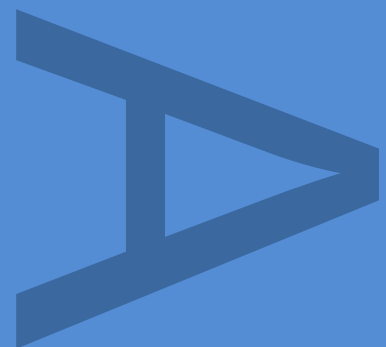


**SALESIAN COLLEGE, 47 SURREY
LANE, BATTERSEA,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
WANDSWORTH, SW11 3PN**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PCA REPORT NO: R11749

JUNE 2014



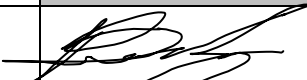
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

SALESIAN COLLEGE, 47
SURREY LANE, BATTERSEA, LONDON
BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH, SW11 3PN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT SALESIAN COLLEGE, 47
SURREY LANE, BATTERSEA, LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH, SW11 3PN.**

Site Code: SUL13

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Wandsworth

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 27113 76701

Written by: James Langthorne
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, June 2014

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June 2014

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CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	5
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	7
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	8
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY	10
7	THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	11
8	RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS	14
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	16
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	17

Figures

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.....	18
FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATIONS	19
FIGURE 3: PLAN AND SECTION OF TRENCH 1	20
FIGURE 4: PLAN AND SECTION OF TRENCH 4.....	21
FIGURE 5: PLAN AND SECTION OF TRENCH 5.....	22
IMAGES	23

Appendices

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX	1
APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX.....	1
APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM.....	1

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at the Salesian College, 47 Surrey Lane, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 27113 76701.
- 1.2 Following the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Bradley 2013), two phases of archaeological evaluation were carried out between 19th-21st February 2014 and 27th-30th May 2014 respectively, during redevelopment of the site. The investigation comprised five archaeological trial-trenches (Trenches 1 - 5).
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation indicated that the establishment of the Salesian College during the late 19th century and further works during the 20th century truncated any potential archaeological horizon including any potential structures that previously stood on the site.
- 1.4 Natural brickearth deposits, consistent with the geology of the area, were encountered in all but one of the trenches at heights varying between 2.51m OD and 3.08m OD. The variance in heights was considered to have been caused by groundworks during the foundation of the Salesian College.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at the Salesian College, 47 Surrey Lane, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth in two phases between 19th-21st February 2014 and 27th-30th May 2014 respectively. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 27113 76701 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The evaluation consisted of five trenches (Figure 2) which aimed to address the following research design objectives:
- To determine the natural topography of the site.
 - To determine the geoarchaeological sequence at the site.
 - To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, whether settled occupation or artefact scatters/residual finds as identified immediately to the east.
 - To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity on the site.
 - To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity on the site.
 - To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site. Specifically is there any evidence of the building identifiable on the 1838 Tithe map which pre-dates Surrey Lodge or the small terrace of properties at the junction of Orbel Street and Surrey Lane in the footprint of Surrey House? Are any associated garden or landscape features evident?
 - To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
 - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 2.3 The site is defined by Packham Street to the north, Surrey Lane to the east, the rear of properties that face onto Orbel Street to the south and plots fronting onto both Trott Street and Battersea High Street to the west. The site encompasses an area of approximately 1.5 hectares.
- 2.4 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of James Langthorne and the project management of Tim Bradley. The archaeological work was commissioned by Synergy Construction and Property Consultants LLP and the project was monitored by Mark Stevenson, English Heritage Senior Archaeology Planning Officer for the London Borough of Wandsworth.
- 2.5 The site was recorded under the unique site code SUL13, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.
- 2.6 There are no Scheduled Monuments on or close to the site. The site is not located within an Archaeological Priority Zone.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

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 LPA’s guidance. Policy is provided in Policy DMS2.

3.4 Planning condition

- 3.4.1 A resolution to grant planning permission for the redevelopment of the site has been given by Wandsworth Council subject to GLA review and negotiation of S106 (Ref. No.: 2013/2127). English Heritage’s Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) has recommended two conditions, one relating to Historic Building Recording the other to the archaeological resource, be attached to this planning condition. The Historic Building Recording condition has previously been discharged and reported on by PCA (Bower 2013). This report is specifically concerned with the second condition that related to the archaeological resource:

Archaeology Condition

- Condition* *'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme for investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme pursuant to this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.'*
- Informative* *The development of this site is likely to damage archaeological remains. The applicant should therefore submit detailed proposals in the form of an archaeological project design. The design should be in accordance with appropriate English Heritage guidelines.*

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The geology on the site comprised the London Clay Formation sealed by the Kempton Park Gravels, a post-diversionary Thames River terrace deposit, which were in turn overlain by Quaternary drift deposits known as the Langley Silts. This final natural deposit is described as sandy clay and silt or brickearth.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site is located on a trapezoidal 1.5 hectare plot of land, at a level of c. 4.20m OD.

4.2.2 The site lies less than 0.5km east of the River Thames and is defined by Packham Street to the north, Surrey Lane to the east, the rear of properties that face onto Orbel Street to the south and plots fronting onto both Trott Street and Battersea High Street to the west.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background cited below was obtained from the site-specific desk-based appraisal prepared for Lend Lease (2013) unless otherwise stated in the text.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Evidence of prehistoric activity in and around the study area is confined to a number of find spots, particularly along the Thames bank. It is thought that this part of the parish originally either formed part of the bed of the Thames or marshy area immediately adjacent to it and so was uninhabited during the prehistoric period. Notable finds encountered from the shoreline included several Bronze Age items, such as a bronze axe and two copper ingots discovered in 1902. Away from the shore of the Thames, around Battersea Church Road, approximately 250m to the north west of the site, several residual struck flints were recovered.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Find spots attributed to the Roman period are clustered around the shoreline of the Thames, of particular note were 12 pewter ingots bearing various religious symbols including the *Chi Rho* symbol. Nicholas Fuentes, writing for the Wandsworth Historian, theorised that the current church of St Mary on Battersea Church Road, approximately 300m north west of the Salesian College site, may occupy the same situation as a villa. Fuentes supported his hypothesis using the presence of the aforementioned pewter ingots. Additionally approximately 100m north of the site a bronze coin from the reign of Vespasian and a set pin with faceted head and short shaft have been recorded. As with the prehistoric material mentioned above these finds were likely to be residual in character.

