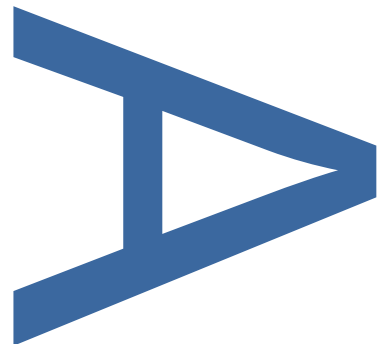
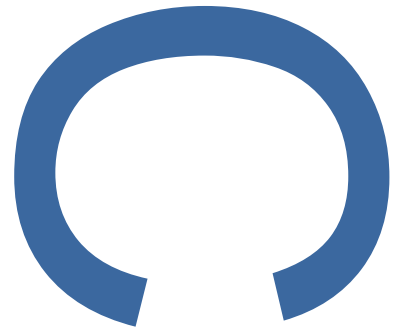


**THOMAS'S BATTERSEA, LONDON
BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH,
SW11 3JB**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

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

**MARCH 2017
REPORT NO.12813**



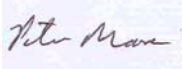
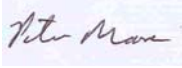
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**THOMAS'S BATTERSEA, DINING HALL AND
CLASSROOM EXTENSIONS, 28-40 HIGH STREET,
BATTERSEA, SW11 3JB
LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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Report Number	R12813

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**THOMAS'S BATTERSEA, LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH SW11 3JB:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH

SITE CODE: BSE17

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 26893 76621

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: THOMAS'S LONDON DAY SCHOOLS

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March 2017

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March 2017

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation that was undertaken on land at Thomas's Battersea School, 28-40 High Street Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth SW11 3JB (TQ 26893 76621).
- 1.2 The aims of the project were to determine the natural topography, the presence, absence, nature and extent of any archaeological structures and deposits within the confines of the site and to establish the extent of all post-depositional impacts.
- 1.3 The evaluation confirmed that the underlying superficial geology consisted of Langley Silt. The natural deposits were seen at heights of between 2.43m OD to the north and 3.26m OD to the south.
- 1.4 Across much of the site the construction and subsequent demolitions and rebuilds to a depth of between 2.43m OD to the north and 3.26m OD to the south
- 1.5 The majority of the features that were encountered on site were of post-medieval origin, levelling layers, made ground and walls with an earlier medieval ditch and posthole found within Trench 3.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation on land at Thomas's Battersea School, 28-40 High Street Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth SW11 (

- 2.2 Figure 1), in advance of the construction of new school buildings. The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology on 12th and 13th January 2017.
- 2.3 The site measured c.127m north to south by c. 90m east to west and was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 26893 76621 (Figure 2). The site was bounded by Battersea High Street to its north and east, the Royal Academy of Dance to its west and by residential buildings to its south.
- 2.4 A detailed assessment of the archaeological and historic background of the site was produced in the form of a Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (DBA) (Perkins 2016).
- 2.5 The site is located within the Battersea Square Conservation Area as outlined in the Wandsworth Local Development Plan.
- 2.6 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2016a), the objectives of the evaluation were:
- What is the natural topography of the area;
 - Is there any evidence for Prehistoric activity on the site?
 - Is there any evidence for medieval activity on the site?
 - Is there any evidence for post-medieval activity on the site?
- 2.7 The site was supervised by Stacey Amanda Harris and was project managed by Peter Moore, of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Mark Stevenson of Historic England GLAAS monitored work on behalf of the London Borough of Wandsworth. The project was commissioned by Chris Gray of Studio Webb Architects Ltd on behalf of Thomas's London Day Schools.
- 2.8 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique code BSE17.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced existing national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)). In summary, current national policy provides a framework which protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets and their settings, in appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions regarding the historic environment and provides for the investigation by intrusive or non-intrusive means of sites not significant enough to merit in-situ preservation. Relevant paragraphs within the NPPF include the following:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

3.1.2 The Glossary contained within the NPPF includes the following definitions:

Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Archaeological interest: There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some

point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

Historic environment: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

Historic environment record: Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

- 3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan (July 2011) which includes the following statement relating to archaeology:

Policy 7.8

Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorial should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their

settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Guidance: Historic Environment in the Borough of Wandsworth (adopted 2012)

Managing the historic environment

- 2.17 The Council has a duty to conserve and enhance the significance, character and appearance of the borough's historic environment when carrying out its statutory functions and through the planning system. It is recognised that the historic environment contributes to the enjoyment of life in the borough and provides a unique sense of identity.
- 2.18 Wandsworth has a wide range of heritage assets across the borough. Our 45 conservation areas include town centres, such as Clapham Junction and Wandsworth town; planned philanthropic Victorian housing at the Shaftesbury Park Estate; pioneering early twentieth century „cottage estates“ such as the Dover House Estate and Totterdown Fields; and many other areas of special character such as the Heaver Estate, Battersea Park and Putney Embankment.
- 2.19 The borough has around 500 statutory listed buildings which include former Georgian country houses in Roehampton, bridges across the Thames, many churches, former municipal buildings such as Wandsworth's Court House (now Wandsworth library), the 1930s Town Hall itself and many houses; all buildings that are of recognised interest to the nation.
- 2.20 Not all of Wandsworth's heritage is designated and it is important that we recognise the value of our undesignated historic environment in planning for the future. Many buildings are of significance, particularly to the local environment, even though they may not be protected by law. The Council recognises this and maintains a Local List of heritage assets which may include buildings, structures, street furniture, war memorials, archaeological areas, public art and more if it is of significance to the borough. Public art is welcomed to reinterpret or retell history through site responsive work and community engagement. There were approximately 400 locally listed heritage assets in 2010.
- 2.21 The importance of the historic environment is confirmed in PPS5 - Planning for the Historic Environment, which is material to all applications affecting the historic environment. PPS5 aims to:
- recognise the contribution that the historic environment makes in the delivery of sustainable development and reinforcing local distinctiveness; - conserve all heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance and promote the enjoyment of the historic environment;
 - contribute to our knowledge and understanding of the past through appropriate evidence gathering and public access to records of heritage assets;
 - recognise the contribution of the historic environment to be a catalyst for regeneration in an area, in particular through leisure, tourism and economic development.
- 2.22 The historic environment is a non-renewable resource and once harmed, buildings and places can lose their character and their significance. A sustainable environment is one in which future generations will have the same opportunity as people today to enjoy, study and make use of our heritage assets. There are many alterations that can needlessly harm what is special about Wandsworth's historic environment and these will be strongly resisted. For this reason there is a presumption in favour of the conservation and enhancement of Wandsworth's historic environment.
- 2.23 The Council maintains a Heritage at Risk Register in conjunction with English Heritage to monitor and find solutions for designated heritage assets that are at risk of losing their significance through decay or unsympathetic alteration. The Council

works with owners to help them restore their buildings (or areas) so that they can be removed from the register. Grant assistance may be available for conservation and enhancement from the Council, and officers can advise on other grant giving bodies. Where new uses are found, these will only be approved if they are compatible with the conservation of the building or area. There can often be a positive relationship between the use of historic buildings for arts and culture uses and these will be encouraged subject to the satisfaction of town centre and community facilities policies in Chapters 4 and 7.

