

**8-40 CHATFIELD ROAD,
BATTERSEA, LONDON SW11 3SE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

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

PLANNING REFERENCE: 2009/1593

EH (GLAAS) REF: LAG 32/339

PCA REPORT NO: 11405

SITE CODE: CAT13

APRIL 2013



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

8-40 CHATFIELD ROAD, BATTERSEA, LONDON
SW11 3SE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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8-40 CHATFIELD ROAD, BATTERSEA, LONDON SW11 3SE
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Site Code: CAT13

Central NGR: TQ 2642 7564

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Wandsworth

Planning Reference: 2009/1593

EH (GLAAS) Ref: LAG 32/339

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PCA Report No: R11405

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological evaluation on a plot of land at 8-40 Chatfield Road, Battersea in the London Borough of Wandsworth. The work was undertaken in March of 2013 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd who had been commissioned by Nordic Construction UK Ltd to carry out the evaluation, in order to fulfil the requirements of the archaeological condition (condition 13) attached to the planning permission (2009/1593) for the property. The site is centred at NGR TQ 2642 7564.
- 1.2 A total of four trenches, each measuring 10m by 1.8m in plan, were excavated during the evaluation in order to determine if any archaeological deposits or features survived on the site, and if so, to determine their extent and nature.
- 1.3 The evaluation revealed that the site appeared to first have been developed in the late 19th century, as suggested by the cartographic evidence. Prior to this the area is likely to have functioned as agricultural land. Artefactual evidence suggests that the site had experienced at least ephemeral activity from as early as the mid to late 16th century, as evidenced by sherds of redeposited/residual pottery within the subsoil horizon, but which also yielded pottery of 19th century date. Underneath the subsoil was a layer of Langley Silt (formerly classified as 'brickearth'). Sondages excavated through this deposit revealed that it was up to a metre thick. The Langley Silt sealed the natural gravels of the Kempton Park Formation.
- 1.4 Two postholes of 19th century date were recorded in Trench 1 and 2. In Trench 1 the posthole cut through the subsoil while the posthole in Trench 2 was sealed by it.
- 1.5 Given the general absence of archaeological features and finds from the site, despite the evaluation sampling an area of over 6%, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited does not consider that further archaeological work for this development would be necessary or appropriate.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Between 6th and 13th of March of 2013, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 8-40 Chatfield Road, Battersea SW11 3SE in the London Borough of Wandsworth. The work had been commissioned by Nordic Construction UK Ltd in order to fulfil an archaeological condition (number 13) attached to the full planning permission for the development granted in March of 2012 (application number 2009/1593).
- 2.2 The site occupies plots 8-40 along the north side of Chatfield Road in Battersea, SW11 3SE in the London Borough of Wandsworth. It is delimited by Chatfield Road to the south and Gartons Way to the west while light-industrial units fronting Gartons Way and properties fronting Chatfield road form its northern and eastern boundaries respectively. Prior to the commencement of the current investigation the property itself was occupied by brick built light-industrial buildings of a 1970s date although these had been demolished immediately before the start of the archaeological fieldwork. The site is centred at NGR TQ 2642 7564.
- 2.3 A total of four trenches measuring 10m by 1.8m in plan were excavated as part of the archaeological evaluation. These were located to provide good spatial coverage of the site, and covered a sample area of 6.74% of the site, which totalled 1,068m².
- 2.4 The evaluation was supervised by Paw Jorgensen under the project management of Chris Mayo. Mark Stevenson, the Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth, monitored the archaeological work on behalf of the local planning authority.
- 2.5 While there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or known archaeological deposits of national importance within the site, the property is located within an area designated by the Wandsworth Borough Council as an Archaeological Priority Area. A desk-based assessment for the property was carried out in April 2009 (Young 2009), which suggested a moderate potential for Bronze Age remains on the site and a low potential for remains of earlier prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman date, along with a moderate potential for remains from the Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods.
- 2.6 The site was given the unique site code CAT13 and all site archive material was labelled with that code. The completed archive comprising written and photographic records from the work will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by “The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Consolidated with Alterations since 2004” (Feb 2008). It includes the following policy relating to archaeology within central London:

Policy 4b.15 Archaeology

The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and Boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London’s archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their DPDs for protecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments and archaeological assets within their area.

3.3 Local Planning Policy: London Borough of Wandsworth Core Strategy 2010

3.3.1 This study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Wandsworth, which fully recognises the importance of the heritage for which they are the custodians. Their Core Strategy was adopted in 2010, and contains policy statements in respect of protecting the heritage within the borough.

3.3.2 Paragraphs 2.17-2.29, under the heading “Managing the historic environment”, set out the LPAs guidance. Policy is provided in Policy DMS2.

3.4 Site-Specific Planning Background

3.4.1 On 15 May 2009 the London Borough of Wandsworth received a planning application (Application Number: 2009/1593) proposing the demolition of the existing buildings at 8-40 Chatfield Road, Battersea and the erection of a new six-storey building with a subterranean car park. The proposed building will comprise 38 flats and 448m² of commercial space to replace the light-industrial units that had occupied the property since the 1970s.

