

**BATTERSEA PARK EAST,  
LONDON SW8 4BE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION: PHASE 1**



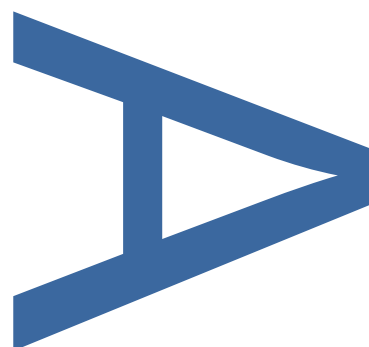
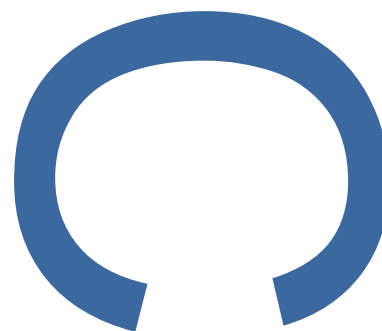
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH,**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:  
2014/4665**

**PCA REPORT NO: 12062**

**SITE CODE: BAP15**

**APRIL 2015**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

BATTERSEA PARK EAST,  
LONDON SW8 4BE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION: PHASE 1

Quality Control

| Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Project Number                | K3942  |
| Report Number                 | R12062 |

|                           | Name & Title      | Signature  | Date       |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--|------------|
| Text Prepared by:         | Richard Humphrey  |  | April 2015 |
| Graphics Prepared by:     | Jennifer Simonson |  | April 2015 |
| Graphics Checked by:      | Josephine Brown   |  | April 2015 |
| Project Manager Sign-off: | Chris Mayo        |  | April 2015 |

| Revision No. | Date | Checked | Approved |
|--------------|------|---------|----------|
|              |      |         |          |
|              |      |         |          |
|              |      |         |          |

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Unit 54  
Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
London  
SE4 2PD

**Battersea Park East, London Borough of Wandsworth, London SW8 4BE**

**An Archaeological Evaluation: Phase 1**

---

**Local Planning Authority:** London Borough of Wandsworth

**Planning Application Number:** 2014/4665

**GLAAS (EH) Reference:** LAG/32/563-2

**Site Code:** BAP15

**Central National Grid Reference:** TQ 2882 7697

**Written by:** Richard Humphrey

**Project Manager:** Tim Bradley

**Commissioning Client:** CgMs Consulting  
On behalf of  
Taylor Wimpey Central London

---

**Contractor:** Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road, Brockley  
London SE4 2PD

**Tel:** 020 7732 3925

**E-mail:** [tbradley@pre-construct.com](mailto:tbradley@pre-construct.com)

**Web:** [www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)

---

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited**

**April 2015**

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

## CONTENTS

|    |   |    |
|----|---|----|
| 1  | Abstract.....                                 | 3  |
| 2  | Introduction .....                            | 4  |
| 3  | Planning Background.....                      | 5  |
| 4  | Geology And Topography.....                   | 6  |
| 5  | Archaeological And Historical Background..... | 7  |
| 6  | Archaeological Methodology .....              | 8  |
| 7  | Archaeological Sequence .....                 | 9  |
| 8  | Conclusions .....                             | 13 |
| 9  | Acknowledgments.....                          | 14 |
| 10 | Bibliography .....                            | 14 |

## PLATES

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Plate 1: Trench 3, Looking South .....       | 9  |
| Plate 2: Trench 4, Looking North.....        | 10 |
| Plate 3: Trench 5, Looking South .....       | 11 |
| Plate 4: Trench 3, East-Facing Section ..... | 12 |

## ILLUSTRATIONS

|                                |    |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Figure 1: Site Location.....   | 15 |
| Figure 2: Trench Location..... | 16 |
| Figure 3: Sections 1-4.....    | 17 |

## APPENDICES

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Appendix 1: Context Index .....                   | 18 |
| Appendix 2: Stratigraphic Matrix.....             | 19 |
| Appendix 3: OASIS Archaeological Report Form..... | 20 |

## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 Phase 1 of an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land known as Battersea Park East, fronting Battersea Park Road, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth, in advance of redevelopment, between 30<sup>th</sup> March and 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015. The work was commissioned by Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting and monitored by Mark Stevenson, the Historic England (GLAAS) archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth.
- 1.2 This phase of fieldwork at the site comprised of three machine dug trenches, each measuring 20m in length. Trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision and extended to a depth at which archaeologically sterile geological deposits were observed.
- 1.3 The results of the evaluation indicate that in addition to truncation by modern, concrete-encased services, demolished Victorian terraced houses that fronted Lockington Road to the east and Gladstone Road to the west are likely to have had basements and as such have removed the upper levels of any potentially surviving archaeological stratigraphy. This impact was seen to be less towards the northern end of the Phase 1 trenches (Trench 5) where it is suggested that basementing did not occur. The construction cuts for these structures were seen to be filled with a contemporary levelling deposit that were made directly in to natural deposits. These were observed to be variable in character, ranging from a grey sandy-clay with occasional mineral panning to a dark yellow-brown clay and gravel.
- 1.4 All three trenches of the Phase 1 works observed negative archaeological results.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Phase 1 of an archaeological evaluation was conducted between 30<sup>th</sup> March and 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land known as Battersea Park East, fronting Battersea Park Road, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth, in advance of redevelopment of the site. The site is centred at TQ 2882 7687.
- 2.2 The evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd and was monitored by the Historic England (GLAAS) archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth, Mark Stevenson. The field investigation was supervised by Richard Humphrey and David Taylor and project managed by Tim Bradley. All work was undertaken following the appropriate English Heritage (1991, 2008) / Historic England (2015) guidelines.
- 2.3 The Phase 1 site occupies a roughly rectangular parcel of land currently occupied by a school playing field that fronts Battersea Park Road to the north, Lockington Road to the east, car parking and a mainline railway track to the south and St Mary's Roman Catholic Primary School to the west.
- 2.4 The site has previously been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs Consulting 2014) that suggested a modest potential for the prehistoric to Roman period.
- 2.5 Phase 1 of the evaluation comprised the excavation of three 20m-long trenches (nos. 3, 4, 5) that were all archaeological investigated and recorded.
- 2.6 The evaluation aimed to address the primary objectives as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs Consulting 2015). These were as follows:
- To establish the presence or otherwise of prehistoric and any later activity, and to define the date and nature of such activity;
  - To establish the environmental context of prehistoric and later activity;
  - Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development;
  - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.
- 2.7 The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at LAARC under the site code BAP15.
- 2.8

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The evaluation at Battersea Park East was set up under the planning regulations that were current in 2013, specifically the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the London Plan and those criteria required by the London Borough of Wandsworth. These have been detailed in the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CgMs Consulting 2014).
- 3.2 The study site falls does not fall within an archaeological priority area as defined by the London Borough of Wandsworth.
- 3.3 The following planning condition is anticipated to be attached to the granting of consent (LB Wandsworth planning reference: 2014/4665):
- 3.3.1 42. No development other than demolition to ground level of any existing buildings or structures on the site shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of 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. Reason: In order that the archaeological remains that may exist on the site can be investigated, in accordance with Council policies DMS2 (d)
- 3.4 In accordance with the condition a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared for the fieldwork by CgMs Consulting (2015) and approved by Historic England.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The solid geology of the site is shown on the Institute of Geological Sciences map (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin. Overlying the London Clay is a series of gravel terraces deposited during periods of glacial and inter-glacial conditions (CgMs Consulting 2014).
- 4.2 The British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London 1998) states the area to comprise of deposits of Kempton Park gravels, defined as 'Post Diversionary Thames River Terrace Deposits: gravel, sandy and clayey in part'.
- 4.3 Boreholes and window samples from the St Mary's School (eastern) part of the site have revealed varying amounts of topsoil/concrete and made ground, between 0.4m and 1.9m thick, over deposits of sands, gravels and clays, which in turn overlie London Clay (Merebrook 2013).
- 4.4 The site is generally flat with a slight gradient from north to south. Levels across the site range from approximately 2.9m OD on the southern boundary to approximately 4.4m OD on the northern boundary.
- 4.5 The River Thames is approximately 750m north of the site.



## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 5.1 The following is summarized from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs Consulting 2014):
- 5.2 Although hunter-gatherer communities were exploiting the Thames floodplain from the Mesolithic onwards, there have been no finds of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date within a 750m search radius of the site. However, interfaces between gravels and watercourses may yet hold potential evidence for exploitation of the area. There is therefore a low to moderate potential for finds of this period.
- 5.3 The change in lifestyle from hunter-gathering to farming seen during the Neolithic is likely to have led to the landscape being composed of tracts of open farmland by the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC. Sea level rise and fall will have promoted and discouraged certain types of environment that would have been readily exploited by indigenous communities. A macehead of possible Neolithic date was found northeast of the proposed development site at Battersea Power Station together with a Bronze Age socketed spearhead. A Bronze Age palstave axehead was found at Queens Town Road Station to the southwest and a scatter of Bronze Age flintwork was identified at the Stewarts Lane Depot site to the southeast. There is low/moderate potential for remains of this period.
- 5.4 A Roman lead coffin and four associated skeletons were recorded from Battersea fields, east of the study site, in 1794, and a poorly provenanced coin was also found in 1857. It is thought that Battersea was generally uninhabited during the Roman period although the local finds suggest a low to moderate potential.
- 5.5 Although settlements had become established at Battersea and Lambeth by the late Saxon period, neither Nine Elms nor Vauxhall are mentioned in Domesday Book. No archaeological material from this period has been found within a 750m search radius of the site.
- 5.6 Early maps of the area show that in the post-medieval period it lay as open or arable land with the northern boundary fronting what becomes Battersea Park Road. The 1862 Stanford map (not reproduced here) shows the location of the railway viaducts for the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway through the western and central parts of the site with houses fronting Gladstone Terrace and Lockington Street. The Survey of London describes the latter as, 'quite substantial houses with basements, two main storeys and dormers'.
- 5.7 Two properties on Battersea Park Road were damaged by bombing in the Second World War. The buildings on Lockington Street were cleared from 1961-1968 with the eastern part of the site comprehensively redeveloped on the 1977-1987 OS map. By this time, housing on St Joseph's Street was also demolished, in preparation for the new St Mary's Primary School. The potential for post-medieval archaeology is low.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (CgMs Consulting 2015).
- 6.2 Three trenches were excavated across the site (Figure 2). These were positioned on an approximate northwest to southeast alignment and located over the soft, turf deposits of the school playing field.
- 6.3 Previous geotechnical works suggested that between approximately 0.4m and 1.9m of made ground deposits exist above natural horizons across the site (Merebrook 2013). These depths are thought to relate to deeper excavated basements of the Victorian terraced houses that are visible on the map regression exercise in the desk-based assessment.
- 6.4 A JCB fitted with a flat bladed grading bucket was used under constant archaeological supervision to remove overburden down to the highest archaeological or natural 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. The archaeological deposits were assigned individual context numbers and recorded onto pro-forma sheets and recorded in plan and section as appropriate using the Museum of London single context recording system. Upon completion of the trench excavations, 1:20 scale plan drawings were made as well as 1:10 scale section drawings. Heights of deposits in relation to Ordnance Datum were also recorded. A digital photographic record was made.
- 6.5 In order to test the authenticity of natural levels, it was sometimes necessary to excavate deeper test sondages through the clay and gravel horizons that were presumed to be natural.
- 6.6 Trench locations were recorded by a PCA surveyor using a GPS (Global Positioning System) device. A temporary benchmark of 2.96m OD was also provided at the same time.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 7.1 Trench 3

7.1.1 Trench 3 represented the southern-most trench in the Phase 1 works and was positioned towards the southwest corner of the school playing field (Fig 2). It measured 20m in length and was 1.8m wide.

*Plate 1: Trench 3, looking south*



#### Phase 1

7.1.2 Natural geological deposits [3] were recorded in Trench 3 at a height of between 1.08m OD and 1.45m OD. They were characterised as being moderately compacted yellow-grey clay and gravel with occasional mineral panning. It was seen throughout the base of the trench where not truncated by modern concrete-encased service trenches. This layer was examined for any potential prehistoric or later activity with no such evidence observed.

#### Phase 2

7.1.3 Measuring a maximum of 0.60m thick, a layer of moderately compacted dark grey silty-clay, [2], overlay natural deposit [3]. This was recorded at a height of 1.68m OD. Late post-medieval glazed pottery was recovered from this layer that has been interpreted as a levelling or bedding horizon for the subsequent phase of building on the site.

7.1.4 On top of levelling/bedding layer [2], heavily disturbed red and yellow stock bricks were seen forming a floor, [1]. These were bonded with a hard grey mortar. Seen at a height of between 1.78m OD and 1.98m OD, this floor has been interpreted as the basement floor of the Victorian terraces shown on the map regression in the desk-based assessment (CgMs Consulting 2014).