5.4 Saxon and Early Medieval

5.4.1 Excavations in 1975 at Althorpe Grove, less than 150m north of the study area uncovered evidence dating to the Saxon period. Several cut beam slots containing Saxon pottery indicated the presence of timber buildings and further excavations to the north of this site in 1977 discovered pits and pottery sherds. These excavations currently represent the earliest evidence of occupation in close proximity to the Salesian College site.

5.5 Medieval

5.5.1 The centre of the medieval manor of Battersea lies immediately to the north of the Church of St Mary and approximately 300m north east of the study area. The church itself is an 18th century structure but is built on the site of the earlier church which is considered to date to the late Saxon period. Excavations on the site of the Battersea Flour Mills, Battersea Church Road in advance of development in 1997 revealed timber outbuildings from the manorial estate dating from both the 12th-14th and 16th-17th century manor houses. The building was largely demolished in 1778, with the remaining south wing knocked down in the 1920s. While the location of the earlier medieval manor house remains uncertain it is thought that it would lie somewhere to the east of the Flour

Mills site. There are a number of records relating to buildings of the manorial complex known from documentary references including: a haybarn, cow house, barns, bakehouses, a dovecote, stables, brewhouses and outhouses. The medieval core of Battersea, confirmed by the archaeological finds, is known to be focused around Battersea High Street, Battersea Square and Battersea Church Road, which are located approximately 150m north-west of the site.

5.6 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 5.6.1 The current properties to the south of the Salesian College site date from the late 19th century and originally formed the Surrey Lane estate. This development was begun in 1875 after the approval of a plan by the respective landowners to turn their fields and orchards into five new streets: Orbel Street, Henning Street, Octavia Street, Edna Street and Ursula Street. Additionally Castle Lane, the existing east-west routeway, now identified as Shuttleworth Road was widened at this time.
- 5.6.2 The origins of the Salesian College date from 1887 when Father McKiernan and Father Macey, Salesian followers of Don Bosco, arrived in this country and took up residence on Orbel Street. Following acquisition of Surrey Lodge, a country villa built in 1839, the college proper was founded in 1895 (OSA 2001). The Salesians also had possession of several properties in the vicinity, variously on Trott Street, Battersea High Street and Orbel Street, immediately south of the study area.
- 5.6.3 Battersea experienced heavy bombing during the Second World War, although the London County Council bomb damage map indicated that the Salesian College site and its immediate surroundings were largely unaffected. The heaviest damage was sustained in the area between Battersea Bridge Road and Battersea Park.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The excavation of the five trenches was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the Salesian College site (Bradley 2013). The aim of the evaluation was to define the natural topography of the site, determine the geoarchaeological sequence, establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, particularly any evidence of the building identifiable on the 1838 Tithe map which pre-dated Surrey Lodge or the small terrace of properties at the junction of Orbel Street and Surrey Lane in the footprint of Surrey House, whether there are any associated garden or landscape features and finally identify the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

6.2 All five trenches were excavated by 13 ton machine under archaeological supervision until either significant archaeological horizons or natural deposits were encountered at which point deposits were cleaned and excavated by hand. The table below summarises the dimensions of each of the trenches.

Trench Number	Orientation	Length at top (m)	Width at top (m)	Max. Depth (m)
1	E-W	22.40m	2.15m	1.30m
2	N-S turning E-W (‘L’ shaped trench)	10m turning 8.10m	2.50m	1.38m
3	NE-SW	17.85m	2.25m	1.05m
4	N-S	19.75m	2.05m	1.22m
5	E-W	19.75m	2.00m	1.17m

6.3 All deposits were then recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale at 1:50 and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. The locations of the trenches were surveyed using an EDM. A photographic record was also kept of all the trenches in black and white, colour slide and digital formats.

6.4 Four temporary benchmarks at heights of 4.12m OD, 3.76m OD, 4.23m OD and 4.38m OD respectively were established on site using the EDM for levelling purposes

6.5 The archaeological works were monitored by Mark Stevenson, the Archaeological Adviser to the London Borough of Wandsworth.

6.6 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code SUL13.

6.7 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (number 23) with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and operates within the Institute’s ‘Code of Practice’.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered in four of the five trenches (Trenches 1-4) were brickearth layers comprised of firmly compacted grey mottled mid reddish brown silty clay. Flecks of CBM and charcoal were seen within these deposits, presumably having been deposited either by root action or trampled in during earlier groundworks on the site. The heights at which these brickearth deposits were found at are described in the following table:

Trench No	Context No	Height (m OD)
1	[10]	2.51
2	[14]	2.72
3	[3]	3.08
4	[18]	2.67

7.1.2 The variance in heights between the trenches is most likely due to truncation caused during the construction and associated landscaping of the Salesian College.

7.2 Phase 2: Garden Features

7.2.1 Truncating the 'dirty' brickearth [10] in Trench 1 were two cut features [7] and [9] (Figure 3). Due to the restrictions of the trench it was not possible to see the entire extent of either feature but [7] appeared to be sub-oval and [9] the corner of a rectangular shape, both features were interpreted as being most likely related to the gardens of the Salesian College. The dimensions of these garden features are summarized in the table below:

Context No.	North-South (m)	East-West (m)	Depth (m)	Height (m OD)
7	0.80	0.60	0.15	2.51
9	1.65	3.00	0.16	2.47

7.2.2 The fills of these cut features were fairly loose mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional fragments of butchered sheep and cow bone, moderate CBM flecks and fragments, and frequent root activity in fill [6]/cut [7] and fairly firm dark brown grey sandy silt with similar inclusions, fill [8] in feature [9]. Pottery, clay tobacco pipe and CBM recovered from both of these fills dated to the mid-late 19th century additionally a teapot dated to the same period was found within feature [7].

7.2.3 Trenches 2 and 4 were seen to contain potential layers of garden soil [13] and [17] respectively that overlaid 'dirty' brickearth deposits [14] and [18]. Layer [13] consisted of a 0.35m thick firm mid brown grey gravelly silty clay found at a height of 3.05m OD. Garden soil [17] was recorded in the southern part of Trench 4, and consisted of fairly firm mid grey brown slightly clay silty sand which contained very small fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem and CBM flecks. Garden soil [17] was 0.33m thick and found at a height of 3.00m OD.

