

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

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION: PHASES 1, 2 & 3**



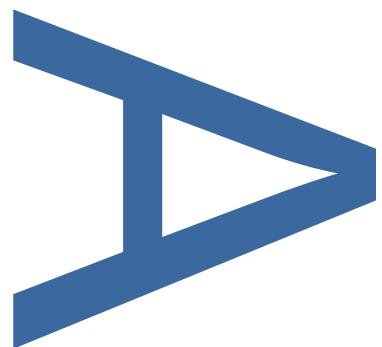
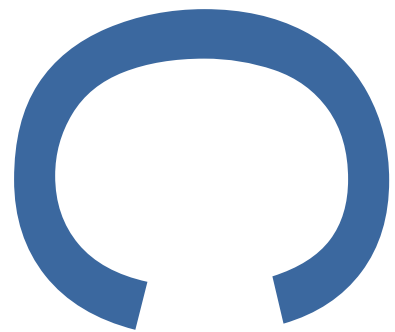
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH,**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
2014/4665**

PCA REPORT NO: 12106

SITE CODE: BAP15

MAY 2015



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

BATTERSEA PARK EAST,
LONDON SW8 4BE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
PHASES 1, 2 & 3

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K3942
Report Number	R12106

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Richard Humphrey & James Langthorne		May 2015
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		May 2015
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		May 2015
Project Manager Sign-off:	Chris Mayo		May 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: Phases 1, 2 and 3

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 and James Langthorne

Project Manager: Tim Bradley

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

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

Web: www.pre-construct.com

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May 2015

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CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT.....	3
2	INTRODUCTION.....	4
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	7
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY.....	8
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.....	9
8	CONCLUSIONS.....	19
9	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	21
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	21

FIGURES

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.....	22
FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATION.....	23
FIGURE 3: PLAN OF TRENCH 2.....	24
FIGURE 4: PLAN OF TRENCH 4.....	25
FIGURE 5: SECTIONS 1-4.....	26
FIGURE 6: SECTIONS 5-7.....	27

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX.....	28
APPENDIX 2: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX.....	29
APPENDIX 3: OASIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORMS.....	30
APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS.....	35
APPENDIX 5: POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX.....	36
APPENDIX 5: POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX.....	37

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation of three phases 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. The first phase took place between 30th March and 1st April 2015 and second and third phases were undertaken between 5th and 11th May 2015. The work was commissioned by Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting and monitored by Historic England (GLAAS).
- 1.2 Phase 1 of fieldwork at the site comprised of three machine dug trenches, each measuring 20m in length. Phase 2 of fieldwork consisted of two machine dug trenches, one of which was 15m long, due to limitations of space, and the second measured 20m in length. Phase 3 constituted a single 5m long machine dug trench. 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 Phase 1 evaluation indicated 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 had 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 was suggested that basemending did not occur. The construction cuts for these structures were seen to be filled with a contemporary levelling deposit that directly truncated 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 The Phase 2 excavation produced further evidence of Victorian terraced housing in the form of a possible brick pier base or manhole in Trench 1 and stepped wall foundations in Trench 2. The construction cuts of these features were seen to truncate garden soil that was attributed to the post-medieval arable land/market garden that previously occupied the central part of the site. Variable natural deposits were also encountered at the bases of both trenches
- 1.5 Post-medieval garden soil was also encountered within the single trench that comprised the Phase 3 investigation. The garden soil sealed mid reddish brown natural sandy clay and no discrete archaeological features were cut into either layer.
- 1.6 All three phases observed negative archaeological results predating the later post-medieval period.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted between 30th March and 1st April (Phase 1) and between 5th and 11th May 2015 (Phases 2 and 3) 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 advisors. The field investigation was supervised during Phase 1 by Richard Humphrey and David Taylor, during Phases 2 and 3 by James Langthorne and project managed by Tim Bradley. All work was undertaken following the appropriate English Heritage (1991, 2008) / Historic England (2015) guidelines.
- 2.3 The site occupies an irregularly shaped parcel of land that fronts Battersea Park Road to the north, Lockington Road to the east, Lockington Road and Queenstown Railway Station to the south and Queenstown Road and properties fronting onto the same to the west. St Mary's Roman Catholic Primary School occupies the majority of the eastern part of the site and a mainline railway viaduct traverses the central part of the site. The specific areas of site studied during the archaeological investigation were occupied by a school playing field (Phase 1), developed but otherwise vacant land in the immediate vicinity of a railway viaduct (Phase 2) and a cobbled yard surface used as a car park (Phase 3).
- 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 (Trenches 3, 4, 5), Phase 2 involved the excavation of one 15m trench (Trench 1) and one 20m trench (Trench 2) and Phase 3 entailed the excavation of one 5m long trench (Trench 6). All trenches were 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.

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):

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 1st 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 Six trenches were excavated across the site (Figure 2). The dimensions and orientation of each of the trenches are detailed in the following table:

Trench	Phase	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. Depth (m)
1	2	NE-SW	15.00	1.80	2.00
2	2	N-S	20.00	1.80	1.20
3	1	NW-SE	20.00	1.80	2.00
4	1	NW-SE	20.00	1.80	1.25
5	1	NW-SE	20.00	1.80	1.25
6	3	WNW-ESE	5.00	1.80	1.00

- 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 and 1:50 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 or by triangulation from map detail. A temporary benchmark of 2.96m OD was also provided at the same time.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Trench 1

7.1.1 Trench 1 was situated to the east of the railway viaduct in the Phase 2 area (Figs. 2, 3, 6). It was projected to be 20m long by 1.80m wide, however the high ground on which it was located permitted a trench that was only 15m long and did not allow for a stepped excavation.