3.4.2 Full planning permission was granted by the local authority on 30 March 2012 provided certain conditions were met prior to and/or during the redevelopment of the site. The archaeological investigation detailed in this report was carried out in response to Condition 13 of the planning permission, which stated that:

No development shall take place until archaeological investigations have been undertaken by an investigating body approved by the Council. Site investigations shall be carried out in accordance with a detailed scheme to be approved in advance by the local planning authority, unless it is agreed in writing that a site investigation is not required

In order that the archaeological remains that may exist on the site can be investigated, in accordance with Council Policy DMS2.

3.4.3 The study site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Wandsworth.

3.4.4 A proposed design for an archaeological investigation was submitted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on 18 February 2013 to the Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth, Mark Stevenson of English Heritage GLASS (Mayo 2013). The written scheme of investigation proposing the excavation of four archaeological evaluation trenches was subsequently approved by Mr. Stevenson.

3.5 Original Research Objectives

3.5.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2013) outlined a number of original research objectives for the archaeological evaluation. These were as follows:

- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
- To confirm the presence or absence of palaeoenvironmental deposits at the site.
- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, its nature and (if possible) its date.
- To establish the presence or absence of Iron Age and Roman activity. Can suspicions be confirmed that the site was unused during these periods?
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval and post-medieval activity at the site. Is there any evidence that the site formed part of the estate of the nearby York House? If so, what type of activity occurred?
- To establish the nature of the expected 19th century terraced properties at the site. Has the construction of these caused significant truncation to the archaeological horizons?
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- To establish the extent of all post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 Due to previous development of the study site it is not possible to gauge the natural topography of the site from the present ground surface. Presently there is little topographical variance between the different parts of the site. Current ground levels varied only between 5.15m OD in the west to 5.08m OD in the east.
- 4.2 Geotechnical investigations carried out by Albury S. I. Ltd prior to the start of the archaeological fieldwork identified the underlying geological deposits as medium-dense brown very sandy gravel occurring at approximately 2.66m OD in the west and 2.47m OD in the east. Near the centre of the site the gravel was encountered at approximately 2.38m OD (Albury S. I. Ltd, 2012). This suggests that the natural topography of the site would have sloped from both the east and west towards a low point near the centre.
- 4.3 Although not stated in the geotechnical report, it is likely that the sandy gravel encountered in the boreholes belongs to the Kempton Park gravel formation identified by the British Geological Survey as forming the superficial deposits underlying the study site (British Geological Survey, 2013). This gravel member forms part of the Upper Floodplain terrace of the river Thames which appears to have accumulated between 45000 and 30000 BP during the Middle Devensian Substage (Gibbard 1994).
- 4.4 According to the British Geological Survey (2013) the bedrock geology underlying the Kempton Park gravel in the vicinity of the site comprises clay and silt members of the London Clay Formation deposited during the Eocene Epoch within the syncline forming the London Basin. Generally this comprises fine sandy silty clay or silty clay ranging in colour from brown (weathered) to bluish-grey (unweathered).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following information (*italicised text*) is reproduced from a desk-based assessment produced for the site (Young 2009).
- 5.2 *Examination of the available data indicates that the site does not contain any known archaeological deposits of national importance or any Scheduled Ancient Monuments, however the site is located within an area designated by Wandsworth Borough Council as an Archaeological Priority Area.*
- 5.3 *There is a wealth of evidence in form of unstratified finds which suggests that the area may have been subject to fairly intensive activity in the early Prehistoric periods, however there is a dearth of evidence for actual settlement sites during these periods and as such the potential for remains surviving on the study site from these periods is considered low, with a higher potential for redeposited or unstratified finds.*
- 5.4 *The first evidence for occupation nearby comes from an adjacent site where archaeological works have identified a Bronze Age ditch and associated pottery. The proximity of this to the study site increases the potential for settlement to have extended as far as the study site in this period.*
- 5.5 *There is no evidence for any settlement in the area during either the Iron Age or Roman periods, so the potential for any remains dating to either of these periods surviving is considered to be low.*
- 5.6 *Documentary records for the area exist from the Early Medieval period onwards, although it is unlikely that any settlement existed on the site during this period. The first known activity in the area of the site is the construction of York House in 1471 c100m to the east of the study site. It is possible that the study site was part of the estate associated with the house during this period although more likely it lay just beyond the actual house complex.*
- 5.7 *The site was first developed in the late 19th century when a strip of terraced houses were constructed along the site, these remained on the site until the 1970s when they were demolished to make way for the current buildings on site.*
- 5.8 *The extent to which the 19th and 20th century development of the site may have truncated the potential archaeological horizons is unknown. There is a chance that the terraced properties may have had basement level; if so they may have caused truncation.*

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 A total of four trenches measuring 10m by 1.8m in plan were excavated across the study site (see Figure 2). Due to the confined nature of the site it was necessary to carry out the excavation of the four trenches in two stages with Trenches 1 and 2 excavated and recorded on the 6th and 7th of March and Trenches 3 and 4 on the 13th of March 2013.
- 6.2 Prior to excavation the area surrounding each trench was CAT scanned by the client's appointed demolition contractor. After this excavation of the trenches was carried out using a HYMAC-type excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All ground reduction was carried out in spits of no greater than 100mm under constant archaeological supervision. When archaeological features were encountered machine excavation was halted to allow for these features to be examined using hand tools and then recorded before machining was allowed to continue. The trenches were excavated in this manner to the top the 'brickearth' (Langley Silt Member) where after the sections and base of each trench were cleaned and photographed using both 35mm colour slide film, black & white film and digital photography. After the 'brickearth' was reached a sondage measuring approximately 1m x 1m in plan was excavated to the top of the natural gravel.
- 6.3 All archaeological features were drawn in plan at a scale of 1:50 and recorded on pro-forma sheets using a standard single context recording system. A representative section of each trench was drawn at a scale of 1:10. Section and baseline locations were triangulated using existing map reference points.
- 6.4 A temporary benchmark (TBM) was established using a known OD height near the southwest corner of the site. This value was then used along with a dumpy level to measure and then calculate the OD height of each archaeological deposit and feature.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE AND INTERPRETATION