#### Phase 3

7.1.5 Sealing masonry [1] was an approximately 0.70m thick layer of demolition material and brick rubble, presumably from the demolition of the Victorian terraced structures. The maximum height for this layer was 2.68m OD. This in turn was sealed by between 0.20m and 0.45m of modern topsoil at 2.88m OD.

## 7.2 Trench 4

7.2.1 Trench 4 was positioned towards the centre-west of the Phase 1 area (Fig 2). It measured 20m in length and was 1.8m wide.

### Plate 2: Trench 4, looking north



### Phase 1

7.2.2 Natural, geological deposits were recorded as layer [7] in Trench 4 and seen at heights of between 1.38m OD and 1.65m OD. They were composed of moderately compacted dark yellow-brown clayey-gravel. As with the geological deposits seen in Trench 3, these were seen to be archaeologically sterile with no finds, features or deposits from the prehistoric period onwards observed.

### Phase 2

7.2.3 Similarly to layer [2] in Trench 3, layer [6] that overlay natural deposits [7] has been interpreted as a Victorian levelling or bedding deposit, a precursor to construction of later basements or cellars for structures shown on the historic map regression exercise. Layer [6] was moderately compacted, mid grey in colour and composed of silty-clay. It was 0.21m thick and recorded at 1.85m OD.

7.2.4 Unlike brick floor [1] seen to overlie the levelling deposit in Trench 3, crude concrete layer [5], measuring 0.1m thick, overlay layer [6] at 1.95m OD. This is thought to represent a 20th century resurfacing of the basement floor prior to the demolition of the terraced houses.

### Phase 3

- 7.2.5 The above was in turn sealed by 0.69m of layer [4] - a demolition horizon of dark-grey silty clay and brick rubble. The top of this layer was at 2.65m OD. The archaeological sequence was completed in this trench by between 0.20m and 0.30m of modern topsoil at 2.85m OD.

### **7.3 Trench 5**

- 7.3.1 This trench measured 20m in length and was 1.8m wide. It was positioned towards the northern end of the Phase 1 investigation area (Fig 2).

#### Plate 3: Trench 5, looking south



### Phase 1

- 7.3.2 Natural, light yellow-brown sandy-clay, [9], was seen towards the southern end of the trench at a height of 1.80m OD and at 2.54m OD towards the northern end. This difference in height was also suggested from the results of the geotechnical investigations and is thought to have been as a result of the lack of basementing in this part of the site, with the higher level representing the untruncated natural horizon. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were seen associated with this layer.

### Phase 3

- 7.3.3 Overlying natural layer [9] at both the northern and southern ends of the trench was layer [8]. This measured 0.90m thick at the southern end of the trench and was composed of moderately compacted mid to dark grey sandy-clay-silt with frequent brick and demolition material. At the northern end of the trench, the same layer measured 0.30m thick at a height of 2.98m OD. This horizon has been interpreted as the demolition horizon that has come about following the removal of the Victorian terraces over this area. The impact from basementing was less towards the northern end of the trench as is seen by the reduced thickness of this layer.

- 7.3.4 Between 0.20m and 0.30m of modern topsoil at heights of between 3.07m OD and 3.18m OD completed the archaeological sequence in this trench.

Plate 4: Trench 3, east-facing section with 2m level staff



## 8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Naturally deposited levels were comprised of a mixture of light yellow-grey brickearth with gravel and mineral panning as well as a light yellow-brown sandy-clay ranging in height from between 1.08m OD in the south of Trench 3 to 2.54m OD in the north of Trench 5. This variation in natural geology is thought to represent differences in the Thames terrace deposits as well as variation caused by the truncation of the upper levels by later post-medieval activity.
- 8.2 In Trenches 3 and 4, layers [2] and [6] have been interpreted as a ground levelling horizon dumped as a pre-cursor to the construction of basements. The structures to which these features belonged are visible on the historical map regression as reproduced in the desk-based assessment (CgMs Consulting 2014). Whilst basement excavation seems to have dominated the area of the site covered by Trenches 3 and 4 and the southern half of Trench 5, the northern half of the latter saw untruncated natural horizons to be recorded at approximately 0.50m below ground level. It is uncertain why structures at the northern end of the site do not appear to have been basemented.
- 8.3 In Trench 3, the heavily-disturbed brick floor of the basement was visible in section whilst in Trench 4 a concrete surface was seen. The Victorian structures were demolished in the 1960s so the concrete surface is thought to represent a twentieth century repair to the floor.
- 8.4 Floor surfaces were not seen in Trench 5. The made ground level that directly overlay natural levels represents a combination of disturbed soil and demolition material. This suggests that landscaping to the structures has completely removed any surviving floor surfaces over this part of the site and only the demolition horizon remains.
- 8.5 Other past post-depositional impacts to potentially surviving archaeological levels include the cutting of modern service runs for drainage. These were seen regularly crossing the trench and were frequently encased within concrete.
- 8.6 The absence of any observed archaeological finds, features or deposits is likely to have been a result of both genuine absence as well as potential truncation and removal by the Victorian era basement construction.
- 8.7 Once the project is deemed complete, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with LAARC under site code BAP15.