Plate 1: Trench 1, looking south-west



Phase 1

7.1.2 The earliest deposit recorded in the base of Trench 1 was a layer of naturally deposited firm reddish brown clay with occasional small sub-angular pebbles [15]. It was encountered at levels between 2.45-2.87m OD. No features truncating natural clay [15] were seen.

Phase 2

7.1.3 Sealing natural clay [15] was a 0.58m thick layer of fairly firm, mid-dark grey brown clay silt with very occasional brick and CBM fragments and occasional pea grit and gravel [12]. No finds were recovered from this garden soil deposit, however it was truncated by a brick structure [13] and its construction cut [14].

- 7.1.4 Brick structure [13] was constructed of yellow stock brick and fairly loose mid yellowish grey sandy mortar dating to the mid 19th-20th century. It measured 1.05m east-west, by 0.50m north-south, by 0.45m deep and was encountered at a maximum height of 3.43m OD. The precise function of structure [13] was uncertain although it is likely to be either a foundation pier or, perhaps, a manhole relating to the Victorian terraced housing originally located in this area of site as shown on the map regression in the desk-based assessment (CgMs Consulting 2014)..

Plate 2: Masonry structure [13] seen in north facing section



Phase 3

- 7.1.5 Overlying structure [13] and extending 10.35m along the south-western part of the trench was a concreted, black layer, reminiscent of bitumen, composed of a conglomeration of coal, silt and sand with occasional pea grit and iron staining [11]. This industrial waste was heavily contaminated with diesel. It reached a maximum depth of 1.35m and was encountered at heights between 4.32-4.86m OD
- 7.1.6 Industrial waste [11] was sealed by modern made ground composed of various interleaving dumped deposits of firm but friable dark grey brown clay silt with frequent demolition rubble, occasional yellow grey gravel, very occasional granite setts and very occasional timber [10]. Made ground [10] was up to 0.90m thick and was encountered at a maximum height of 4.90m OD.
- 7.1.7 Ultimately all deposits in the trench were capped by two successive concrete slabs [+].

7.2 Trench 2

- 7.2.1 Trench 2 was the northern trench located to the east of the railway viaduct in the Phase 2 works (Fig. 2, 4 & 6). It was 20m long by 1.80m wide.

Plate 3: Trench 2, looking south



Plate 4: Trench 2, looking north



Phase 1

7.2.2 The earliest deposit encountered in the base of Trench 2 comprised fairly firm mid reddish brown silty sand with moderate coarse gravel [18] at heights that varied between 2.27-2.57m OD. This layer was cleaned and examined for any potential prehistoric or later activity with no such evidence being observed.

Phase 2

7.2.3 Overlying natural sand and gravel [18] was a 0.56m thick layer of firm, mid blackish grey brown clay silt with very occasional CBM flecks and fragments, pot fragments, clay tobacco pipe fragments and charcoal flecks [17]. This layer of post-medieval garden soil was subsequently truncated by concrete foundation [19] in the southern part of the trench, stepped wall foundation [21] in the central part of the trench and stepped wall foundation [23] at the north end of the trench.

7.2.4 Both wall foundations [21] and [23] were constructed of frogged yellow brick and concreted mid orange brown sandy mortar with occasional flint and pea grit inclusions in an English bond. Both wall foundations were based on concrete of the same character as foundation [19]. As with the brick structure in Trench 1 these foundations were attributed to the mid 19th- mid 20th century housing that was previously extant in this area of site. The dimensions and other details of all three structures are demonstrated in the table below:

Context	Associated Construction Cut	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Maximum Height (m OD)
19	20	E-W	1.80	1.20	0.15	3.03
21	22	2 x N-S wall foundations with 3 x E-W returns	8.75 – N-S 2.05 – E-W	0.35	0.55 (with concrete base)	3.43
23	24	E-W	1.86	0.32	0.60 (with concrete base)	3.30

Phase 3

7.2.5 Sealing structures [19], [21] and [23] was a 0.15m thick layer of made ground composed of loose mid grey sandy silt and demolition rubble with occasional plastic and metal fragments [16]. Two coins were recovered from layer [16], one of which dated to Queen Victoria's reign and the other to AD 1959.

7.2.6 All deposits were ultimately sealed by a thin concrete slab [+].

7.3 Trench 3

7.3.1 Trench 3 represented the southern-most trench in the Phase 1 works and was positioned towards the southwest corner of the school playing field (Figs. 2 & 5). It measured 20m in length and was 1.8m wide.

Plate 5: Trench 3, looking south



Phase 1

7.3.2 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

7.3.3 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.

7.3.4 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 that, as with Trenches 1 and 2, was shown on the map regression in the desk-based assessment (CgMs Consulting 2014).

Phase 3

- 7.3.5 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.