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the archaeological evaluation was a natural deposit comprising moderately compact light yellow to mid-brown very sandy gravel. It was observed only in machine excavated slots through the base of each of the four evaluation trenches. At the highest point, which was in Trench 1 in the western part of the site, this deposit was recorded at 2.83m OD. From here it sloped down towards the centre of the site where, in Trench 2, it was recorded at a maximum height of 2.63m OD, and from where it rose to 2.79m OD in Trench 4 in the eastern part of the site. Though the deposit was recorded in all four trenches it was assigned a separate context number in each and was therefore recorded variably as [8], [14], [18] and [22].

7.1.2 Sealing the sandy gravel in all four trenches was a 0.90-1.29m thick deposit of clayey silt (variously recorded as [5], [11], [17] and [21]) ranging in colour from yellowish brown to reddish brown. In many places the top of the deposit had been truncated by modern drainage runs, which had been cut almost from the top of the archaeological sequence. Like the underlying gravel this deposit appeared to dip down towards the centre from both the east and west where it was recorded at a maximum height of 3.87m OD and 3.79m OD respectively. Near the centre of the site (in Trench 2) it was observed at a maximum height of 3.52m OD. The deposit is likely to represent the Langley Silt Member recorded by the British Geological Survey (2013) in the vicinity of the site. Until recently this was classified as 'brickearth' and although it is now termed Langley Silt Member by the British Geological Survey it is still commonly referred to as 'brickearth'.

7.2 Phase 2: 19th Century

7.2.1 In Trench 2 the 'brickearth' was directly cut by a posthole [7], measuring 0.60m N-S by 0.44m E-W and which survived to a depth 0.28m. The sides of the cut were near vertical with a sharp break of slope at both the top and bottom; the base of the feature sloped slightly down towards the south. Filling the posthole was a friable deposit of greyish brown sandy silt [6], with moderate charcoal flecking. The feature survived to a maximum height of 3.53m OD. Excavation of the fill yielded a sherds of pottery dated 1580-1900 and fragments of yellow brick suggesting the date is towards the later part of the range.

7.2.2 Sealing the posthole in Trench 2 and the 'brickearth' in the remaining trenches was circa 0.34m thick subsoil deposit (recorded as [4], [10], [16], [20]) comprising loose mid-greyish brown silty sand containing moderate charcoal flecking. It survived to a maximum height of 4.15m OD in the western part of the site and 3.65m OD in the central portion where it seemed to have been subjected to more severe later truncation than elsewhere on the site. Throughout the site the deposit had been truncated by modern drain cuts which extended into the 'brickearth' below. Pottery sherds dated to the mid-late 19th century was recovered from the deposit. In addition to this a sherd of medieval pottery and one sherd of late 17th-18th century pottery were also recovered as residual finds.

- 7.2.3 In Trench 1 the subsoil was directly cut by a posthole [13], measuring 0.50m in diameter and which survived to a depth 0.15m. The sides of the cut were near vertical with a sharp break of slope at the top and a more gradual break of slope at the bottom transitioning into a slightly concave base. Filling the posthole was a soft deposit of mid-brownish grey clayey silty sand [12], with occasional charcoal flecks, shale fragments and coal or coke fragments. The feature survived to a maximum height of 4.05m OD. Excavation of the fill yielded a single sherd of pottery dated 1550-1700, which must be residual since the posthole was cut through the subsoil [10] which yielded 19th century pottery.
- 7.2.4 Across the site the subsoil and posthole in Trench 1 was sealed by a layer of topsoil ([3], [9], [15] and [19]) ranging in thickness from 0.34-0.40m and surviving to a maximum height of 4.48m OD in the eastern part of the site from where it sloped down towards the centre to 3.98m OD before rising again to the west where it survived to a height of 4.29m OD. The deposit comprised loose dark grey to dark greyish brown humic silty sand containing moderately frequent clinker, charcoal flecks and chalk flecks. During machine excavation of the deposit sherds of pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments were collected in order to determine the date of the horizon. While earlier material was present the deposit also contained late 19th/early 20th century pottery which must therefore determine the terminus post quem of the last depositional phase of the deposit.
- 7.2.5 A short segment of a roughly north-south aligned brick wall [1], was observed near the southern end of Trench 2. The construction cut [2] for the wall had been made into the top of the topsoil horizon. It measured 1.37m north-south by 0.43m east-west by 0.18m in depth, though the wall itself was only 0.23m wide and survived to a height of 0.40m. At its highest point the wall survived to 4.12m OD, while the construction cut was visible from 3.90m OD. The wall had been constructed using deeply frogged yellow fabric bricks (measuring 232mm x 100mm x 61mm) laid in a header bond with a 49mm overlap. Only the lower three courses of the wall survived with the lowest course resting on a concrete foundation occupying the entire construction cut. As the construction cut for the wall truncated the underlying topsoil horizon which dated to the late 19th/early 20th century, the wall itself can be no earlier than this.
- 7.3 Phase 3: Modern**
- 7.3.1 Sealing wall [1] and the topsoil horizon was a layer of demolition rubble [+] presumably laid down as hardcore to level the site after the demolition of the Victorian terrace, but before the construction of the light-industrial units built in the 1970s.