## 9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs Consulting on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Homes for commissioning the works, and Mark Stevenson of English Heritage for monitoring the project. We would also like to thank Colm Pollard and Declan Nolan of Midgard for facilitating the site work and O'Connells for plant hire.
- 9.2 The author thanks David Taylor, Adam Simmons and Rick Archer for their assistance on the project, Josephine Brown for the figures, Tim Bradley for project management and Chris Mayo for editing this report.

## 10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

The British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London 1998)

English Heritage 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2: 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)*

English Heritage 2008, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*

Historic England / Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service 2015, *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*

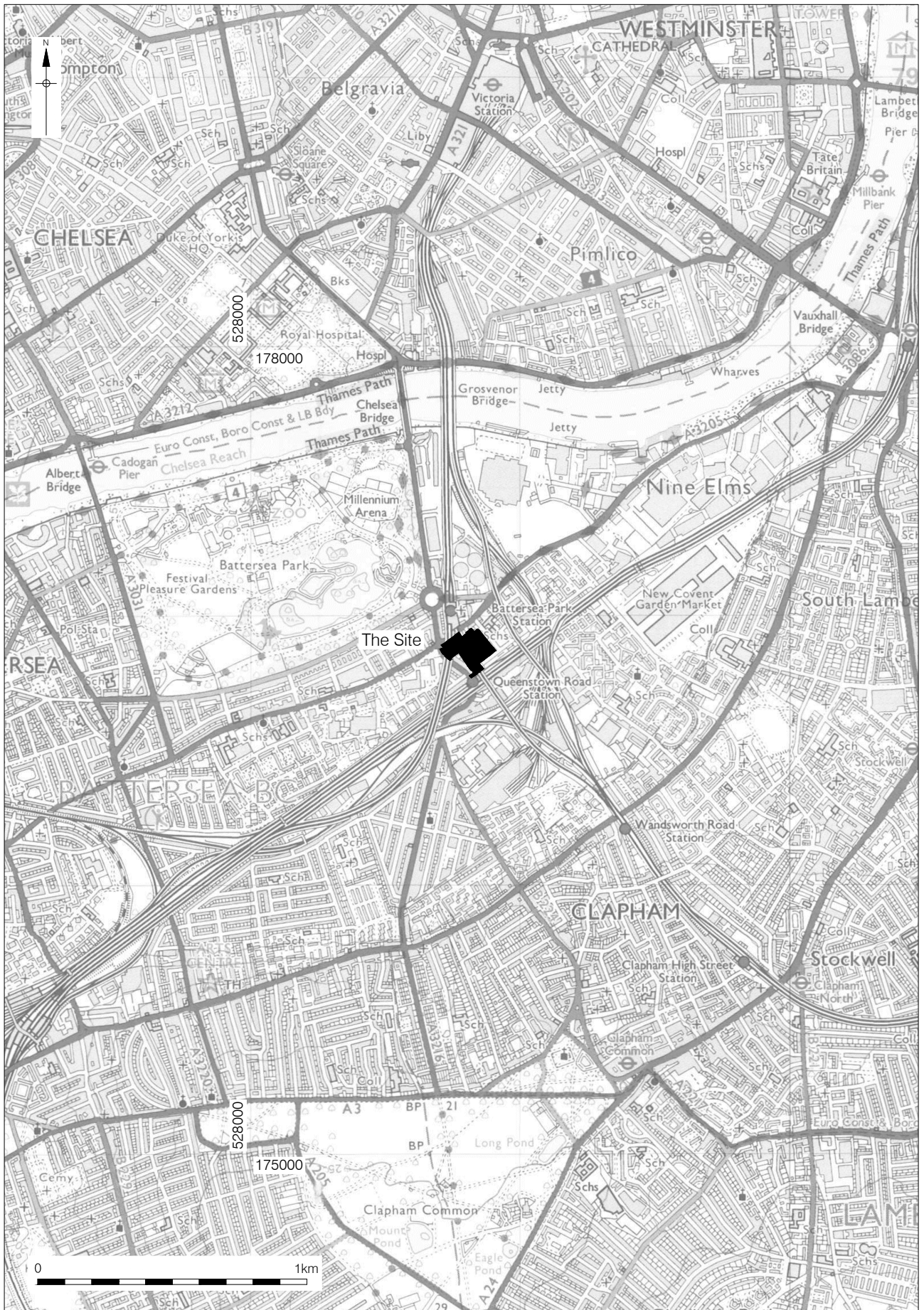
Institute of Geological Sciences map (IGS 1979)