7.4 Trench 4

- 7.4.1 Trench 4 was positioned towards the centre-west of the Phase 1 area (Figs. 2 & 5). It measured 20m in length and was 1.8m wide.

Plate 6: Trench 4, looking north



Phase 1

- 7.4.2 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

- 7.4.3 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.
- 7.4.4 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

- 7.4.5 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.

7.5 Trench 5

- 7.5.1 This trench measured 20m in length and was 1.8m wide. It was positioned towards the northern end of the Phase 1 investigation area (Figs. 2 & 5).

Plate 7: Trench 5, looking south



Phase 1

- 7.5.2 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 basemending 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

- 7.5.3 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.

- 7.5.4 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 8: Trench 3, east-facing section with 2m level staff



7.6 Trench 6

7.6.1 This trench measured 5m in length and was 1.8m wide. It was located in the cobbled car park in the north-western part of the site (Figs. 2 & 6).

Plate 9: Trench 6, looking south-east



Phase 1

7.6.2 The earliest deposit found in Trench 6 was fairly firm mid reddish brown slightly sandy clay with occasional pea grit [27] at heights that varied between 3.22-3.08m OD. This layer was cleaned and examined for any potential prehistoric or later activity with no such evidence being observed.

Phase 2

7.6.3 Overlying natural clay [27] was a layer of garden soil [26] composed of firm mid brownish grey slightly clay sandy silt with occasional sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles, very occasional CBM flecks, oyster shell fragments and pot fragments. This layer was 0.30m thick and recorded at a maximum height of 3.38m OD. This layer was attributed to the post-medieval arable land/ market garden that occupied this site prior to mid 19th century development.

Phase 3

- 7.6.4 Sealing garden soil [26] was a layer of fairly firm but friable mottled mid grey and mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent pea grit, moderate CBM and brick flecks and fragments and occasional animal bone fragments [25]. This layer of modern made ground was up to 0.16m thick and encountered at a maximum height of 3.53m OD.
- 7.6.5 Made ground [25] was sealed by a 0.18m thick concrete slab [+] which was in turn subsequently overlain the cobbles of the car park and its associated bedding layer [+].

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Naturally deposited levels were comprised of a mixture of light yellow-grey brickearth with gravel and mineral panning, fairly firm mid reddish brown sandy silt, firm reddish brown sandy clay and a light yellow-brown sandy-clay ranging in height from between 1.08m OD in the south of Trench 3 to 3.22m OD in Trench 6. 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 Sealing natural deposits in Trenches 1, 2 and 6 were layers of garden soil. Pottery and clay tobacco pipe recovered from the garden soil in Trenches 2 and 6 indicated that these deposits dated to the post-medieval period and were attributed to the arable land/market garden that was extant on the site prior to development in the mid 19th century.
- 8.3 Truncating the garden soil in Trench 2 were late post-medieval-early modern stepped wall foundations and a small brick structure, perhaps a manhole or a brick pier base, was identified in Trench 1. It was concluded that these remnants of brickwork probably related to terraced housing which was extant on this central part of the site from the mid 19th century until the 1960s (CgMs Consulting 2014).
- 8.4 In Trenches 3 and 4, layers [2] and [6] were interpreted as a ground levelling horizon dumped as a pre-cursor to the construction of basements. The structures to which these features belonged, as with those identified in Trenches 1 and 2, 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 eastern part of the site do not appear to have been basemented.
- 8.5 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.
- 8.6 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.
- 8.7 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 trenches in the eastern part of the site and were frequently encased within concrete.
- 8.8 The absence of any observed archaeological finds, features or deposits is likely to have been a result of genuine absence, as seen by the survival of post-medieval garden soil in Trenches 1, 2 and 6, as well as potential truncation and removal by the Victorian era construction of building

foundations and basements.