7.3 Phase 3: Salesian College

7.3.1 The earliest deposit found in Trench 5 was a layer of subsoil [26] composed of fairly firm mid brown grey silty sand with occasional brick rubble and very occasional coal flecks. This deposit was truncated to the east and west by the grubbed out construction cuts [23] and [25] of the basements of the recently demolished Salesian College buildings (Figure 5). Both construction cuts were backfilled with the rubble from those buildings, fills [22] and [24] respectively. The following table delineates the dimensions and heights these features were encountered at:

Context No.	North-South (m)	East-West (m)	Depth (m)	Height (m OD)
23	1.80	3.40	Not bottomed	3.59
25	1.80	13.00	Not bottomed	3.60

7.3.2 Further structures related to the Salesian College were encountered in the northern end of Trench 4 (Figure 4): two parallel running frogged yellow stock brick wall foundations dating to the 19th-early 20th century [19] and [20]. Both foundations were orientated to the northeast-southwest, extended more than 2m and were 0.55m wide, however it was not possible to establish a maximum depth for either wall. Foundation [19] was encountered at a maximum height of 3.80m OD and [20] at a height of 3.82m OD.

7.3.3 The area between both wall foundations [19] and [20] in Trench 4 had been backfilled with a fairly firm mid grey brown clay silt containing large amounts of brick rubble [21] which extended to a depth of more than 0.82m and was encountered at a maximum height of 3.82m OD.

7.3.4 Sealing garden features [7] and [9] in Trench 1, garden soil deposits [13] and [17] in Trenches 2 and 4 and natural brickearth [3] were layers of subsoil [2], [5], [12] and [16], typically composed of fairly firm mid grey brown clay silt with occasional CBM flecks and fragments, oyster shell, charcoal flecks, pottery, animal bone fragments and frequent root activity. The dimensions and heights these deposits were found at are summarised in the table below:

Trench	Context No.	North-South (m)	East-West (m)	Depth (m)	Height (m OD)
1	5	2.15	22.40	0.40	2.92
2	12	5.65	8.10	0.60	3.60
3	2	2.25	17.85	0.30	3.30
4	16	5.75	2.05	0.30	3.30

7.3.5 Subsoils [12], [2] and [16] were sealed by topsoils [11], [1] and [15] in Trenches 2, 3 and 4 respectively. Typically fairly firm dark grey brown slightly sandy clay silt with frequent root activity and occasional CBM and charcoal flecks and fragments. These topsoil deposits varied between 0.15-0.45m thick and were found at heights of 4.06m OD in Trench 2, 3.68m OD in Trench 3 and 3.55m OD in Trench 4.

- 7.3.6 Subsoil [5] in Trench 1 was sealed by a 0.80m thick layer of modern made ground [4] as opposed to the topsoil in Trenches 2, 3 and 4. Made ground [4], a fairly loose mid brown grey coarse sand silt with frequent brick rubble inclusions, was encountered at a height of 3.68m OD.
- 7.3.7 Modern services relating to the College buildings were encountered in all five trenches and Trenches 1, 4 and 5 were sealed by the piling mat created during the current groundworks at the site, whereas turf had been retained on Trenches 2 and 3.

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Research Objectives

8.1.1 The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation:

8.1.2 To determine the natural topography of the site.

The heights that the natural brickearth was encountered at in four of the five trenches varied between 2.51-3.08m OD and was most likely due to truncation caused during the construction and associated landscaping of the Salesian College.

8.1.3 To determine the geoarchaeological sequence at the site.

The brickearth deposits encountered during the archaeological evaluation were consistent with the established underlying geology of the area identified as Langley Silt drift deposits.

8.1.4 To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, whether settled occupation or artefact scatters/residual finds as identified immediately to the east.

No traces of prehistoric activity were encountered during the archaeological evaluation.

8.1.5 To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity on the site.

No traces of Roman activity were encountered during the archaeological evaluation.

8.1.6 To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity on the site.

No traces of medieval activity were encountered during the archaeological evaluation.

8.1.7 To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site. Specifically is there any evidence of the building identifiable on the 1838 Tithe map which pre-dates Surrey Lodge or the small terrace of properties at the junction of Orbel Street and Surrey Lane in the footprint of Surrey House. Are any associated garden or landscape features evident?

A small amount of potential post-medieval activity was recorded on the site specifically two possible garden features in Trench 1 and possible garden soil deposits in Trenches 2 and 4. However no traces of any post-medieval properties were apparent on the site.

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

The only archaeological deposits encountered on the site were late post-medieval or modern in date and related to the Salesian College, such as the wall foundations found in Trench 4 and the basement construction cuts in Trench 5, or its grounds, particularly the two garden features in Trench 1.

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

The foundation of the Salesian College and its groundworks during the late 19th century and further development into the 20th century appeared to have truncated any previous archaeological deposits and in parts the natural brickearth itself.

8.2 Conclusions

- 8.2.1 The archaeological evaluation strongly suggested that extensive re-development due to the establishment of the Salesian College during the late 19th and its further development in the 20th century led not only to the grubbing out of all previous structures that were associated with its historical use, such as the building that pre-dated Surrey Lodge, but also substantial horizontal truncation of any potential archaeological horizon.
- 8.2.2 Once the project is deemed complete and this report approved by the London Borough of Wandsworth, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with LAARC under site code SUL13.
- 8.2.3 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* 'Round Up'.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Synergy Consultation & Property Consultants LLP for commissioning the work.
- 9.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited also thanks Mark Stevenson, the Archaeological Adviser to the London Borough of Wandsworth, for monitoring the project.
- 9.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would also like to extend its gratitude to Damien Shirt and Fergus Gleeson of Lend Lease, Gary Inkin of Roof and the ground crews of Matthews and Oliver Connell & Son Ltd. for all their assistance during both phases of the archaeological evaluation.
- 9.4 The author would like to thank:
- Tim Bradley for project managing the evaluation and editing this report.
 - Matt Edmonds for his hard work on site.
 - Richard Archer for his survey work on site.
 - Jennifer Simonson for the CAD illustrations.
 - Kevin Heyward for spot dating the building materials.
 - Chris Jarrett for spot dating the post-medieval pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe.
 - Kevin Reilly for identifying the animal bone fragments
 - Chris Cooper for help with logistics.
 - Sophie White and her team who processed the finds.