- 2.24 The Council may from time to time make Article 4 Directions to protect parts of the historic environment that, if lost, would harm the significance, appearance, character and setting of a heritage asset or the surrounding historic environment. The Council will collate information on the borough's historic environment including maintaining up to date Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies; a Local List of heritage assets of significance to the borough of Wandsworth, and make this publicly available through the website and the Historic Environment Record.
- 2.25 War memorials are an important part of our heritage. They provide insight into the changing face of commemoration and military, social and art history. The UK National Inventory of War Memorials records 237 memorials in Wandsworth at May 2009, some of which are listed heritage assets and others undesignated. Given the importance of war memorials in commemorating those who gave their lives for peace, development involving their demolition is considered inappropriate.
- 2.26 Battersea Park, Wandsworth Park, Putney Vale Cemetery, Wimbledon Park and part of the grounds of the Grove House, Roehampton and Springfield Hospital are designated as Historic Parks and Gardens under the National Heritage Act 1983. These areas have historic layouts and features which make them of special historic interest. Development should aim to conserve and enhance the character and appearance of historic parks and gardens. General policies on protection and enhancement of open space are set out in Chapter 6 of this document.
- 2.27 The historic environment is particularly sensitive to tall buildings. Policy DMS4 - Tall buildings, contains detailed criteria for the assessment of tall buildings, which include an assessment of the impact on the existing historic environment through a conservation impact assessment, identifying how the surrounding area's character or appearance or the setting of a listed building will be preserved or enhanced. As set out in Core Strategy Policy IS3e, views of the Westminster World Heritage Site will be protected in accordance with the London Views Management Framework. Important local views to be protected are currently listed in Supplementary Planning Guidance on Important Local Views. Policy DMH5 - Alterations and extensions, is also relevant because of the impact these can have on the historic environment.
- 2.28 All applications affecting a heritage asset or its setting must be accompanied by a Design & Access Statement which includes a Statement of Heritage Significance and Assessment of Impact on the Heritage. This shall be proportionate in detail to the value of the asset affected and the impact of the proposal. The Statement of Significance and Assessment of Impact should be carried out by a specialist historic environment consultant where applications involve substantial change or demolition of a heritage asset or new buildings which may impact on a heritage asset.

Heritage assets included in this policy include:

- Listed buildings (designated HA)
- Locally listed buildings (undesignated HA)

- Buildings in conservation areas (designated HA)
- War memorials (undesigned or designated HA)
- Historic parks and gardens (designated HA)
- Locally registered parks and gardens (undesigned HA)
- Scheduled ancient monuments (designated HA)
- Archaeological Priority Areas (designated HA)
- Any other building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance warranting consideration in planning decisions (undesigned HA)

2.29 A list of Conservation Areas is contained in Appendix 2 - Proposals. The Council's listed buildings and locally listed buildings are available on the Council's website.

SDP

Policy DMS 2

3.25 Managing the historic environment

a. In addition to satisfying the relevant parts of Policy DMS1, applications affecting a heritage asset or its setting will be granted where it:

- i. is in accordance with the NPPF, the London Plan and relevant Historic England guidance;
- ii. takes full account of the Council's Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies;
- iii. is accompanied by a satisfactory Statement of Heritage Significance and Impact (Heritage Statement) produced by a heritage specialist where appropriate.

b. Applications will be granted where they sustain, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the significance, appearance, character and setting of the heritage asset itself, and the surrounding historic environment, and where they have consideration for the following:

- i. the conservation of features and elements that contribute to the heritage asset's significance and character. This may include: chimneys, windows and doors, boundary treatments, original roof coverings, shopfronts or elements of shopfronts in conservation areas, as well as internal features such as fireplaces, plaster cornices, doors, architraves, panelling, and historic plan form in listed buildings;
- ii. the reinstatement of features and elements that contribute to the heritage asset's significance which have been lost which may include any of the above items or others;
- iii. the conservation and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the space in between and around buildings as well as front, side and rear gardens;
- iv. the removal of additions or modifications that are considered harmful to the significance of any heritage asset. This may include the removal of pebbledash, paint from brickwork, non-original style windows, doors, satellite dishes or other equipment;
- v. the use of the heritage asset should be compatible with the conservation of its significance;

vi. historical information discovered during the application process shall be submitted to the Greater London Historic Environment Record by the applicant.

c. Development involving substantial harm to heritage assets will only be granted in exceptional circumstances, where the great weight given to conservation has been fully taken into account; and the substantial public benefit derived has been clearly and convincingly demonstrated in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF.

d. Proposals for development involving ground disturbance in Archaeological Priority Areas (as identified on the Policies Map), will need a desk based archaeological assessment and may also require field evaluation. The recording and publication of results will be required and in appropriate cases, the Council may also require preservation in situ, or excavation.

e. Further detail will be set out in a forthcoming Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

f. Applications affecting non-designated heritage assets (such as locally listed buildings) will be dealt with in accordance with the NPPF.

g. Deliberate damage and neglect to a historic building will not be taken into account in any decision.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The following geological and topographical background is summarised from the Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Perkins 2016).
 - 4.1.1 According to the British Geological Society, the site is situated upon a strip of the Langley Silt Member of clay and silt formed during the Devensian and Wolstonian stages of the Pleistocene, located within the surrounding Hackney Gravel Member of sand and gravels on the south bank of the River Thames. These in turn overlie the London Clay Formation of laminated, blue-grey silty clay (BGS online 2016).
 - 4.1.2 The Parish is divided into the low-lying (and liable to flooding) area of the north, the plateau of Clapham Common to the south east and the centrally-placed steep slopes of Lavender Hill. The Flacon Brook valley which runs north south into the Thames is now difficult to define having been built over and canalised in recent centuries.
 - 4.1.3 The study site is located at TQ 26893 76621, 188m east of the River Thames and north east of the Falcon Brook on what is now Battersea High Street. The site is bordered by the High Street on both its north and east side, to the west by the buildings of the Royal Academy of Dance and by residential buildings to the south.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The following archaeological and historical background is taken from the Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Perkins 2016), where archaeological entries within the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER), were examined within a 500m radius of the study site.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Evidence of prehistoric activity is represented mainly through out-of-context and residual finds from in or around the River Thames.

5.2.2 The palaeolithic (500,000 – 10, 000 years ago) is represented by the finds of flint tools and hand axes - most abraded by river or glacial action - found in the Thames and from the St John's Hill and Battersea Rise area (Loobey 2002:8).

5.2.3 Traces of mesolithic (10,000 – 4,000 years ago) are more plentiful, again mainly from the foreshore. Finds include antler harpoons for spearing fish, bone points and awls, flint axes and adzes for tree-felling and carpentry, an antler sleeve for an axe plus a number of tools for the everyday tool kit. However, most of these finds have been in secondary contexts, are therefore residual and are of less interest. The river levels have altered to such an extent that the occupation and activity areas may be buried or submerged (Loobey 2002: 8).

5.2.4 There is sparse evidence for the neolithic Period (4000 – 200 BC) from Battersea including some pottery, several types of stone axe and flint tools all from the Thames foreshore (Loobey 200:8).

5.2.5 There are plenty of objects that represent the bronze age (2000 – 700 BC) and the Iron Ages (700 BC – AD 43). For the Bronze Age, a fine battle-axe, spearhead and several flat axes have been recovered from the Thames. In common with the other Thameside areas in the London region there are rich finds of prestige bronze weapons comprising rapiers, leaf-shaped swords and a sheet bronze cauldron. The iron age river finds include swords, daggers, harness fittings and two pots containing human bones. The most famous is the Battersea Shield discovered during work on Chelsea Bridge (Loobey 2002:8). Unfortunately, many of them have been antiquarian finds and have been poorly documented and in some cases the objects have been lost.