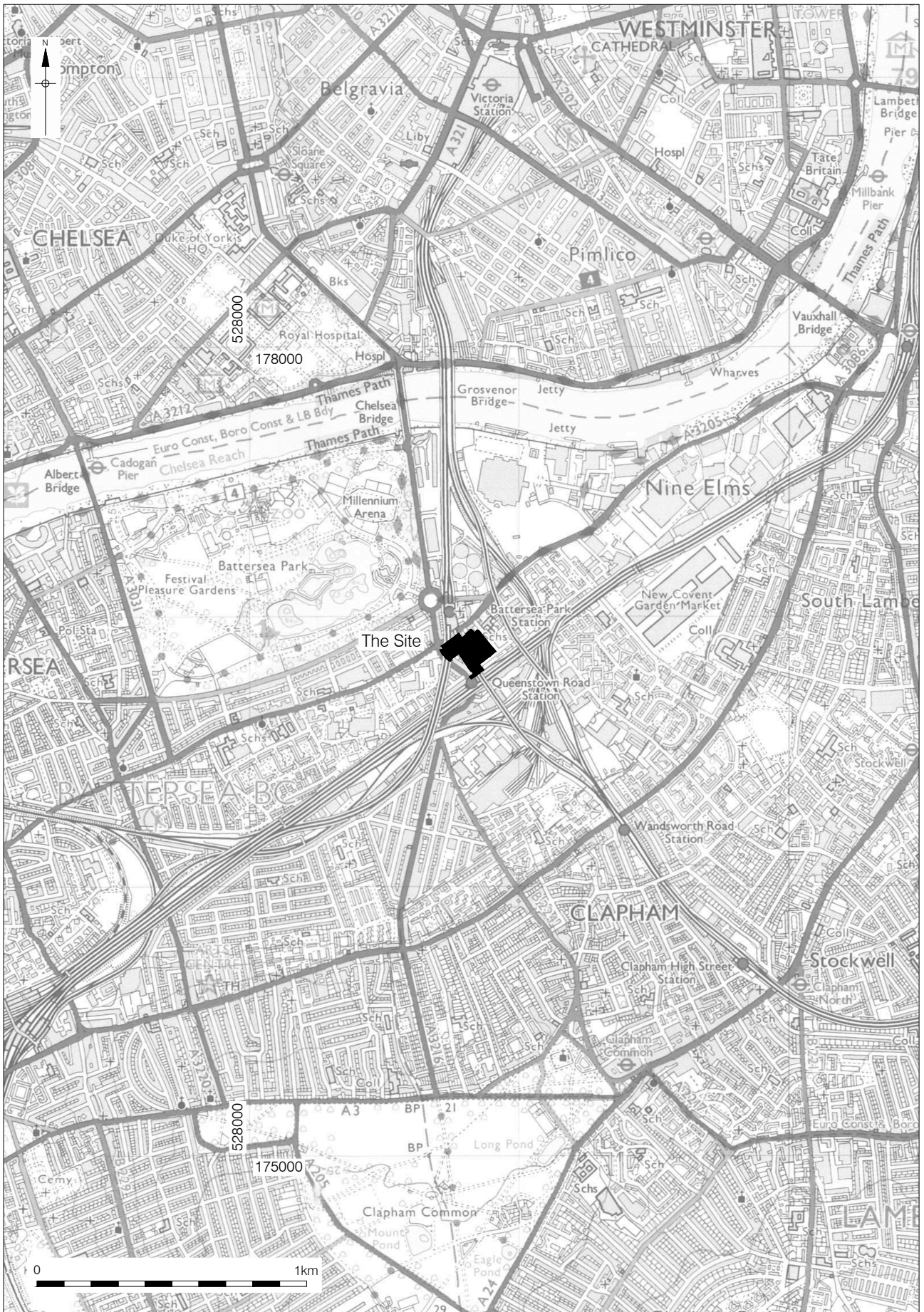
- 8.9 Once the project is deemed complete, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with LAARC under site code BAP15.

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, Melanie Millward and Gillian King of GLAAS 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 authors would like to thank David Taylor, Adam Simmons, Rick Archer and Tibi Nica for their assistance on the project, Josephine Brown and Jennifer Simonson for the figures, Tim Bradley for project management and Chris Mayo for editing this report.