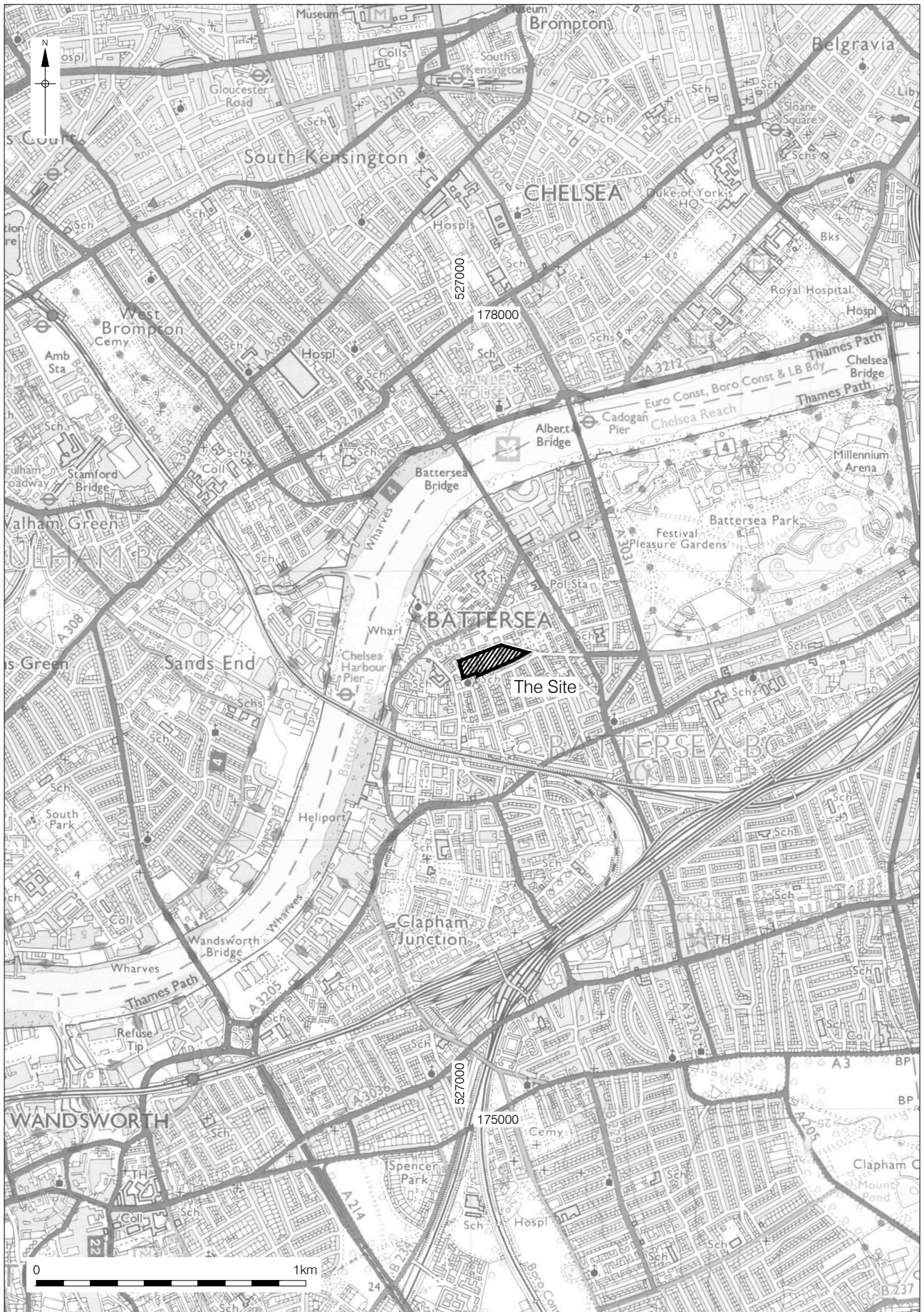
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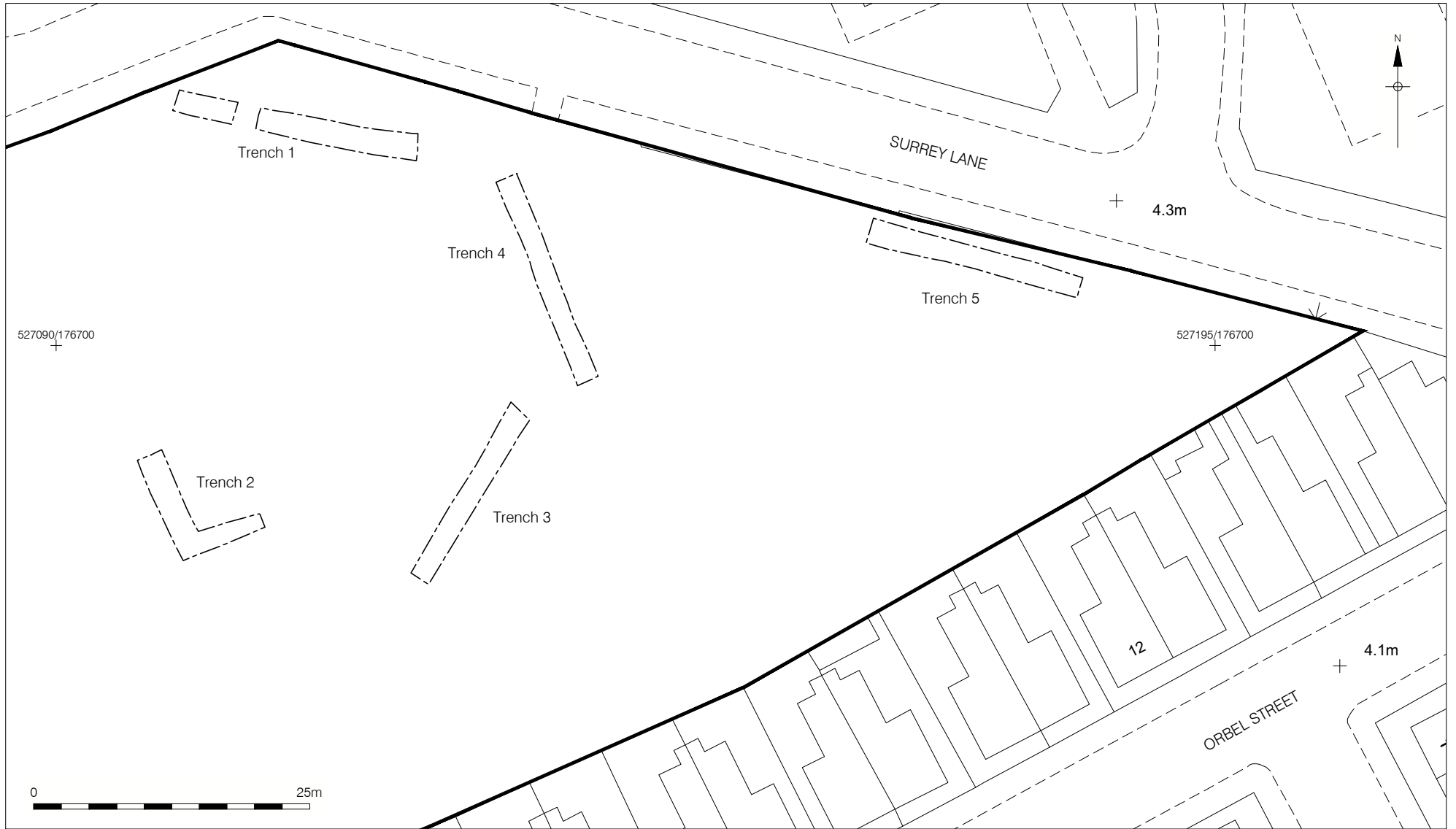
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