5.2.6 At 2-4 Gwynne Road an evaluation undertaken by Barry Bishop for PCA in December 1996 recovered a flint blade - which was probably residual (HER No.1).

5.2.7 An evaluation was undertaken at 73-83 Battersea Church Road in June 1994. All features found were modern. Several „possible“ struck flints of prehistoric date were recovered, along with one burnt flint. It was suggested that the site was once part of the bed of the Thames, or a marshy area next to it, although it was unlikely to have been inhabited before the construction of the embankment in the mid-19th century (HER no.2).

5.2.8 A watching brief undertaken at 73-83 Battersea Church Road in March 1994 produced finds made from a post-medieval plough soil which included a prehistoric flint blade (HER 3).

5.2.9 A foreshore survey undertaken on the Thames Foreshore in 1998 recorded a deposit of orange gravel (HER no.4).

5.2.10 A foreshore survey undertaken on the River Thames recorded a deposit of clay containing organic material/wood overlying the natural gravel (HER 5).

5.2.11 A bronze age socketed axe and two ingots of copper (that may have been found together in 1902) were recorded as having been found at Terrace Walk on the Battersea Foreshore. The finds were reported by G.T. Davies on behalf of G.F. Lawrence and described as of now (1902) being in the Guildhall Museum (HER 6).

5.2.12 An iron age copper alloy pin was recorded as having been found on the Battersea Thames foreshore opposite the Battersea Church of St. Mary (HER No.7).

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 The Roman period has left little evidence except for a few fragments of pottery and building material found in Battersea Square that may indicate a field scatter from a settlement nearby. Roman artefacts recovered from the river and foreshore are most likely dumped materials from

the construction of the London Docks in the 19th century. A putative Roman Road has been identified running from Stane Street at Clapham towards Wandsworth (Loobey 2002: 9).

- 5.3.2 In 1794 an individual in a lead coffin was found in Battersea Fields alongside more skeletons without coffins. The lead coffin was only 4feet 10inches long suggesting it may have been for a child (Loobey 2002:8). However, this early report can no longer be corroborated and therefore does not appear on the GLHER.

5.4 Early Medieval

- 5.4.1 The derivation of Battersea's name is thought to be 'Beaduric's island or raised ground in the marsh' – an apt description of the site of the old village (Loobey 2002:9). The centre of the former village lies south of the church, at the irregular square where Battersea Church Road, Westbridge Road, the High Street and Vicarage Crescent converge (Cherry & Pevsner 1983:674).
- 5.4.2 At Althorpe Grove, Saxon features including beam slots, potsherds & a bone comb were found. The finds were dated to the Middle Saxon period (c. AD 650-850) and are likely to be connected to the documented manor of Battersea (HER No.7).
- 5.4.3 A Desktop Assessment of Battersea Flour Mills was undertaken in 1994. It was found that the settlement of Battersea is first recorded in documentary evidence in an Anglo Saxon Charter dated the 13th June AD 693, when the Manor was granted by Caedwalla, King of Wessex, to Barking Abbey. Its exact position is unknown (HER No.8).

5.5 Medieval

- 5.5.1 The manor of Battersea and its berewick (an outlying portion of the manor) of Wandsworth were granted to St Peter's Abbey, Westminster in 1067 by William the Conqueror in exchange for Windsor where he wished to create a forest for hunting. The Domesday entry of 1086 for Battersea also includes the tolls from Wandsworth and seven watermills, probably situated on the Thames (Loobey 2002: 10). The western limit of the Manor there was the River Wandle.
- 5.5.2 In 1176-88 the manor was assigned to the infirmary at Westminster. In 1225 Abbot Richard de Berking made a formal partition of the Abbey's many manors. Battersea now came under the Prior and Convent which the monks considered as one of their five principal manors due to its proximity to the Abbey by river.
- 5.5.3 A stone wharf at Bridges on the site of the later York House was used in 1204 for shipping Reigate stone for use at the Castle at Windsor and in 1218 for the supply of stone for Waltham Abbey. A landing stage was built at Battersea in 1297/8 for transporting stone to Westminster.
- 5.5.4 The will of Sir John St John 3 July 1645 listed barns, stables, outhouses, a dovecote, bakehouses, breweries, a cow house and hay barn which were once part of a manor. The main body of manorial buildings were thought to have existed on NE & SE boundaries of Battersea churchyard. Two further listings on the GLHER may also pertain to the same building. One is of a H-shaped, late medieval Manor House, probably on the same site. It was demolished in 1770s, although the east wing survived to the 1920's. The second is of a medieval Manor House probably on same site, believed to be in existence by 1303 when it needed repairs. Again it suggests that the site was immediately northeast of Battersea churchyard (HER No.10).
- 5.5.5 At 25-27 Battersea High Street a „few“ Medieval potsherds found where an excavation revealed mainly post-medieval structures (so therefore the pottery may be „residual“) (HER No.11).
- 5.5.6 At 58 High Street an evaluation was undertaken by in October 1998 where 3 sherds of medieval grey ware were recovered from residual contexts (HER No.12).
- 5.6 Medieval features including a ditch containing 13th century pottery were discovered during excavations at Althorpe Grove in 1976 (HER No.13).
- 5.7 An evaluation and excavation was undertaken during December 1996 to February 1997. The remains of medieval timber structures and pits were recorded, along with associated c.12th and

- c.13th pottery. Drains were found to have cut into the natural terrace gravels and a late medieval river frontage was also recorded (HER No.14).
- 5.8 At Regent & Grove Wharves, Lombard Road a single pit and a possible butt-ended boundary ditch were excavated. The features contained pottery dating from c.1340-1650 (HER No.15).
- 5.9 Another reference to a manorial complex, fringing Westbridge Road is likely to be the same as that recorded for Church Road (above HER No.10). Similarly, it records that the main buildings lay immediately to northeast of Battersea churchyard with outbuildings running along its NE and SE boundaries. The boundaries of the park seem to have run along the present Westbridge Road, Hyde Lane and along the Thames with the main entrance being opposite Lammas Hall (HER No.16).
- 5.10 A hoard of sovereigns & half sovereigns, „probably“ medieval were recorded as having been found during the demolition of The Castle Public House c.1966. This, however, has been listed as a „dubious“ report (HRE No.17).
- 5.11 A notable tenant of the manor was Laurence Booth, Bishop of Durham who in the 1460's purchased Bruges which straddled both Battersea and Wandsworth parishes by the Thames. A house called Bridge Court was enclosed by walls and towers and the land imparked with rights to hunt. In 1476 Booth became archbishop of York and bequeathed Bruges to the see of York and it became a separate manor (Loobey 2002: 15).