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



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

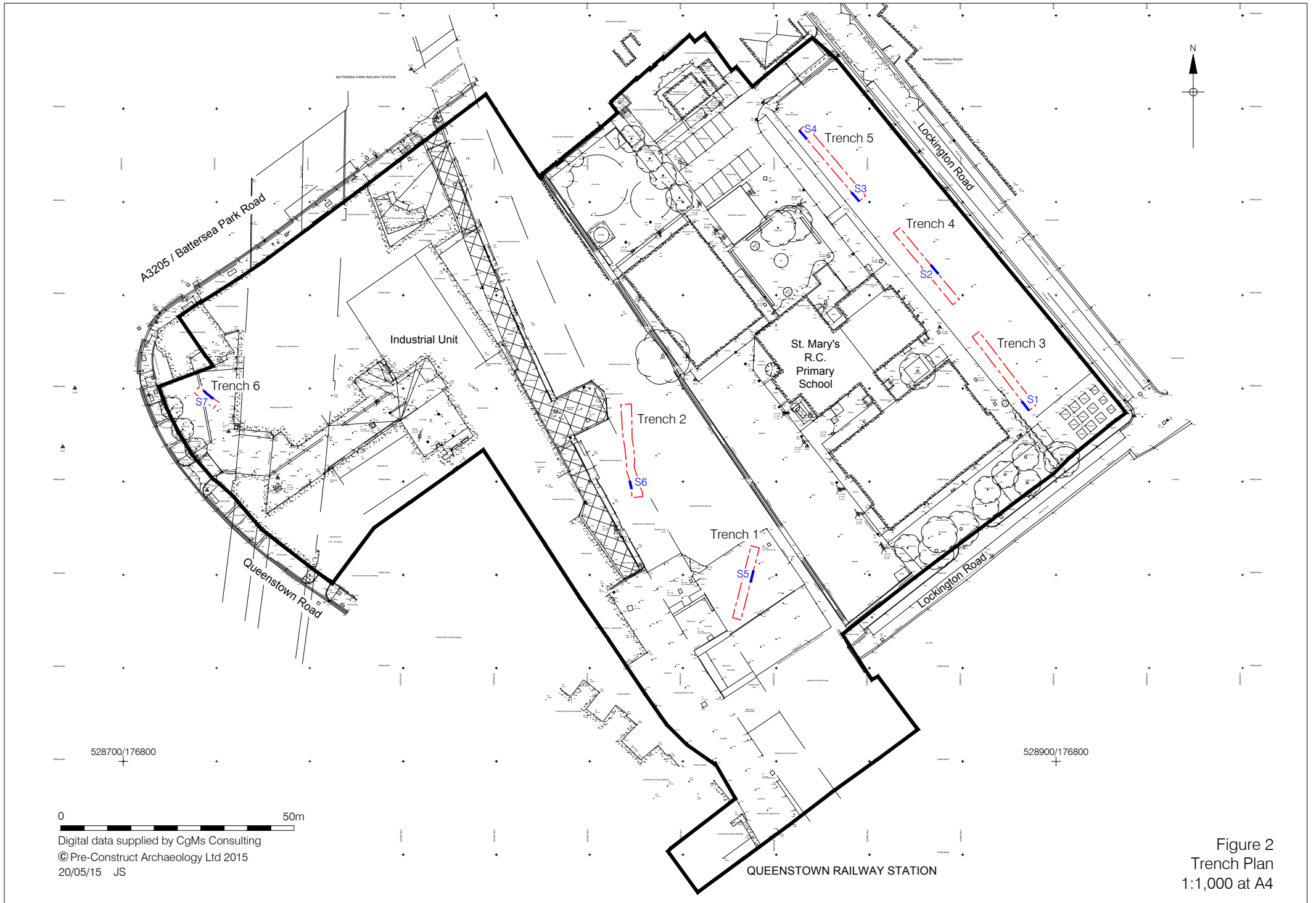
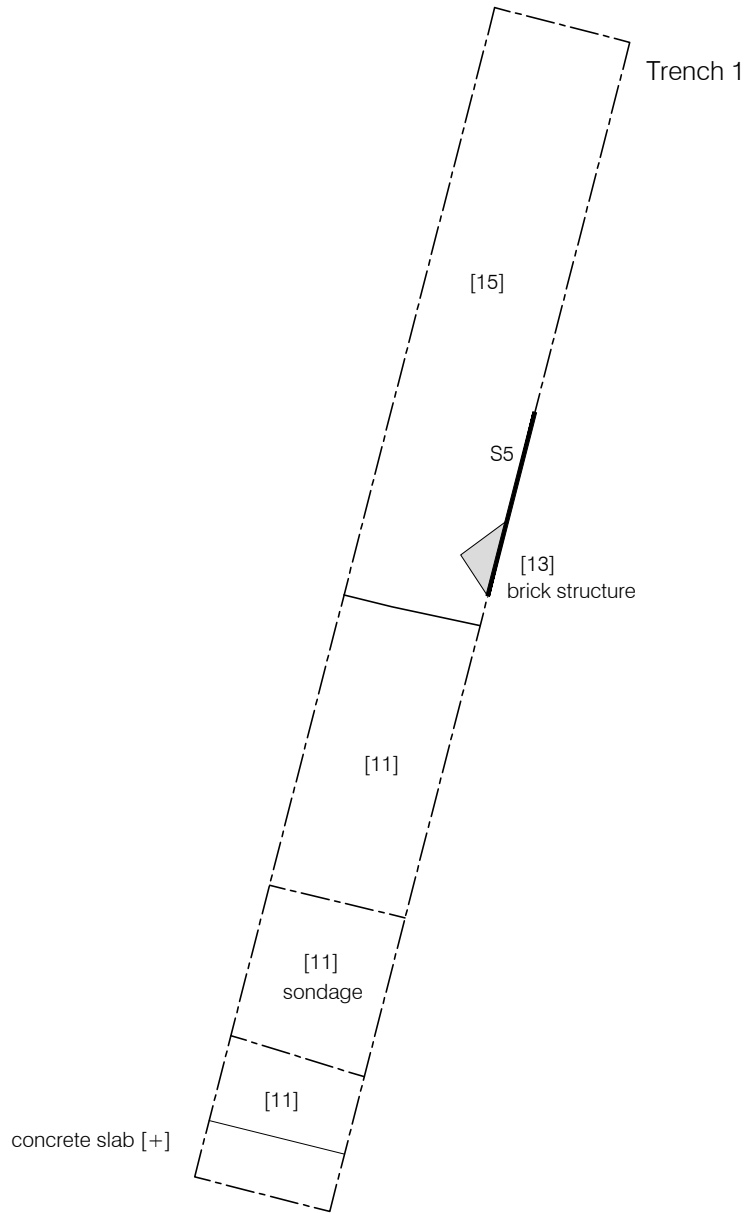
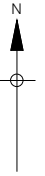


