLD ROAD, WANDSWORTH, LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH
Postcode	SW18 4WW

Study area	8800.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2545 7457 51.4556906718 -0.194204350348 51 27 20 N 000 11 39 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.53m Max: 3.60m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	PCA
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Iain Bright
Type of sponsor/funding body	Mount Anvil
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','other'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT COCKPEN HOUSE, 20-30 BUCKHOLD ROAD, WANDSWORTH, LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bright, I.
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	PCA
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