5.12 Post-Medieval

- 5.12.1 At the time of James I ascending the throne in 1603 Battersea was at the beginning of a period of transition. Rocque's Map of 1741-45 shows the study area still „pre-Industrialisation“ but with wharves and warehousing beginning to develop along the Thames and a ribbon development of housing along Battersea High Street and around the foci of the crossroads of the B305 (Westbridge Road and Vicarage Crescent) and Battersea Church Road springing off Battersea Square. However, the houses are still surrounded by „market garden“ plots with larger, open fields fanning out from these. The St Walter St John School appears to be depicted on this map along the frontage of the High Street with wings built at 90 degrees to the road (Figure 6: Rocque's Map 1741-45). A similar situation was recorded on the Parish Map of 1761 although the school here appears to be depicted as three separate buildings with gaps between them (Parish Map 1761). It is less clear on the Corris Map of 1787 but here the building appears as an „L“ shaped building within Plot 34 although the beginning of „in-filling“ of the existing land plots is notable, as houses huddle around the backs and sides of the earlier buildings (Corris's Map 1787).
- 5.12.2 Over the next century greater diversity of land usage altered the appearance of the Parish. While remaining pre-eminently open and agricultural the rural landscape, it was affected by the trend around London for market gardening. Industrial and manufacturing activity areas developed particularly along the Thames. Increasingly, former agricultural land was built over, some to form large estates and compressed pockets of residential developments (Loobey 2002:14). By the latter end of the 17th century some small industries had been established including whiting, vitriol, brewing, sugar refining, copper mills and a boatyard by the river (Lombard Road). There was a brick-field on Latchmere Common (Bridger 2004: 12). The new formalisation of the landscape can be seen on the Tithe Map of 1838 following the Enclosure Acts as field divisions have become further defined and regimented. More of the houses on the east side of Battersea High Street now have regular, narrow plots behind them as the field boundaries have become increasingly well defined (Tithe Map 1838).
- 5.12.3 The St John's, Lords of the Manor from 1627 – 1763 came into the area through the marriage in 1593 of Oliver St John to Joan Holecroft, a widow who held a lease of the Manor from the Crown. In 1656 Walter, son of Sir John St John succeeded to the title and over the next 50 years played a useful and positive role in the life of Battersea. At the turn of the century he established a charity to erect and endow a school for twenty free scholars, the Sir Walter St

- John School (not Thomas's) was endowed in 1700. Thirty-one acres of land in Camberwell were purchased to produce the necessary income (Loobey 2002:16).
- 5.12.4 An evaluation was undertaken at the Old Swan Public House, Church Road October to November 1993. It was recorded that a „garden type“ soil layer had been cut by post-medieval pits and the foundations for the earlier public house (HER No.18).
- 5.12.5 An evaluation undertaken by Barry Bishop for PCA in December 1996 at 2-4 Gwynne Road recorded 18th century-19th century buildings with "associated features." Further, a post-medieval developed soil horizon was also noted (HER No.19).
- 5.12.6 Excavations at 25-27 Battersea High Street in 1972 recorded c.17th century "outhouses" including a 'washroom' with evidence of a 'copper' fireplace. An early 17th century floor was excavated and finds of early 17th century date included salt-glazed pottery delft ware and many pipe bowls. Further features included c.17th/18th century rubbish pits and a red brick drainage channel with a brown tile base running across the gravel surface (HER No.20).
- 5.12.7 The accession of George III in 1760 was followed shortly afterwards by a change in the ownership of Battersea Manor. In 1763 the executors of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough added Battersea with Wandsworth Manor to their expanding portfolio of properties. In this way the Spencer family succeeded to the St John's as principal landowners and landlords. This acted as a catalyst of change. The fields to the north and west of Battersea were transformed into modest estates that were themselves increasingly subdivided as the century progressed. In terms of social composition the effect of this suburban development was to introduce occupiers of status to Battersea. There followed the building of Battersea Bridge and the re-building of St Mary's Parish Church by the late 18th century (Loobey 2002: 19).
- 5.12.8 Battersea New Town was a speculative project begun in the late 18th century as building began on the south of the east-west route between Wandsworth and Lambeth. Between 1790 and 1840 about one third of the proposed 432 houses had been built. A small expansion of the existing village accompanied the development. The area was becoming increasingly industrialised, by the end of the 18th century the frontage of the Thames from Nine Elms to the Millpond was lined with small enterprises (Loobey 2002: 23). By 1799 the Turnpike road to London was constructed known as Lower Wandsworth Road, (now Battersea Park Road) (Bridger 2004:6).
- 5.12.9 An evaluation undertaken at 5 Bolingbroke Walk in January 1996 recorded a number of Victorian features which were found sealed by later dumping. One was a possible well, not fully excavated (HER No.21).
- 5.12.10 An evaluation was undertaken at 58 High Street during October 1998. It recorded a „few“ small pits along with a brick built soak-away and a garden soil (containing clay pipe and ceramic building materials CBM) - all of post-medieval date (HER No.22).
- 5.12.11 An evaluation was undertaken at 62-68 Battersea High Street during September 1998. It recorded. c.1m of post-medieval levelling deposits/overburden which directly overlay the natural sand deposits. A large deep pit, truncating the natural (and backfilled in the 20th century) was partially revealed in one trench. No other periods were recorded (HER No.22).
- 5.12.12 A watching brief was undertaken at 73-83 Battersea Church Road during March 1994. All features on the site were sealed by a post-medieval plough soil (HER No.23).
- 5.12.13 The foundations of the "Star & Garter" Public House in Althorpe Grove were found in 1977 (HER No. 24).
- 5.12.14 An evaluation and excavation at the site of the former Battersea Flour Mills was undertaken during December 1996 to February 1997. Two phases of a post-medieval Manor House were recorded. The first phase had been all but destroyed by later development. The later phase was „U“ shaped with a partially surviving northern range and traces of a southern range were recorded along with its attendant drains, soakaways and wells. In total, four identifiable phases were uncovered by the excavations dating them from the late 18th century through to late 20th century (HER No.25).
- 5.12.15 In December 1996 four small trenches were excavated at the Battersea Flour Mills site and all were machined excavated until archaeological deposits were reached. This revealed traces of