CgMs Consulting 2014, *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Battersea Park East, Battersea Park Road, London SW8.*, Unpublished report

CgMs Consulting 2015, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation: Battersea Park East, Battersea Park Road, London SW8.* Unpublished report

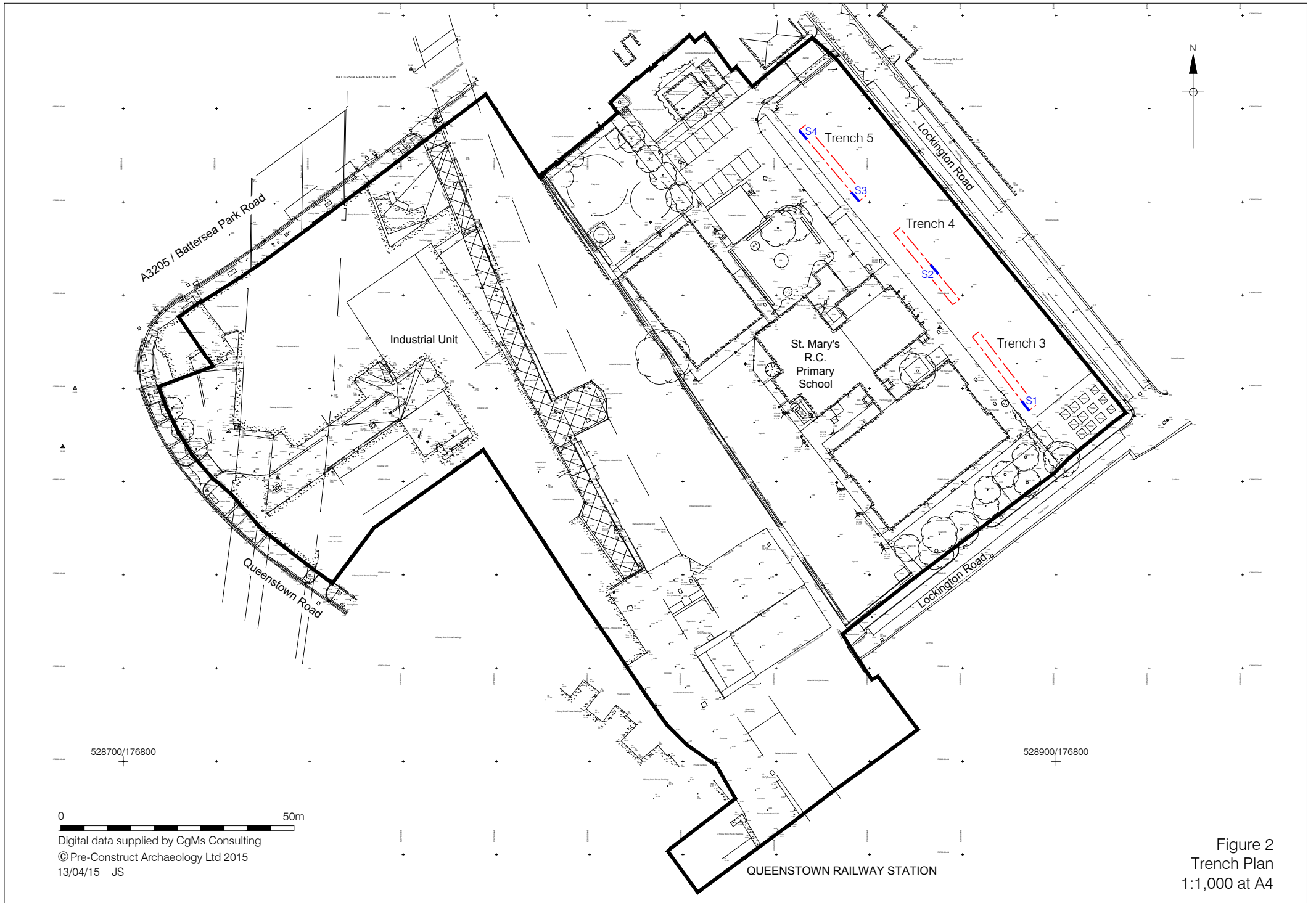
Merebook 2013, *St Mary's School and Carmel Chapel: Borehole and Windowless Hole Geotechnical Investigation report.*