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

- 8.1.1 Underlying the site was a deposit of natural gravel which survived untruncated. In appearance it was reminiscent of the Kempton Park Gravel Member which, according to the British Geological Survey, forms the superficial geology of the area. Both the geotechnical investigation and the archaeological evaluation trenches reached the top of the gravel deposit and the results of both investigations suggested that it sloped down from the east and west towards a slight depression towards the central portion of the site. This topographical trend persists through the accumulation of the Langley Silt Member (formerly 'brickearth') during the later stages of the Devensian Age until the construction of the Victorian terraces in the late 19th century.
- 8.1.2 While there is some evidence for earlier activity in the area judging by the few sherds of 16th to 17th century pottery and a single sherd of medieval pottery, the lack of features associated with this period suggests that these finds represent casual discard during ephemeral activity on or near the site. It is likely that, as suggested by the cartographic evidence presented in the Desk Based Assessment, the area in the immediate vicinity of the site remained in use as cultivated fields until the construction of the Victorian terraces in the late 19th century (Young 2009). The site location overlain onto the 1838 Battersea Tithe map show that the study site lies along the access road from York Road to a house to the northwest of the site. It is possible too that the earlier finds represent discard along this access road.
- 8.1.3 By the time of the 1895 OS Map terraced houses lined both the sides of Sewell Road (now Chatfield Road). This development is likely to have occurred sometime between 1874, when no properties are shown along Sewell Road, and 1895. The current evaluation recorded a single wall which is likely associated with the late 19th century terrace along the north side of Sewell Road. Little truncation had occurred to the topsoil horizon predating the wall (though still yielding 19th century finds) suggesting that these buildings were not basemented. Nor was any evidence uncovered to suggest that the buildings had coal cellars fronting Chatfield Road.
- 8.1.4 Despite the dense coverage of the site by the 19th century terraced houses, little evidence for their existence was seen during the current evaluation. This suggests that the impact caused by the 1970s construction of the light-industrial units extended below the level of the 19th century footings across the vast majority of the site.

8.2 Original Research Objectives

- 8.2.1 To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.

Based on the height of the untruncated natural gravel exposed in all of the four evaluation trenches it can be determined that the natural topography of the site dipped down towards the centre of the site from both the east and west. However, the change in elevation from

the highest to the lowest point of the gravel was only 0.20m, so visually there would have been little change in the terrain. The change in elevation became more pronounced, though still slight, with the accumulation of the Langley Silt Member during the later part of the Devensian Age as evidenced by the levels taken from what appeared to be untruncated portions of this deposit. The change in elevation between the highest and lowest points of this deposit this only represented a vertical fall of 0.35m over the course of approximately 20m.

- 8.2.2 To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, its nature and (if possible) its date.

Although a relatively large amount of prehistoric finds have been recorded in the vicinity of the study site little evidence of actual settlement has been noted. The exception is a segment of a mid-late Bronze Age ditch excavated approximately 90m to the east of the study site during archaeological investigations at Prices Candle Factory. Despite the seemingly high probability for prehistoric remains there was no evidence for prehistoric activity found during the current evaluation.

- 8.2.3 To establish the presence or absence of Iron Age and Roman activity. Can suspicions be confirmed that the site was unused during these periods?

No evidence was found to suggest that the site was in use during these periods.

- 8.2.4 To establish the presence or absence of medieval and post-medieval activity at the site. Is there any evidence that the site formed part of the estate of the nearby York House? If so, what type of activity occurred?

No features or deposits dating to the medieval period were discovered during the current investigation. However, a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil, though this same deposit also yielded 19th century material. Residual sherds of early post-medieval pottery were also recovered from both the topsoil and subsoil. While it cannot be said for certain it seems plausible that these residual pottery sherds represent activity on the York House estate considering proximity to the site of York House some 80-90m from the current site. Perhaps the lack of features dating to the medieval and early post-medieval period can be contributed to the area being in use as agricultural fields of the York House estate during this time.

- 8.2.5 To establish the nature of the expected 19th century terraced properties at the site. Has the construction of these caused significant truncation to the archaeological horizons?

The construction of the terraced properties along the north side of Chatfield Road does not seem to have caused significant truncation to the archaeological horizons. Little evidence for

their existence had survived the clearance of the site followed by the construction of the light-industrial units in the 1970s. Where remains relating to the terraced houses were seen these suggested that the buildings had been constructed on shallow footings and without basements or coal cellars, causing little or no truncation to deposits predating the 19th century.

- 8.2.6 To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.

The only evidence for activity within the site prior to the late 19th century construction of the terraced properties along Chatfield Road comes in form of residual pottery sherds of medieval and early post-medieval date.

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

While the construction of the late 19th century terraced houses caused only limited impact on the archaeological horizons, the redevelopment of the site in the 1970s caused more widespread impact in the form of deep drainage runs extending into the 'brickearth' deposit. In addition to the drainage runs the demolition of the terraced properties seems to have been almost total leaving only localised segments of walls such as wall [1] seen in Trench 2.