- medieval and early post-medieval structures likely to represent out-buildings of the manor of Battersea which is thought to have been located nearby (HER No.26).
- 5.12.16 Also on the Battersea Flour Mills site an evaluation found numerous post-medieval structures, possibly associated with Battersea Manor. Trench B contained three phases of post-medieval river frontage (HER No.27).
- 5.12.17 An archaeological excavation carried out at 1 Battersea Square between the 29th June and 29th July 2005 revealed evidence of 17th & 18th century masonry from a number of buildings. The natural sand was recorded at heights varying from 2.95m OD to 3.17m OD (HER No.28).
- 5.12.18 An evaluation was undertaken at Gwynne Road during May and June 1997. An undisturbed layer containing a large quantity of pottery of the 16th century and 17th century was revealed (HER No.29).
- 5.12.19 At Regent & Grove Wharves, Lombard Road evidence for the first buildings erected on the site in the late 16th or early 17th century was recorded. Their likely use was to have been mainly industrial in nature (HER No.30).
- 5.12.20 An evaluation undertaken at 2-4 Gwynne Road by Barry Bishop for PCA in December 1996. 18th century-19th century buildings with "associated features" were recorded (HER No.31).
- 5.12.21 At 25-27 a number of features were recorded including a possible 18th century cold store (circular structure), c. 4ft deep with rammed earth floor, filled by 18th century (?) bricks. A gravel surface (date contested) and early 18th century terraces converted into shops were excavated in 1973 (HER No.32).
- 5.12.22 A watching brief was undertaken at 73-83 Battersea Church Road by in March 1994 which recorded 18th and 19th century quarry pits which cut the natural gravels (HER No.33)
- 5.12.23 At Althorpe Grove evidence for bedding trenches of a kitchen garden belonging to a mid-18th century manor estate was found in 1977. Further features included the foundations of a row of terraced houses c.1778 (HER No.34).
- 5.12.24 An evaluation carried out found numerous post-medieval structures at the Battersea Flour Mills site. Trench A contained a post-medieval brick lined kiln/oven/furnace and a brick built soakaway. Trench B contained brick walls & a floor, possibly the remains of an 18th century outbuilding, associated with Battersea Manor House. Trench C contained a brick built cellar, probably 18th century with a staircase leading into it from the west. Trench E contained a W-E oriented wall foundation (HER No.35).
- 5.12.25 The construction of the London & Southampton railway line after 1834 created a new means to enter or leave the parish and the terminus at Nine Elms gave Battersea a building of note (Loobey 2002:25). This was soon followed by the Longhedge works of the Chatham & Dover Railway and there was further expansion of terraced houses in the area of Nine Elms. The development of riverside factories continued with fabricators of soap, gloves, oil, candles, starch, steel and gas (Bridger 2004:12).
- 5.12.26 At 1 Battersea Square, evaluation trenches revealed evidence largely of 18th and 19th century origin (HER No.36).
- 5.12.27 The old mill that stood on Church Road was erected c.1790 initially to process oil but later it was adapted for corn. It was dismantled c.1825 and probably demolished in 1860's (HER No.37).
- 5.12.28 An evaluation was undertaken at 5 Bolingbroke Walk in January 1996. Several probable Victorian features were found, sealed below later dumping; the majority were pits (HER No.38).
- 5.12.29 The ground of St. Mary's Churchyard, Church Road, covers 0.75 of an acre and was closed to burials by 1896 (HER No.39).
- 5.12.30 At Gwynne Road the foundations and enclosing walls of a subterranean structure, probably a cellar, were uncovered containing a rammed chalk floor, which contained inclusions of straw,

brick and flint. This structure was dated to the 19th century but contained re-used late 18th century bricks. The evaluation undertaken by during May-June'97 (HER No.40).

5.13 Post Medieval to Modern

5.13.1 As Battersea moved into the mid to late 19th century industrialisation, along with its attendant need for residential properties saw the outward spread of housing into the surrounding fields. The Ordnance Survey Map of 1869 shows far more detail than the prior plans and the Sir Walter St John's School is clearly labelled. Housing has become increasingly regimented on regular plans within regular plots. Houses have spread down as far as Green Lane and St John's College has been built to the rear of the school (Ordnance Survey Map 1869). By the late 19th century more in-filling is visible along the southern edge of Green Lane and a cigar factory has appeared to the south of the school (Ordnance Survey map 1894-96). Further terraced housing is evident on the O.S. map of 1916, particularly to the north of Battersea Square and an increase in wharves and warehousing is spreading along the Thames frontage towards Battersea Rise (Ordnance Survey 1916).

5.13.2 At Caius House, Holman Road, the Historic Building Record showed that Caius House consisted mainly of elements from the initial 1892 construction. Three phases of additions and alterations followed, mainly as a result of changing community needs. The only notable aspect of Caius House is the memorial stained glass window designed by Sir Edward Burne-Jones (HER No.41).

5.13.3 At Regent & Grove Wharves, Lombard Road, evidence found for the continual modification of buildings on site which became a large chemical works by the mid-19th century. Thoman Whiffen's drug factory occupied the site from 1859 until its relocation in 1933 (HER No.42).

5.14 Modern

5.14.1 The Lots Road power station is located on the north bank of the River Thames on the opposite side of the river from Battersea and is divided into two sites by the Chelsea Creek (HER No.43).

5.14.2 The population declined as a result of bombing in the Second World War. Statistics show that 2,515 dwellings were demolished, 1,897 badly damaged by 655 high explosive bombs and countless incendiaries and 24 066 dwellings less seriously damaged (Bridger 2004: 13). A Luftwaffe bomb landed on the St Walter St John School on 14th September 1940 failing to explode but damaged the west wing. The air warden's report has survived that describes the actions taken on the night of the incident, damage was recorded by the LCC (LCC Bomb Damage Map 1939-45).

5.14.3 Post war saw the Sir Walter St John's school rebuild the west wing and extend to the furthest limit on the west side of the land plot (Ordnance Survey map 1950). Finally, the O.S. Map of 1966 shows the Lower School extension, located parallel to the High Street frontage (and creating a „quad“ or enclosed courtyard within) which is the configuration that we see today and which will be providing the basis for the re-development (Ordnance Survey Map 1966).

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2016a) and Site Specific Health and Safety Method Statement & Risk Assessment (Moore 2016b), using guidelines issued by the Historic England (GLAAS), the Certified Institute for Archaeologists and PCA's Fieldwork Operations Manual (GLAAS 2015; CIFA 2014; Taylor 2009).

6.2 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of three evaluation trenches positioned to target archaeological remains associated with Battersea High Street and across the development site.

Trench	Alignment	Length	Width	Max. Depth
1	East-west	2.44m	1.95m	1.66m
2	North-south	7.00m	2.20m	1.80m
3	North-south	12.00m	1.80m	2.55m

6.3 Where necessary concrete and tarmac were broken out and then the trenches were dug using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Machining continued in 100mm spits until the top of the archaeological sequence or natural geology was reached. Excavation of horizontal stratigraphy or cut archaeological features then continued by hand.

6.4 Levels were obtained from site survey information gathered by PCA's surveyor through the use of a Leica GPS. Levels on archaeologically relevant structures and strata were calculated from this.

6.5 All archaeological interventions, where safe to do so, were hand cleaned before being hand-planned at a scale of 1:20, with sections being drawn at 1:10 and 1:20 (scale dependant on the requirements of the drawing based on the archaeological remains). The deposits that they contained were recorded on pro forma context sheets and a full digital photographic record was compiled.

6.6 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be deposited at the Museum of London's Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code BSE17.

7 RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS

7.1 Trench 1

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit witnessed within Trench 1 was a mid orange silty clay layer of Langley Silt/brickearth [11] (Plate 1). This layer was seen from a height of 2.88m OD across the entire trench and continued beyond the limits of excavation (LOE) in all directions, and was overlain by a 0.45m thick layer of mid grey brown sandy silty clay [10]. This layer was devoid of artefactual remains and is possibly a layer of weathered natural.
- 7.1.2 Across the eastern and central part of Trench 1 was a layer of crushed mortar [9], this layer measured up to 0.20m thick where it met the eastern LOE, but petered out towards its western extent. This layer appeared to be a construction layer on top of which the north-south wall [6] was built.
- 7.1.3 Remains of the footing to a north south wall [6] survived from a depth of 0.36m to 1.06m below ground level (BGL). This wall footing consisted of 8 courses of mid orange red and mid purple orange unfrogged brick, in a hard pale grey mortar with rare black and white flecking. The bonding pattern appeared to be a variation on the English bond, the variation most likely due to this being a footing below ground and therefore not seen.
- 7.1.4 The area to the east of wall [6] had been backfilled with a very dark brown black clay silt [8] to a height of 4.08m OD, it contained occasional small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) including brick and charcoal flecking.
- 7.1.5 The area to the west of wall [6] (Plate 1) had been backfilled with a loose, pale grey brown sandy clay [7] with frequent brick fragments and nearly whole bricks and occasional pottery fragments.
- 7.1.6 Both backfill [7] and [8] were capped with a thin layer of modern concrete at a height of 4.03m OD which finished level with the truncated top of wall [6], above which was a 0.26m thick layer of mid yellow sandy gravel including frequent bricks and occasional glass bottles which appeared to date to the late 20th century. The trench was capped by a 0.10m thick layer of tarmac.