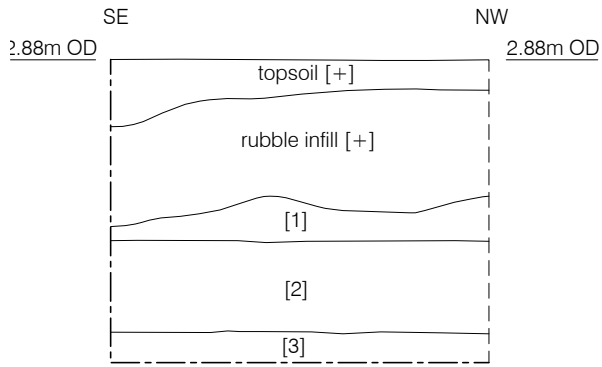
© Crown copyright 2007. All rights reserved. License number 36110309  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015  
 13/04/15 JS

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4

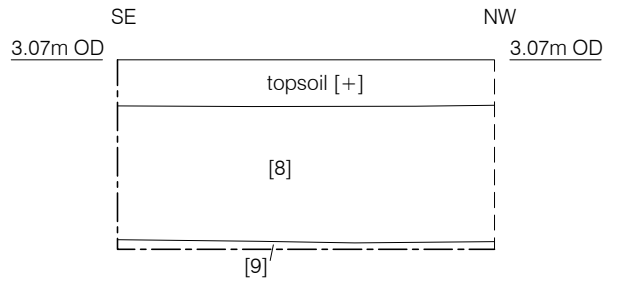


Digital data supplied by CgMs Consulting  
 ©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015  
 13/04/15 JS

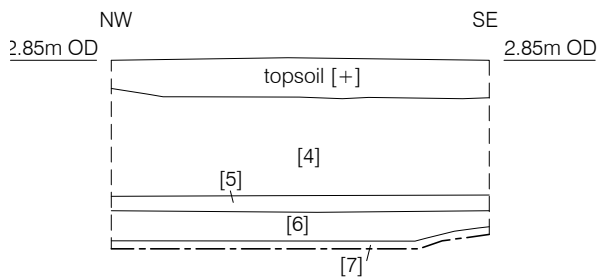
Figure 2  
 Trench Plan  
 1:1,000 at A4



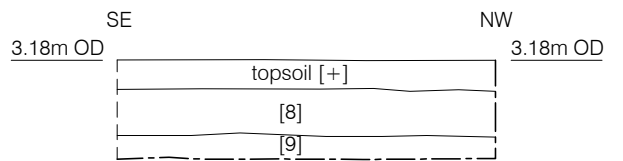
Section 1  
Trench 3  
Northeast Facing



Section 3  
Trench 5  
Northeast Facing



Section 2  
Trench 4  
Southwest Facing



Section 4  
Trench 5  
Northeast Facing

0 2m  
©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015  
13/04/15 JS

Figure 3  
Sections 1- 4  
1:50 at A4

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

| Context No. | Type    | Trench | Comments                                 | Phase |
|-------------|---------|--------|--|-------|
| 1           | Masonry | 3      | Victorian terrace foundations            | 3     |
| 2           | Layer   | 3      | Dark layer, landscaping for basement     | 2     |
| 3           | Layer   | 3      | Natural geology                          | 1     |
| 4           | Layer   | 4      | Made ground from demolition of buildings | 3     |
| 5           | Masonry | 4      | Concrete                                 | 2     |
| 6           | Layer   | 4      | Made ground                              | 2     |
| 7           | Layer   | 4      | Natural                                  | 7     |
| 8           | Layer   | 5      | Made ground                              | 3     |
| 9           | Layer   | 5      | Natural                                  | 1     |