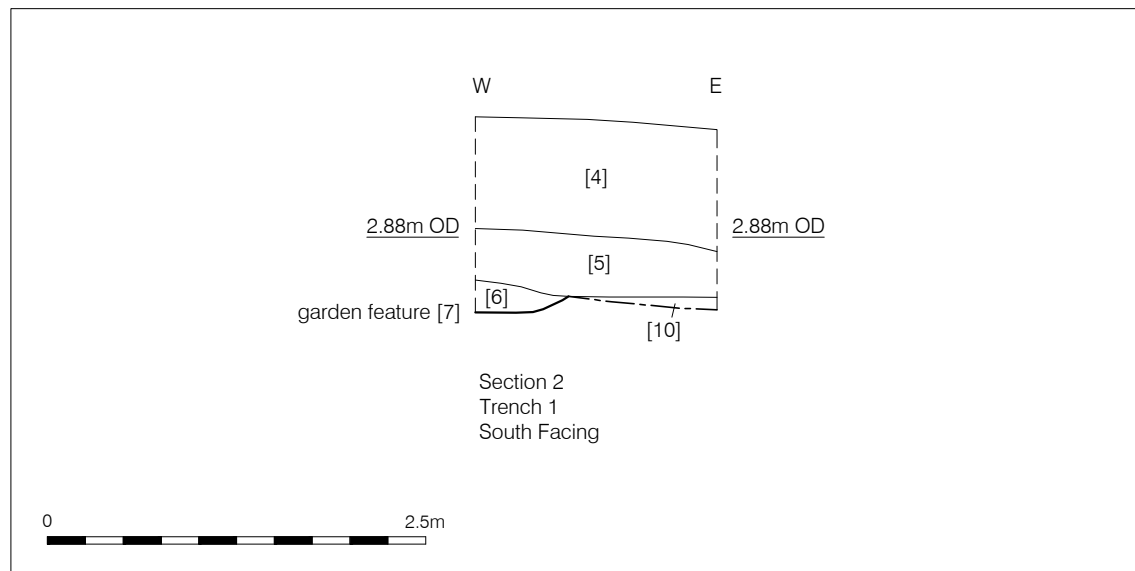
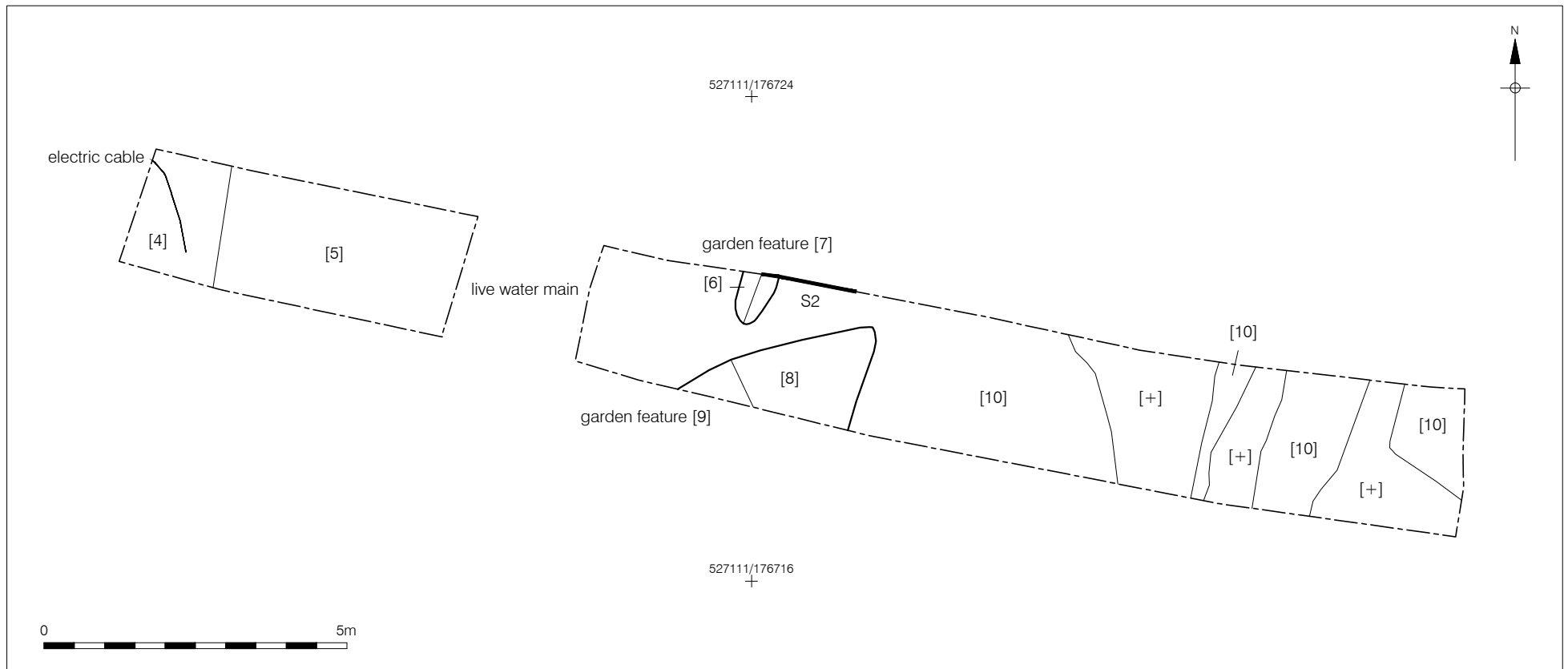
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:500 at A4