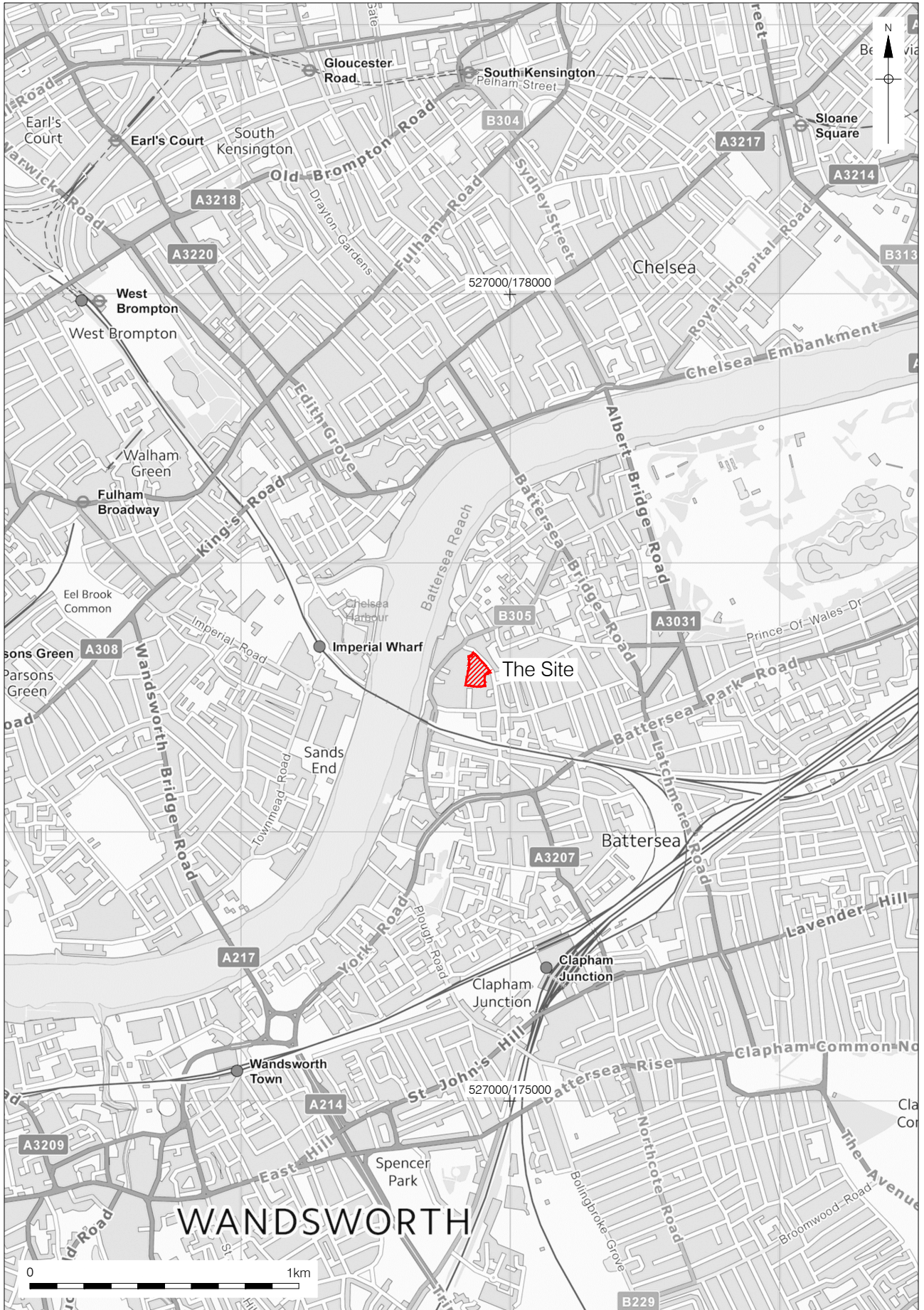
7.2 Trench 2

- 7.2.1 The earliest seen deposit within Trench 2 (Plate 2) was a layer of firm sandy silt [3] with frequent large to medium gravels at a depth of 1.80m BGL (2.43m OD). This layer was only seen within the northern extent of the trench where a sondage was excavated in order to establish the depth of the natural in this area. This layer appeared to be redeposited natural as a small number of CBM fragments were found within the upper surface of the layer. Further excavation in this location was deemed unsafe due to the close proximity of walls and unstable trench sides.
- 7.2.2 Layer [3] was overlain by a 0.10m thick layer of yellow brown sand [2] and [5] which extended across the full extent of the trench. No finds were seen within this layer.
- 7.2.3 A layer of grey brown subsoil [1] (Plate 3) and [4] (Plate 4), measuring up to 1.34m thick was also seen across the entire trench. To the north, this layer was overlain by a layer of mid yellow sandy gravels [29] (Plate 3) at a height of 3.48m OD, these extended from the northern LOE for 4m to a maximum thickness of 0.16m.
- 7.2.4 The southern edge of layer [29] and layer [4] were truncated by construction cut [13], which contained masonry wall [12] (Plate 5) and backfill [14]. This wall could relate to buildings seen within the 1838 Tithe map, as could associated floor surfaces [30] and [31] (Plate 5), a ceramic tile, and crazy paving style stone slabbed surface respectively. Which were overlain by a modern levelling layer of mostly building rubble and tarmac.
- 7.2.5 Above gravel layer [29] to the north of the trench was a rubble/demolition deposit consisting mostly of brick and CBM fragments in a sandy silt, which was overlain by a layer of concrete

with the imprint of a previous brick herringbone patterned floor surface (Plate 6), remnants of which were visible beyond the northern LOE of the trench.

7.3 Trench 3

- 7.3.1 The earliest deposit encountered within this trench was a mid-orange Langley silt [18] seen at a maximum height of 3.26m OD.
- 7.3.2 This layer was truncated by an east-west potential ditch [20] and a post hole [17] seen at a height of 3.26m OD and 2.86m OD respectively, both of these features have been dated to the Medieval period. Post hole [17] (Plates 7 and 9) contained a firm grey brown fill [16] with artefactual remains in the form of animal bone, a pottery fragment (dated c. 1170-1350) and a piece of fire cracked flint (FCF). The east-west ditch [20] (Plates 8 and 9) was filled with a firm grey silty clay [19] which contained bone and pottery fragments (dated c. 1050-1150).
- 7.3.3 Ditch [20] is truncated to the north by a circular feature [27]. This later feature is filled by a loose dark grey brown sandy silt [26] with frequent inclusions of oyster shell, CBM (including brick), occasional pottery, clay tobacco pipe (CTP) and glass (plate 6).
- 7.3.4 Across the northern extent of the trench was a 0.14m thick layer of pale grey yellow sandy gravel [25] at a height of 3.11m OD (similar to that encountered within Trench 2 [29]). This layer extends to 5.6m from the northern LOE, and was in turn overlain by a 0.12m thick layer of pale grey pink crushed mortar [24].
- 7.3.5 Layer [24] was capped by a layer of mid yellow brown silty clay [23] which extended 6.6m from the northern LOE. At its thickest this layer was 0.68m at its northern extent up to 3.86m OD, thinning and petering away at its southern extent at 3.21m OD.
- 7.3.6 A layer of grey brown silty clay [15] extends across most of the trench at a depth of 0.5m BGL. On top of which a northeast-southwest masonry wall [28] (Plate 10) was encountered surviving to a height of 4.36m OD. This wall appears to also relate to the buildings seen within the 1838 Tithe map, although the presence of concrete and deeply froged yellow stock brick would suggest a rebuild of some sort.
- 7.3.7 A layer of modern demolition rubble was found across the entire trench, including CBM (a number of whole bricks), metal fragments, a glass coke cola bottle, concrete and rare oyster shell. The trench being capped by a 0.10m thick layer of tarmac.