8.3 Recommendations

- 8.3.1 Given the general absence of archaeological features and finds from the site, despite the evaluation sampling an area of over 6%, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited does not consider that further archaeological work for this development would be necessary or appropriate.

8.4 Site Archive and Publication

- 8.4.1 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the London Archaeologist 'Round Up'.
- 8.4.2 The entire site archive will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under site code CAT13, following approval of this report. PCA will provide a copy of this report to the local studies library, and it will be supplied to the Greater London Historic Environment Record by the Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth.

8.5 Confidence

- 8.5.1 PCA considers that the archaeological evaluation was completed in accordance with all relevant guidelines, best-practice documents and the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 8.5.2 The work was undertaken in good weather conditions.
- 8.5.3 We consider that the results detailed in this report are reliable, and are confident that the

evaluation represents an accurate reflection of the archaeological potential of the site.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Nordic Construction UK Ltd for commissioning this archaeological evaluation and Mark Stevenson of English Heritage for monitoring the work on behalf of the London Borough of Wandsworth.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for project managing the site and editing this report, Iain Bright for his work on-site and Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations.

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APPENDIX 1: SITE MATRIX

	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 4	
Modern	+	+	+	+	Phase 3
19th century		1 Wall 2 Cut			Phase 2
		} Brick wall			
	9 Topsoil	3 Topsoil	15 Topsoil	19 Topsoil	
	12 Fill				
	13 Cut				
	} Posthole				
	10 Subsoil	4 Subsoil	16 Subsoil	20 Subsoil	
		6 Fill			
		7 Cut			
		} Posthole			
Natural	11 "Brickearth"	5 "Brickearth"	17 "Brickearth"	21 "Brickearth"	Phase 1
	14 Gravel	8 Gravel	18 Gravel	22 Gravel	
	NFE	NFE	NFE	NFE	

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	N-S m	E-W m	Depth m	High mOD	Low mOD	Prov Date	Phase
CAT 13	1	TR 2			Masonry	Brick wall	1.370	0.230	0.400	4.12	4.12	19th C	2
CAT 13	2	TR 2			Cut	Construction cut for [1]	1.370	0.230	0.180	3.90	3.72	19th C	2
CAT 13	3	TR 2		S.1	Layer	Topsoil	10.000	1.800	0.380	3.90	3.85	1789-1870	2
CAT 13	4	TR 2		S.1	Layer	Subsoil	8.300	1.800	0.220	3.65	3.60	19th C	2
CAT 13	5	TR 2	TR 2		Layer	Brickearth	10.000	1.800	0.850	3.52	3.32	Natural	1
CAT 13	6	TR 2			Deposit	Fill of [7]	0.600	0.440	0.280	3.53	3.53	1580-1900	2
CAT 13	7	TR 2	7		Cut	Posthole	0.600	0.440	0.280	3.53	3.28	19th C	2
CAT 13	8	TR 2	TR 2		Layer	Natural gravel	1.000	1.000	0.500	2.63	2.63	Natural	1
CAT 13	9	TR 1		S.2	Layer	Topsoil	10.000	1.800	0.340	4.29	4.27	19th C	2
CAT 13	10	TR 1		S.2	Layer	Subsoil	10.000	1.800	0.260	4.05	4.05	1580-1700	2
CAT 13	11	TR 1	TR 1	S.2	Layer	Brickearth	10.000	1.800	0.860	3.79	3.59	Natural	1
CAT 13	12	TR 1			Deposit	Fill of [13]	0.500	0.500	0.150	4.05	4.05	1550-1700	2
CAT 13	13	TR 1	13		Cut	Posthole	0.500	0.500	0.150	4.05	3.90	19th C	2
CAT 13	14	TR 1	TR 1		Layer	Natural gravel	1.000	1.000	0.300	2.83	2.83	Natural	1
CAT 13	15	TR 4		S.4	Layer	Topsoil	10.000	1.800	0.340	4.48	4.45	L19th/E20th	2
CAT 13	16	TR 4		S.4	Layer	Subsoil	10.000	1.800	0.340	4.15	4.10	1830-1900	2
CAT 13	17	TR 4	TR 4	S.4	Layer	Brickearth	10.000	1.800	1.080	3.87	3.81	Natural	1
CAT 13	18	TR 4	TR 4		Layer	Natural gravel	1.000	1.000	0.400	2.79	2.79	Natural	1
CAT 13	19	TR 3		S.3	Layer	Topsoil	10.000	1.800	0.400	4.30	4.25	1830-1870	2
CAT 13	20	TR 3		S.3	Layer	Subsoil	10.000	1.800	0.130	3.90	3.87	19th C	2
CAT 13	21	TR 3	TR 3	S.3	Layer	Brickearth	10.000	1.800	0.490	3.82	3.80	Natural	1
CAT 13	22	TR 3	TR 3		Layer	Natural gravel	1.000	1.000	0.200	2.83	2.83	Natural	1

APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-146411

Project details

Project name	8-40 Chatfield Road, Battersea, London
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation consisting of four trenches was carried out in early March by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 8-40 Chatfield Road, Battersea in the London Borough of Wandsworth. The only archaeological remains observed were two postholes and a segment of north-south aligned brick wall all dating to the late 19th century. However, artefactual evidence in form of residual pottery sherds suggested that the area had experienced at least ephemeral activity from as early as the mid- late 16th century. By the end of the 19th century the site was occupied by terraced houses fronting Chatfield Road. These were demolished in the 1970s to make way for the light-industrial units that occupied the site until early 2013.
Project dates	Start: 06-03-2013 End: 13-03-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	2009/1593 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	CAT13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH BATTERSEA 8-40 Chatfield Road, Battersea, London
Postcode	SW11 3SE
Study area	1068.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2642 7564 51 0 51 27 54 N 000 10 47 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.00m Max: 3.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Paw Jorgensen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Nordic Construction UK Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	8-40 Chatfield Road, Battersea, London SW11 3SE: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jorgensen, P.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R11405
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Unpublished client field report, A4 spiral bound w blue covers
Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	9 April 2013

Plate 1: Overview of Trench 1, facing northwest, 1m Scale



Plate 2: Overview of Trench 2, facing east, 1m Scale



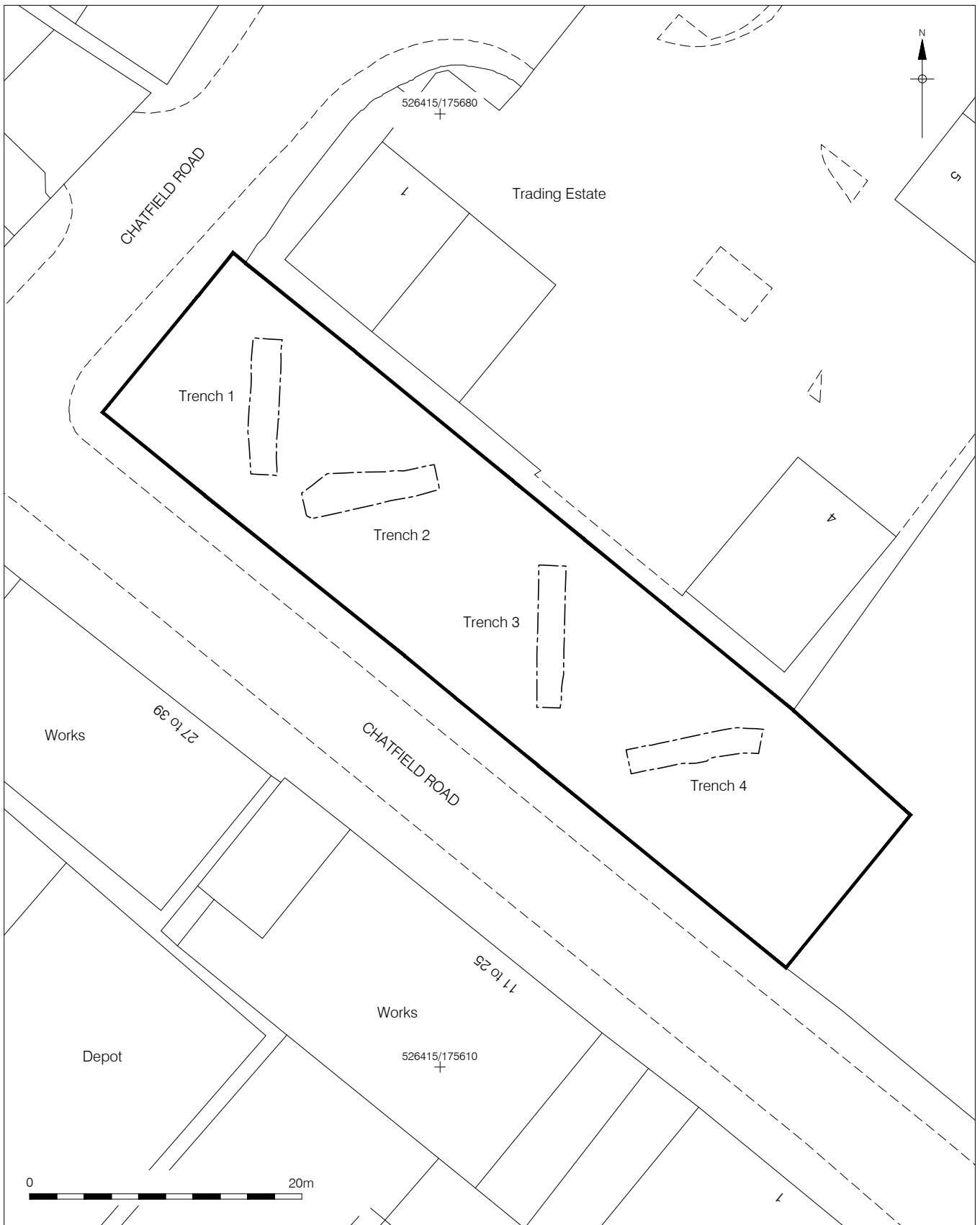
Plate 3: Overview of Trench 3, facing northwest, 1m Scale