Figure 2
Trench Plan
1:1,000 at A4

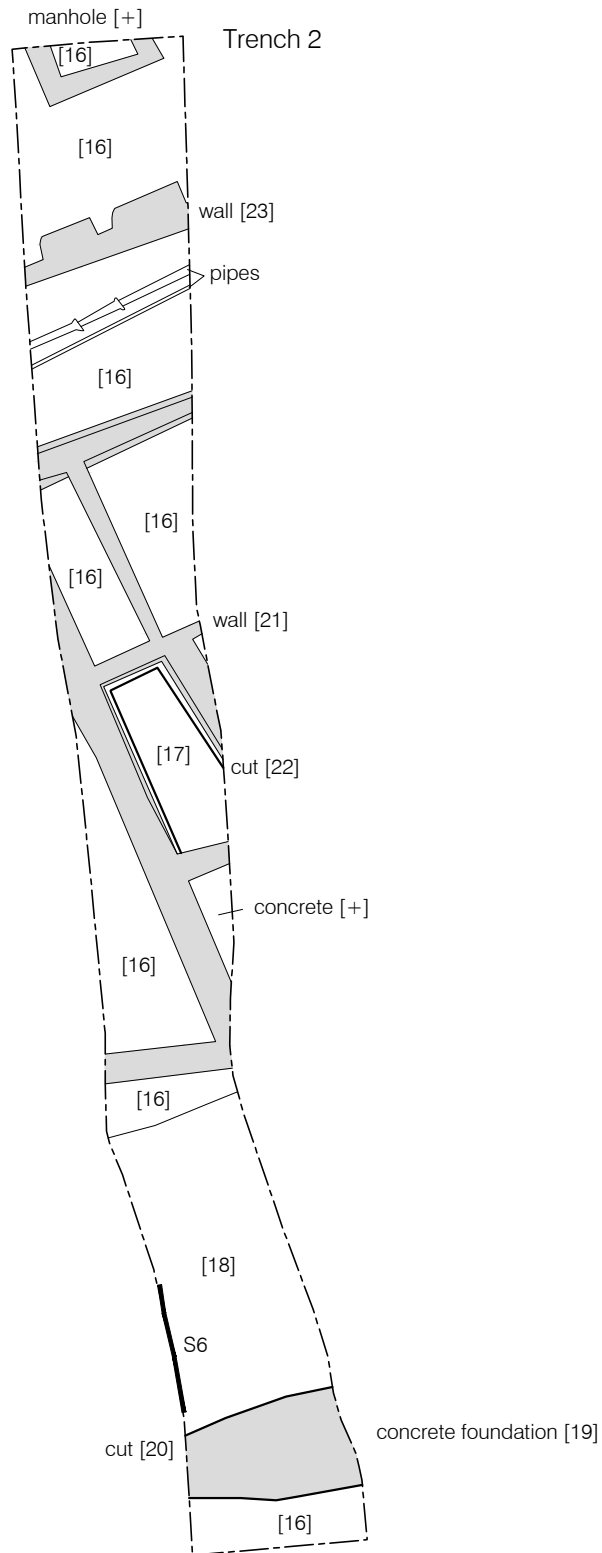
Digital data supplied by CgMs Consulting
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0 5m

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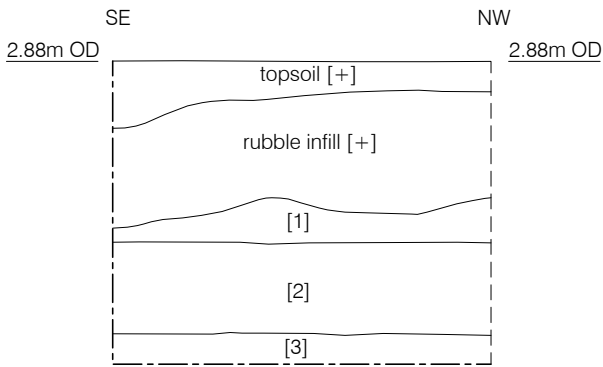
Figure 3
Trench 1 Plan
1:100 at A4



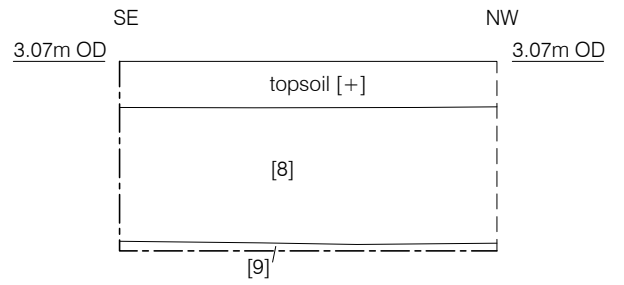
0 5m

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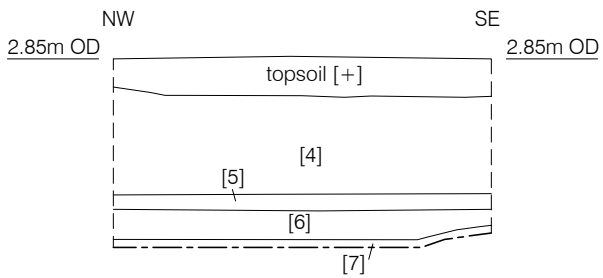
Figure 4
Trench 2 Plan
1:100 at A4