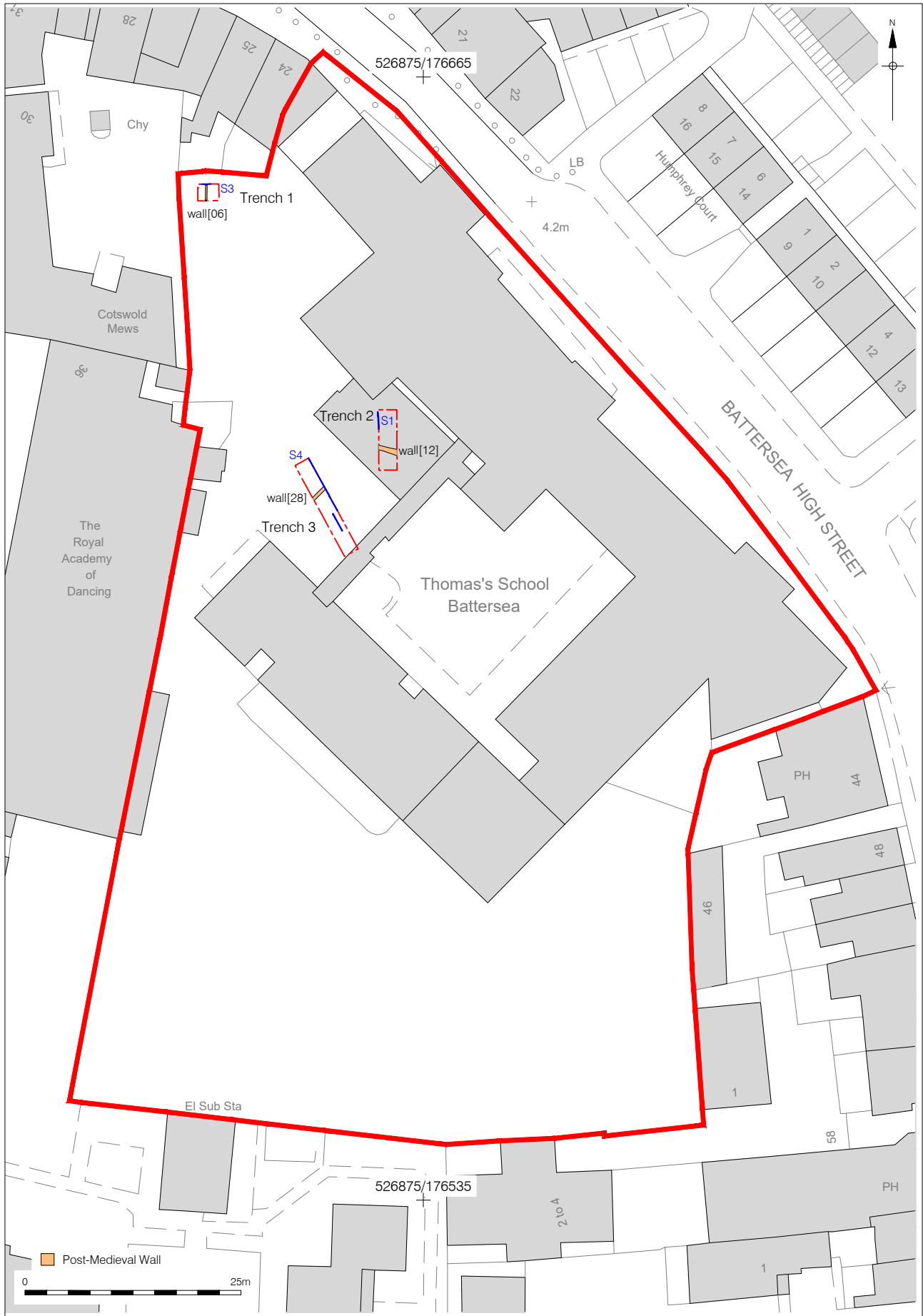


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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

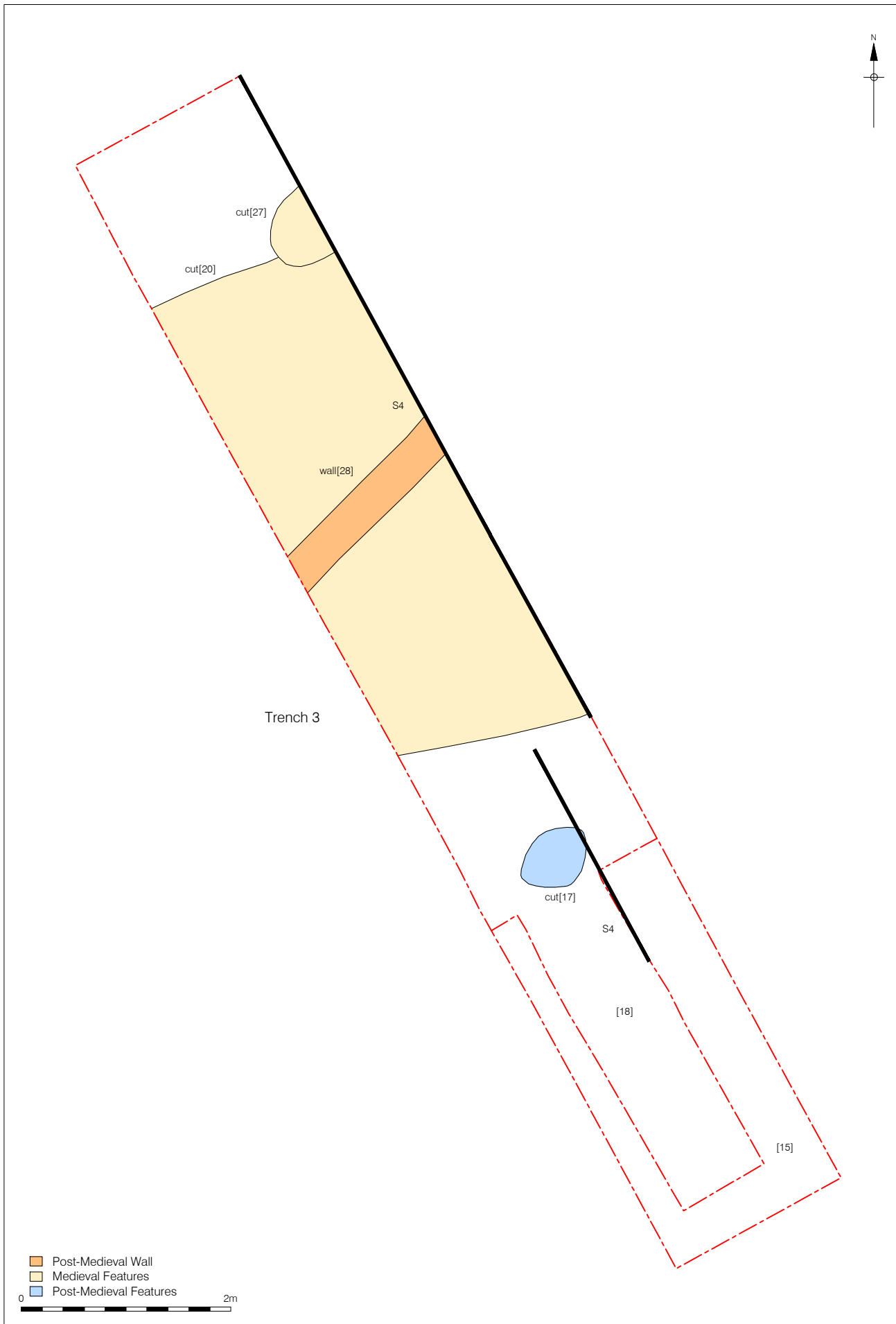


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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4