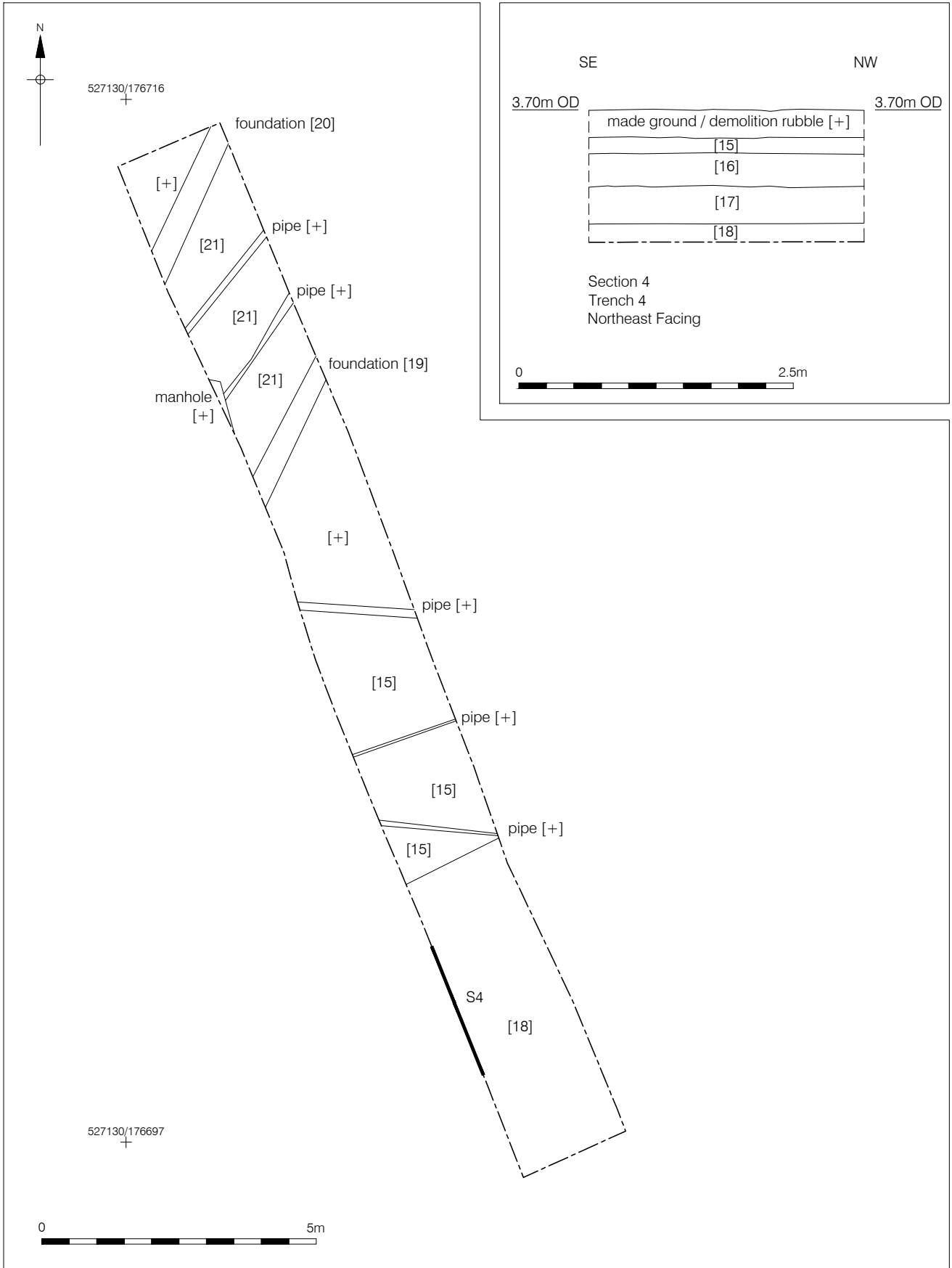


Figure 4
Trench 4 Plan & Section
Plan 1:100; Section 1:50 at A4

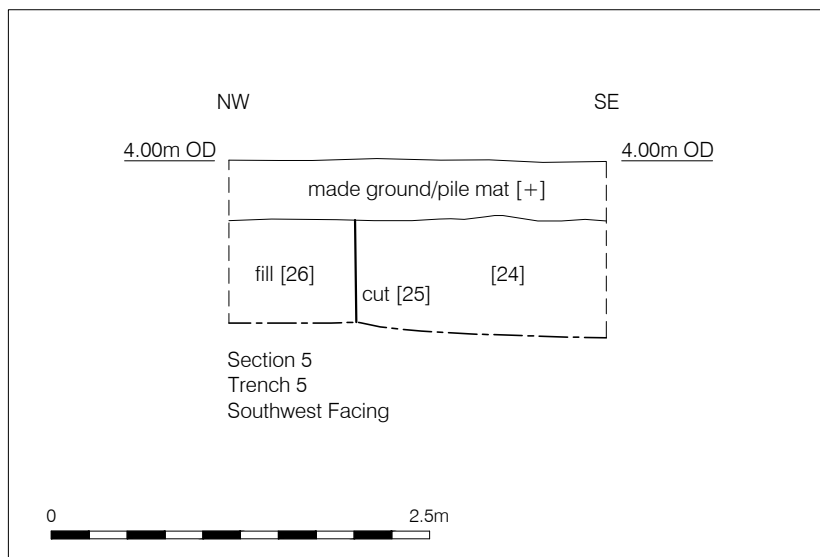
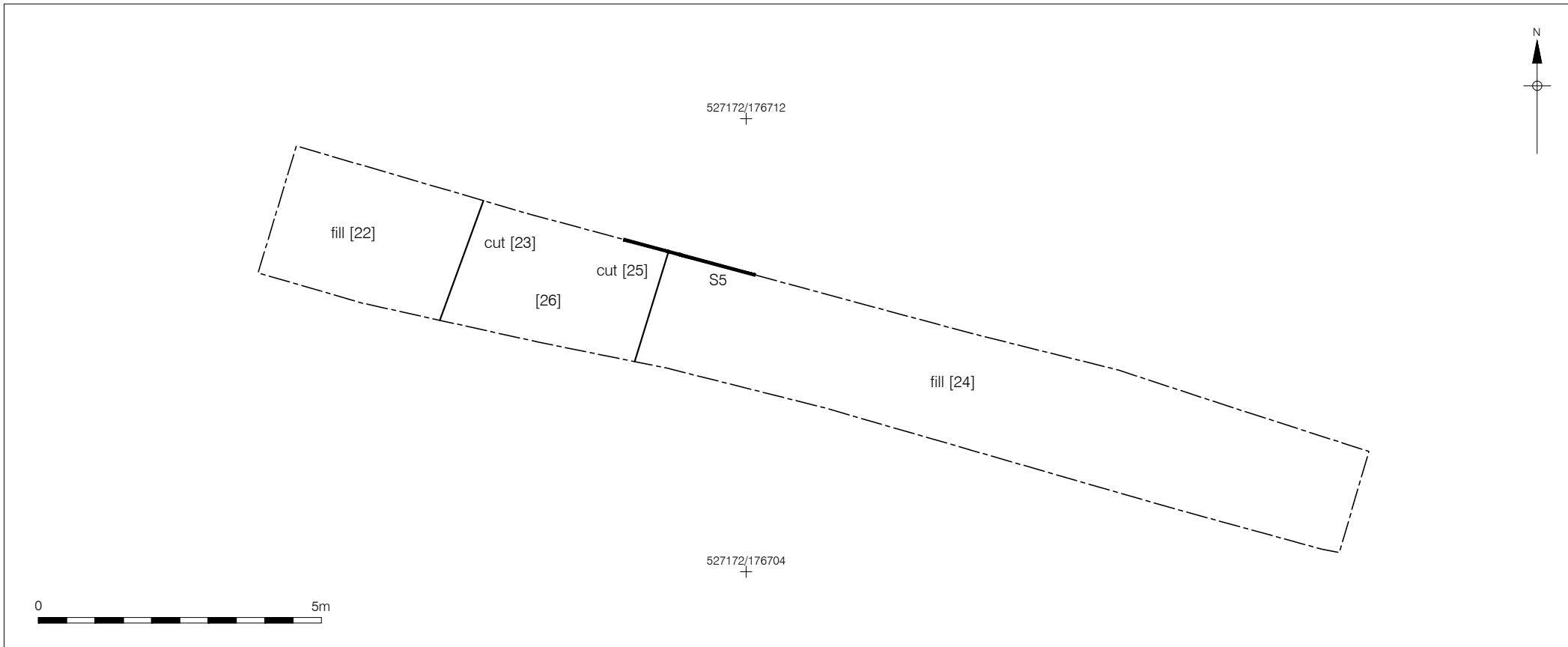


Figure 5
Trench 5 Plan & Section
Plan 1:100; Section 1:50 at A4

Images:

Image 1: West facing view of Trench 1



Image 2: North-East facing view of Trench 2



Image 3: East facing view of Trench 3 (1m scale)



Image 4: North facing section in Trench 3 (1m scale)



Appendix 1: Context Index

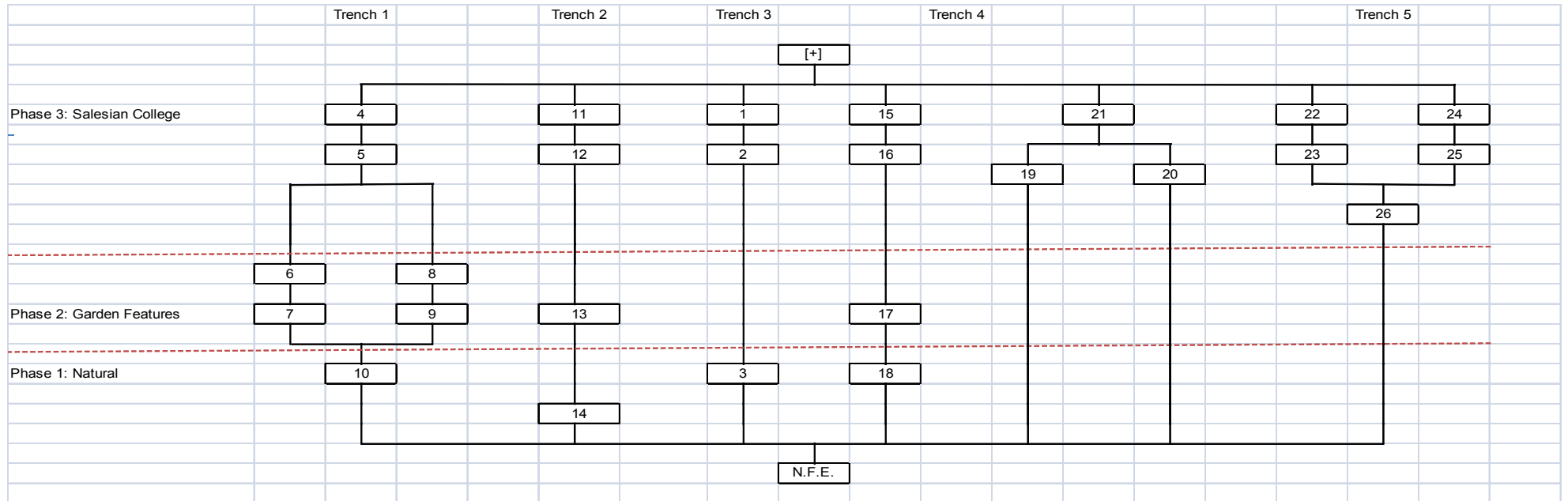
Site Code	Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
SUL13	1	3	-	1	Layer	Topsoil	Fairly firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt	-	1.80	19.00	0.40	3.68	3.65	Modern	3
SUL13	2	3	-	1	Layer	Subsoil	Fairly loose mid-dark grey brown sandy silt	-	1.80	19.00	0.30	3.30	3.28	Post-medieval/Modern	3
SUL13	3	3	Tr. 3	1	Layer	Dirty' Brickearth	Firm mid orange brown with grey mottling silty clay	Not bottomed	1.80	19.00	-	3.08	3.03	N/A	1
SUL13	4	1	Tr. 1	2	Layer	Made ground	Fairly loose mid brown grey coarse sandy silt	-	1.80	20.00	0.80	3.68	3.64	Modern	3
SUL13	5	1	Tr. 1	2	Layer	Subsoil	Firm mid greyish brown	-	1.80	20.00	0.40	2.92	2.78	Modern	3
SUL13	6	1	Tr. 1	2	Fill	Fill of [7]	Fairly loose mid grey brown sandy silt	-	0.80	0.60	0.15	2.51	-	Post-medieval/Modern	2
SUL13	7	1	Tr. 1	2	Cut	Garden feature	Sub oval garden feature	-	0.80	0.60	0.15	2.51	2.36	Post-medieval/Modern	2
SUL13	8	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [9]	Fairly firm dark brownish grey sandy silt	Not bottomed	1.65	3.00	0.16	2.47	-	Post-medieval/Modern	2