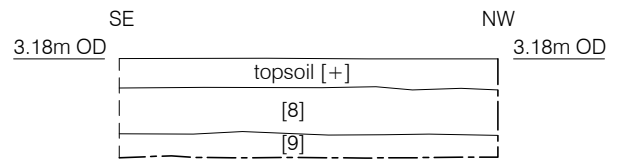
Section 1
Trench 3
Northeast Facing



Section 3
Trench 5
Northeast Facing



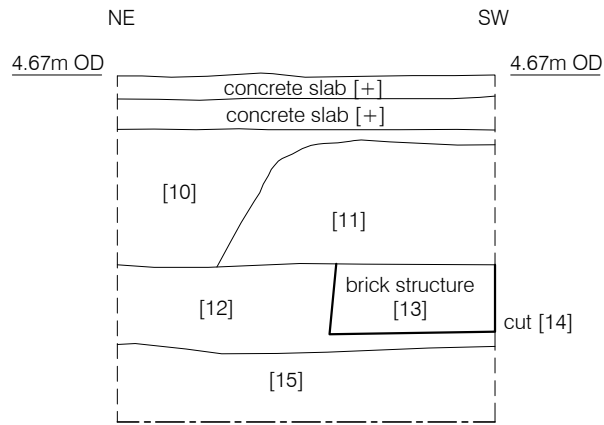
Section 2
Trench 4
Southwest Facing



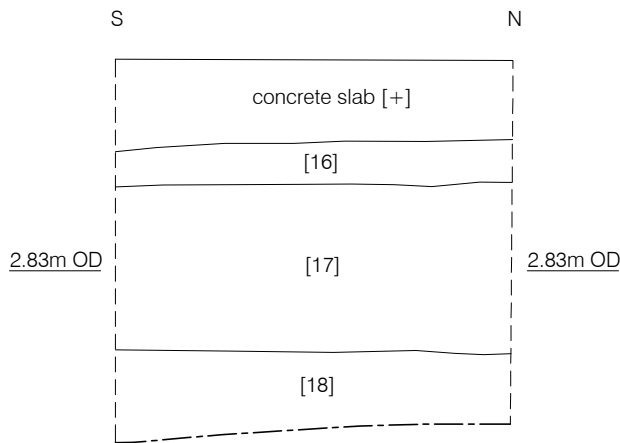
Section 4
Trench 5
Northeast Facing



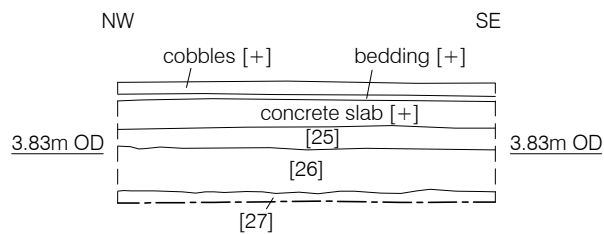
Figure 5
Sections 1-4
1:50 at A4



Section 5
Trench 1
Northwest Facing



Section 6
Trench 2
East Facing



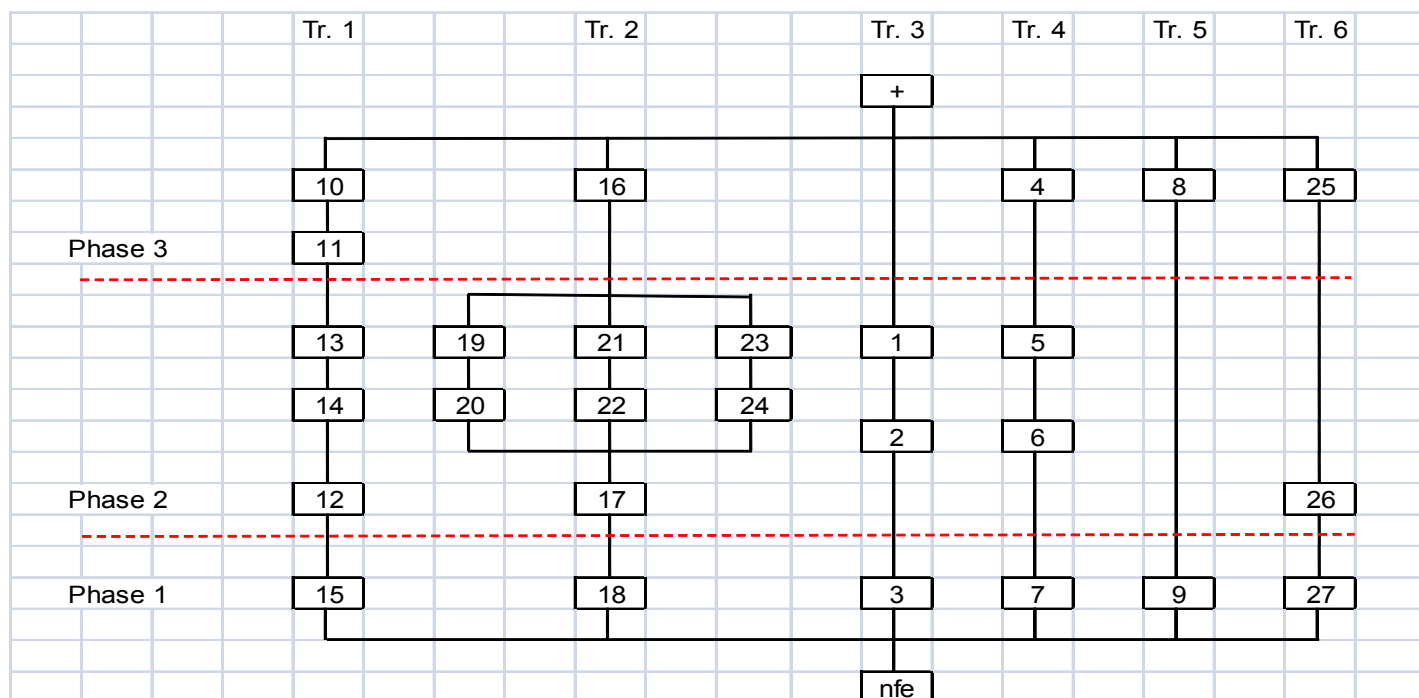
Section 7
Trench 6
Southwest Facing



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Type	Trench	Comments	Phase
1	Masonry	3	Victorian terrace foundations	2
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	1
8	Layer	5	Made ground	3
9	Layer	5	Natural	1
10	Layer	1	Made Ground	3
11	Layer	1	Industrial waste/concreted conglomerate	3
12	Layer	1	Garden soil	2
13	Masonry	1	Brick Structure	2
14	Cut	1	Construction cut for [13]	2
15	Layer	1	Natural	1
16	Layer	2	Made Ground	3
17	Layer	2	Garden soil	2
18	Layer	2	Natural	1
19	Masonry	2	Concrete foundation	2
20	Cut	2	Construction cut for [19]	2
21	Masonry	2	Wall foundations	2
22	Cut	2	Construction cut for [21]	2
23	Masonry	2	Wall foundation	2
24	Cut	2	Construction cut for [23]	2
25	Layer	6	Made Ground	3
26	Layer	6	Garden soil	2
27	Layer	6	Natural	1

APPENDIX 2: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORMS

OASIS Form for Phase 1

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

OASIS Form for Phases 2 & 3

OASIS ID: preconst1-211336

Project details

Project name	Battersea Park East, London Borough of Wandsworth, London SW8: Phases 2 and 3
Short description of the project	Phases 2 and 3 of an archaeological investigation at Battersea Park East took place in the central and western parts of the site respectively. The evaluation consisted of three trenches within which were recorded variable natural clay and sandy clay sealed by post-medieval garden soil in all three trenches. The garden soil in the two trenches in the central part of the site were truncated by stepped wall foundations and a possible manhole or brick pier base that related to mid 19th century-mid 20th century terraced housing (as with the basements found during Phase 1). All deposits in all three trenches were subsequently sealed by modern made ground.
Project dates	Start: 05-05-2015 End: 11-05-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BAP15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	PLOUGHSOIL Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK STRUCTURE Modern
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Modern
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the	Between deposition of an application and determination

planning process

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH BATTERSEA Battersea Park East
Postcode	SW8 4BE
Study area	3.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 2882 7687 51.4756043422 -0.144883340792 51 28 32 N 000 08 41 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.27m Max: 3.22m

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	James Langthorne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Taylor Wimpey

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	BAP15
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	BAP15
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"

available

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Archive ID BAP15

Paper Contents "other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Map", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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

Author(s)/Editor(s) Humphrey, R. and Langthorne, J.

Date 2015