Plate 4: Overview of Trench 4, facing northeast, 1m Scale





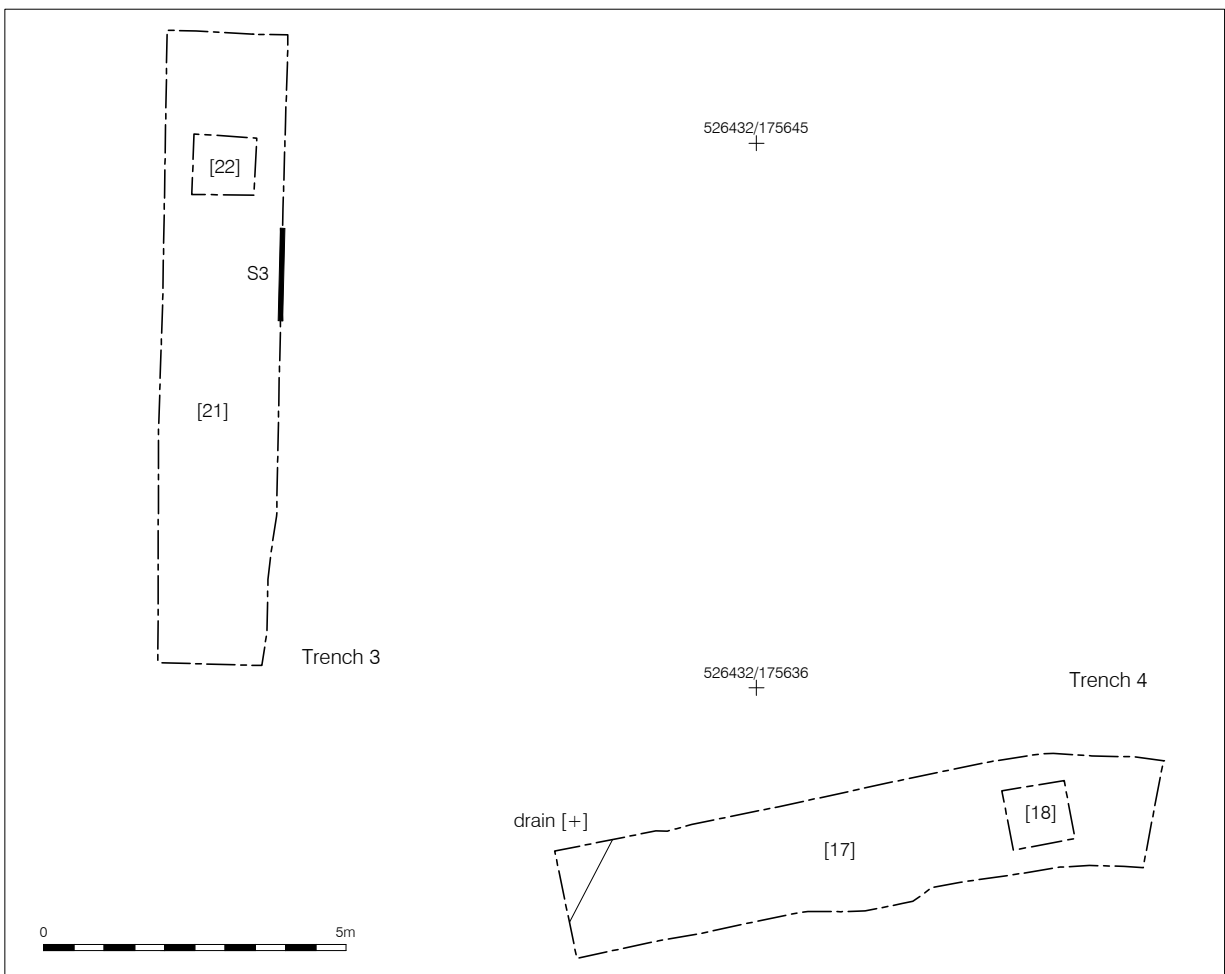
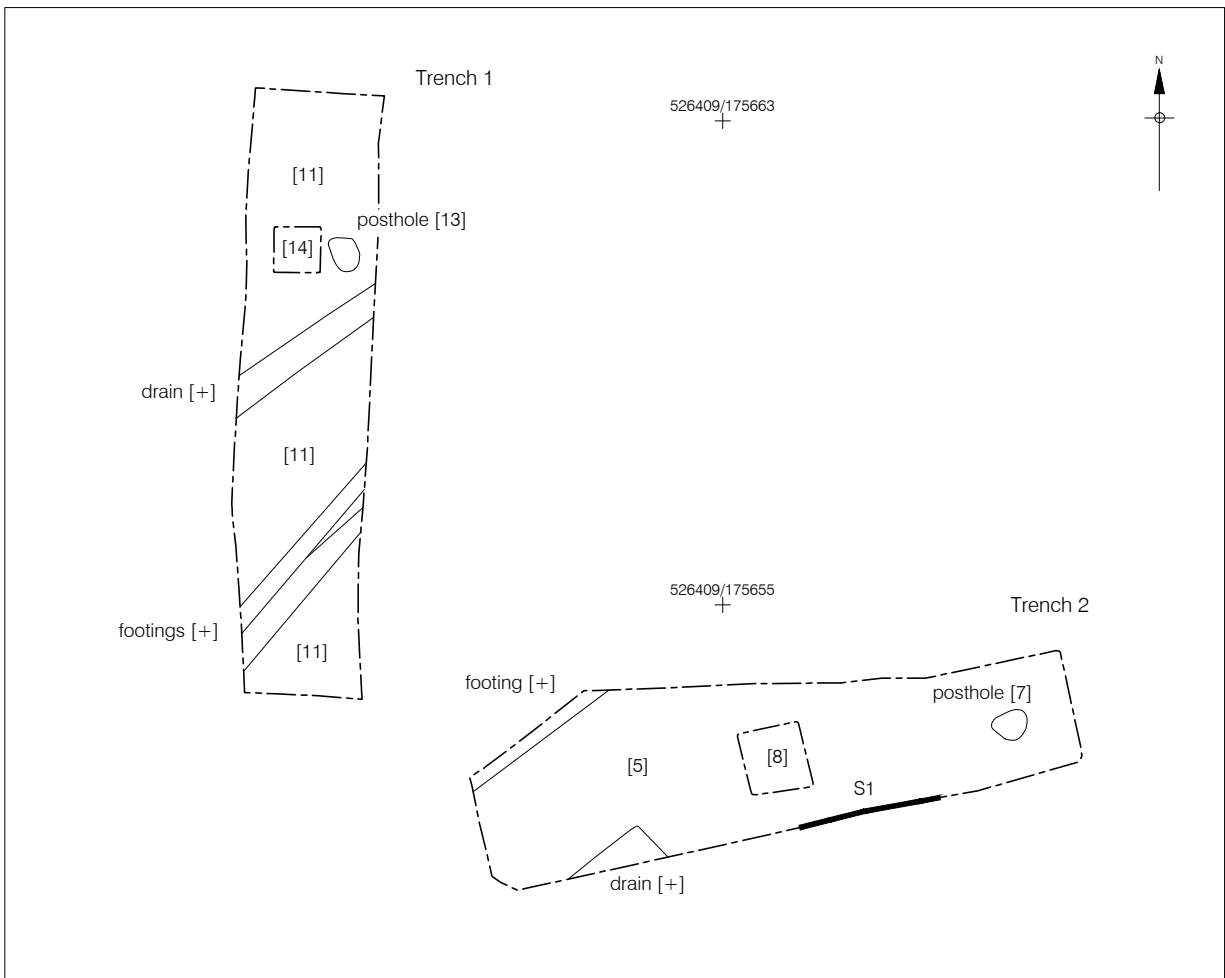