Site Code	Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
SUL13	9	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Garden feature	Rectangular garden feature	Not bottomed	1.65	3.00	0.16	2.47	-	Post-medieval/Modern	2
SUL13	10	1	Tr. 2	2	Layer	'Dirty' Brickearth	Firm mid-dark orange brown silty clay	Not bottomed	1.80	23.00	-	2.51	2.48	N/A	1
SUL13	11	2	-	3	Layer	Topsoil	Loose/friable dark grey brown clay silt	-	10.00	10.00	0.45	4.06	4.02	Modern	3
SUL13	12	2	Tr. 2	3	Layer	Subsoil	Fairly firm mid grey brown clay silt	-	10.00	10.00	0.60	3.60	3.57	Post-medieval/Modern	3
SUL13	13	2	Tr. 2	3	Layer	Subsoil/Interface deposit	Firm mid brown grey silty clay	-	10.00	2.00	0.35	3.05	-	Post-medieval/Modern	2
SUL13	14	2	Tr. 2	-	Layer	Natural Brick earth	Firm mid orange brown clay silt	Not bottomed	2.00	2.00	-	3.72	-	N/A	1
SUL13	15	4	Tr. 4	4	Layer	Topsoil	Fairly loose dark blackish grey brown clay silt	-	5.75	1.80	0.15	3.55	-	Modern	3
SUL13	16	4	-	4	Layer	Subsoil	Fairly firm slightly reddish grey brown with mid-dark grey brown mottling clay silt	-	5.75	1.80	0.30	3.30	-	Post-medieval/Modern	3
SUL13	17	4	-	4	Layer	Subsoil/Interface deposit	Fairly firm mid grey brown	-	5.75	1.80	0.33	3.00	-	Post-medieval/Modern	2

Site Code	Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
							slightly clay sandy silt								
SUL13	18	4	Tr. 4	4	Layer	Dirty' Brickearth	Fairly firm light-mid reddish grey brown clay silt	Not bottomed	5.75	1.80	0.17	2.67	2.65	N/A	1
SUL13	19	4	Tr. 4	-	Masonry	Wall foundation	Yellow stock brick wall foundation	Not bottomed	2.00	0.55	1.20	3.80	-	Modern	3
SUL13	20	4	Tr. 4	-	Masonry	Wall foundation	Yellow stock brick wall foundation	Not bottomed	2.00	0.55	1.20	3.82	-	Modern	3
SUL13	21	4	Tr. 4	-	Layer	Construction backfill	Fairly firm mid grey brown clay silt	Not bottomed	5.60	21.80	0.82	3.82	3.80	Modern	3
SUL13	22	5	Tr. 5	-	Fill	Demolition backfill in [23]	Fairly loose light yellowish grey brown silty sand and brick rubble	Not bottomed	1.80	3.40	0.80	3.59	-	Modern	3
SUL13	23	5	Tr. 5	-	Cut	Construction cut	Basement construction cut	Not bottomed	1.80	3.40	-	3.59	-	Modern	3
SUL13	24	5	Tr. 5	5	Fill	Demolition backfill in [25]	Loose mixed light brown orange white coarse sand and rubble	Not bottomed	1.80	13.00	-	3.60	-	Modern	3
SUL13	25	5	Tr. 5	5	Cut	Construction cut	Basement construction cut	Not bottomed	1.80	13.00	-	3.60	-	Modern	3

Site Code	Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
SUL13	26	5	Tr. 5	5	Layer	Subsoil	Fairly firm mid brown grey silty sand	Not bottomed	1.80	3.45	0.70	3.60	-	Post-medieval/Modern	3

Appendix 2: Site Matrix



Appendix 3: OASIS Data Entry Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-180795

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Salesian College, 47 Surrey Lane, Battersea, LB OF Wandsworth, SW11 3PN
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation consisting of 5 trial trenches. The investigation indicated that the establishment of the Salesian College during the late 19th century and further works during the 20th century truncated any potential archaeological horizon including any potential structures that previously stood on the site. Natural brickearth deposits, consistent with the geology of the area, were encountered in all but one of the trenches at heights varying between 2.51m OD and 3.08m OD. The variance in heights was considered to have been caused by groundworks during the foundation of the Salesian College.
Project dates	Start: 19-02-2014 End: 30-05-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SUL13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	GARDEN CUT FEATURES Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Modern
Monument type	CONSTRUCTION CUTS Post Medieval
Monument type	CONSTRUCTION CUTS Modern
Monument type	GARDEN SOIL Post Medieval
Monument type	SUBSOIL Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Significant Finds	OYSTER SHELL Post Medieval

Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts 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 Salesian College, 47 Surrey Lane
Postcode	SW11 3PN
Study area	1.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 27113 76701 51.4744723057 -0.169512829777 51 28 28 N 000 10 10 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.51m Max: 3.08m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Land Lease Development Ltd
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	James Langthorne

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	SUL13
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	SUL13
Digital Contents	"other"

Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	SUL13
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Photograph","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Salesian College, 47 Surrey Lane, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW11 3PN
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Langthorne, J.
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