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Place of issue or publication 2015

Description A4 grey literature evaluation with PCA covers

Entered by archivist (archive@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 15 May 2015

APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS

Kevin Hayward

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
13	3035 3101	Unfrogged Estuary Stock Brick yellow brown gravel mortar	1	1780	1940	1780	1940	1800-1900+	1830-1900+
17	2276	Peg Tile fine moulding sand	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
21	3032 3035 3101	Frogged thick wide Estuary Stock Brick Yellow brown gravel mortar and wide frogged post great fire brick clinker mortar	2	1664	1940	1780	1940	1850-1900	1830-1900+
23	3035	Frogged thick wide Estuary Stock Brick Yellow brown gravel mortar	1	1780	1940	1780	1940	1800-1900	1830-1900

Review

This small building material assemblage (6 fragments 10) from Battersea is dominated by thick well made yellow frogged Estuarine Brick typical of late 19th century. Furthermore they are all bonded in the same type of hard brown gravel mortar typical of the late 19th century. On this basis i would identify walled structures 13, 21 and 23 as being contemporary or near contemporary late 19th century structures.

Recommendations

The building material assemblage very much reflects the later post medieval development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest – all should be discarded. No further work.

APPENDIX 5: POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX

Chris Jarrett

The archaeological work recovered a total of three sherds of pottery, representing the same number of estimated number of vessels (ENV). All of the pottery dates to the post-medieval period and is in a fragmentary state consisting of small sherds. One sherd is abraded while the rest was probably discarded soon after breakage. The pottery types and their forms were recorded using standard Museum of London classification codes. The information on the pottery is presented as a spot dating index.

Spot dating Index

Context [17], spot date: 1740-1830

Creamware (CREA), 1740-1830, one sherd, 1 ENV, form: possible small cylindrical jar, surviving as a footring with a moulded beaded border above it.

Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), one sherd, 1 ENV, form: unidentified (abraded sherd).

Total: two sherds, 2 ENV

Context [26], spot date: 1480-1550

Martincamp-type ware type I flask (buff earthenware), 1480-1550, one sherd, 1 ENV, form: flask.

Total: one sherd, 1 ENV

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has little significance at a local level and consists of pottery types frequently found in the London area. The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. The pottery occurs in too fragmentary a state to make any meaningful conclusions in regards to the activities it may inform upon. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

APPENDIX 5: POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX

Chris Jarrett

A single clay tobacco pipe stem occurs in the finds assemblage and was present in context [17]. The stem is of a medium-thick circumference and has a wide bore and can therefore be broadly dated to the period c.1580-1740. The stem has no significance, it has limited potential to date the context it was recovered from and there are no recommendations for further work.

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

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: 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

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: 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