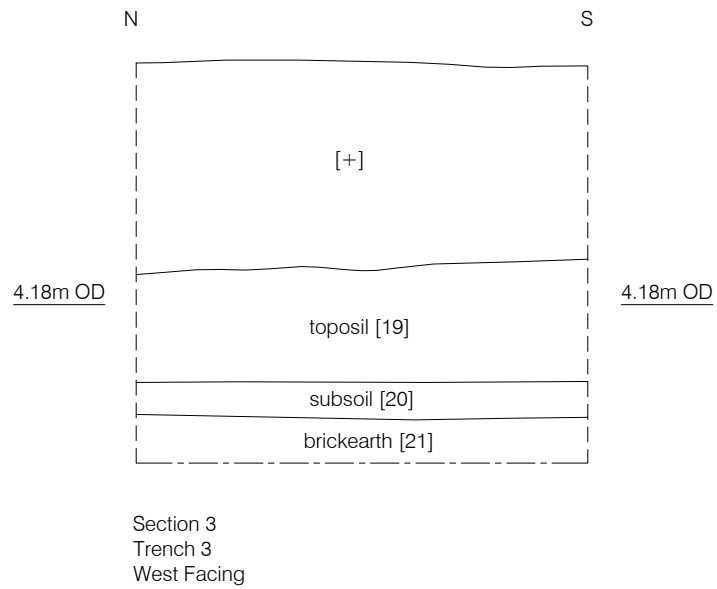
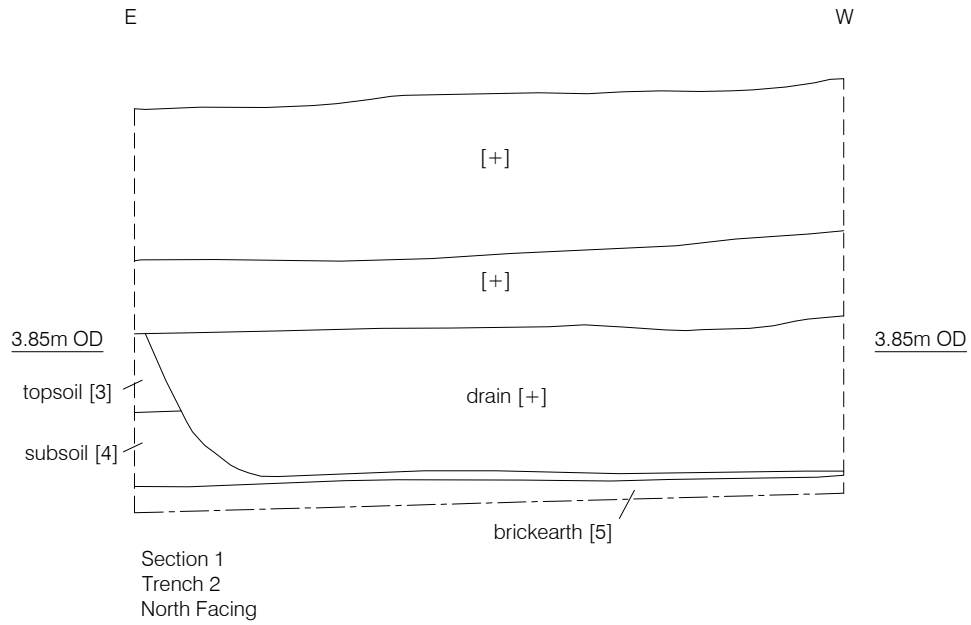
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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:400 at A4





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Figure 4
Sections
1:25 at A4

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
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