## APPENDIX 2: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

| Trench 3 |     | Trench 4 |     | Trench 5 |     |         |
|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|---------|
|          | +   |          | +   |          | +   |         |
|          | 1   |          | 4   |          | 8   | Phase 3 |
| <hr/>    |     |          |     |          |     |         |
|          | 2   |          | 5   |          |     | Phase 2 |
|          |     |          | 6   |          |     |         |
| <hr/>    |     |          |     |          |     |         |
|          | 3   |          | 7   |          | 9   | Phase 1 |
|          | nfe |          | nfe |          | nfe |         |

## APPENDIX 3: OASIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

### Project details

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Project name                           | Battersea Park East, London Borough of Wandsworth, London SW8   |
| Short description of the project       | Phase 1 of an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land known as Battersea Park East, fronting Battersea Park Road, in advance of redevelopment. The results of the evaluation indicate that in addition to truncation by modern, concrete-encased services, demolished Victorian terraced houses that fronted Lockington Road to the east and Gladstone Road to the west are likely to have had basements and as such have removed the upper levels of any potentially surviving archaeological stratigraphy. This impact was seen to be less towards the northern end of the Phase 1 trenches (Trench 5) where it is suggested that basemending did not occur. The construction cuts for these structures were seen to be filled with a contemporary levelling deposit that were made directly in to natural deposits. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 30-03-2015 End: 01-04-2015   |
| Previous/future work                   | No / Yes  |
| Any associated project reference codes | BAP15 - Sitecode  |
| Type of project                        | Field evaluation  |
| Site status                            | None  |
| Current Land use                       | Other 14 - Recreational usage   |
| Monument type                          | NONE None   |
| Significant Finds                      | NONE None   |
| Methods & techniques                   | "Sample Trenches"   |
| Development type                       | Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)  |
| Prompt                                 | Planning condition  |
| Position in the planning process       | Between deposition of an application and determination  |

### Project location

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Country           | England   |
| Site location     | GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH BATTERSEA Battersea Park East (Phase 1)       |
| Postcode          | SW8 4BE   |
| Study area        | 0.50 Hectares   |
| Site coordinates  | TQ 2882 7687 51.4756043422 -0.144883340792 51 28 32 N 000 08 41 W Point |
| Lat/Long Datum    | Unknown   |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 1.08m Max: 2.54m   |

### Project creators

|                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Name of Organisation         | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |
| Project brief originator     | CgMs Consulting                   |
| Project design originator    | CgMs Consulting                   |
| Project director/manager     | Tim Bradley                       |
| Project supervisor           | Richard Humphrey                  |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer                         |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Taylor Wimpey                     |

### Project archives

|                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
|--------------------------|----|

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Digital Archive recipient | LAARC   |
| Digital Archive ID        | BAP15   |
| Digital Contents          | "Stratigraphic"   |
| Digital Media available   | "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"           |
| Paper Archive recipient   | LAARC   |
| Paper Archive ID          | BAP15   |
| Paper Contents            | "Stratigraphic"   |
| Paper Media available     | "Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Section" |

#### **Project bibliography 1**

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type              | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)       |
| Title                         | Battersea Park East, Archaeological Evaluation: Phase 1 |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)           | Humphrey, R.  |
| Other bibliographic details   | PCA R12062  |
| Date                          | 2015  |
| Issuer or publisher           | Pre Construct Archaeology Limited                       |
| Place of issue or publication | London  |
| Description                   | A4 grey literature evaluation with PCA covers           |

---

|            |                                      |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| Entered by | Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com) |
| Entered on | 14 April 2015                        |

---

# PCA

## **PCA SOUTH**

UNIT 54  
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE  
96 ENDWELL ROAD  
BROCKLEY  
LONDON SE4 2PD  
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091  
FAX: 020 7639 9588  
EMAIL: [info@pre-construct.com](mailto:info@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA NORTH**

UNIT 19A  
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK  
DURHAM DH6 5PG  
TEL: 0191 377 1111  
FAX: 0191 377 0101  
EMAIL: [info.north@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.north@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA CENTRAL**

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM  
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN  
TEL: 01223 845 522  
FAX: 01223 845 522  
EMAIL: [info.central@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.central@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA WEST**

BLOCK 4  
CHILCOMB HOUSE  
CHILCOMB LANE  
WINCHESTER  
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB  
TEL: 01962 849 549  
EMAIL: [info.west@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.west@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA MIDLANDS**

17-19 KETTERING RD  
LITTLE BOWDEN  
MARKET HARBOROUGH  
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN  
TEL: 01858 468 333  
EMAIL: [info.midlands@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.midlands@pre-construct.com)