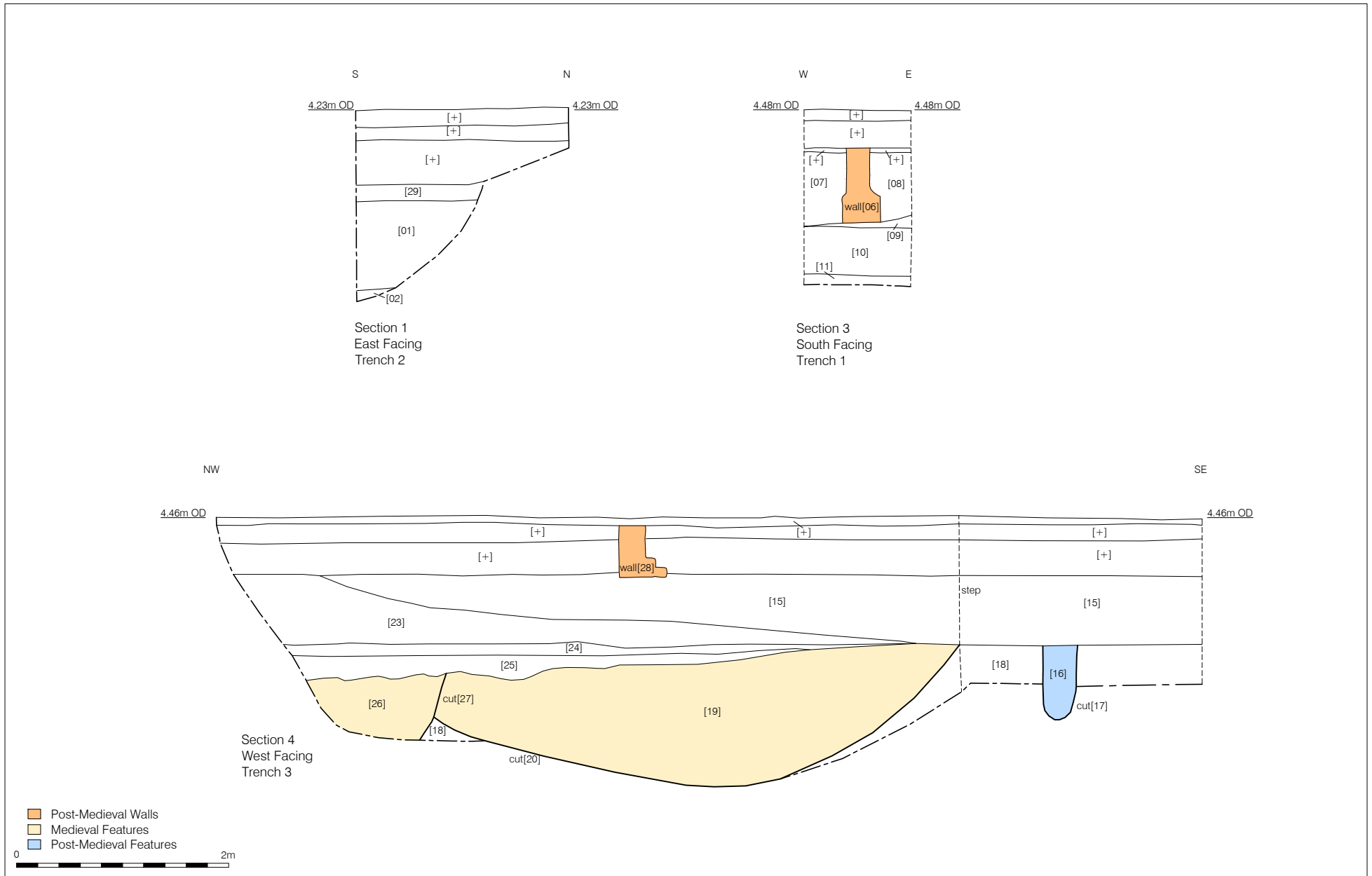




Plate 1: Trench 1, looking north, south facing section



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking north



Plate 3: Trench 2, looking east



Plate 4: Trench 2, looking east



Plate 5: Trench 2, looking east



Plate 6: Trench 2, looking northeast, remnants of herringbone pattern brick floor on concrete



Plate 7: Trench 3, looking east, medieval post hole [17]



Plate 8: Trench 3, looking east, northern extent of medieval ditch [20] and later pit feature [27]



Plate 9: Trench 3, looking east, southern extent of medieval ditch [20] and posthole [17]



Plate 10: Trench 3, looking north, masonry wall [28]

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The results of this evaluation have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation to be addressed:

- What is the natural topography of the area;

8.1.1 As expected, the natural topography was Langley silt seen at a maximum height of 3.26m OD in Trench 3.

8.1.2 Natural layers were not seen within Trench 2 due to health and safety concerns.

- Is there any evidence for Prehistoric activity on the site?

8.1.3 The possible only evidence of prehistoric activity encountered on site was in the form of two fragments of burnt flint.

8.1.4 These fragments were found within a medieval ditch and a medieval post hole, and if actually prehistoric then they are residual.

- Is there any evidence for medieval activity on the site?

8.1.5 There was evidence of medieval activity on the site, within Trench 3 a medieval ditch and post hole were uncovered.

8.1.6 Both features were dated by pottery fragments (11th to 12th century) retrieved during excavation.

- Is there any evidence for post-medieval activity on the site?

8.1.7 Evidence of post-medieval activity was plentiful. Several layers of made ground and levelling layers were excavated, along with three masonry walls dating from possibly as early as the late 18th century with signs in Trench 2 and 3 of repair and rebuild.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Chris Gray of Studio Webb Architects Ltd for commissioning the work on behalf of Thomas's London Day Schools and Mark Stevenson of Historic England GLAAS for monitoring it on behalf of the London Borough of Wandsworth. Thanks are also given to ARJ for their help and assistance on site especially Eamon Brogan and Paresh Bulsara.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Peter Moore of Pre-Construct Archaeology for his project management and editing, Pat Cavanagh for his hard work on site, Rick Archer for on site surveying, Charlotte Faiers for CAD illustrations Chris Jarrett for pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass and burnt flint identification, Amparo Valcarel for ceramic building materials dating, Karen Deighton for animal bone identification, and Wayne Richards and John Joyce for logistical support.

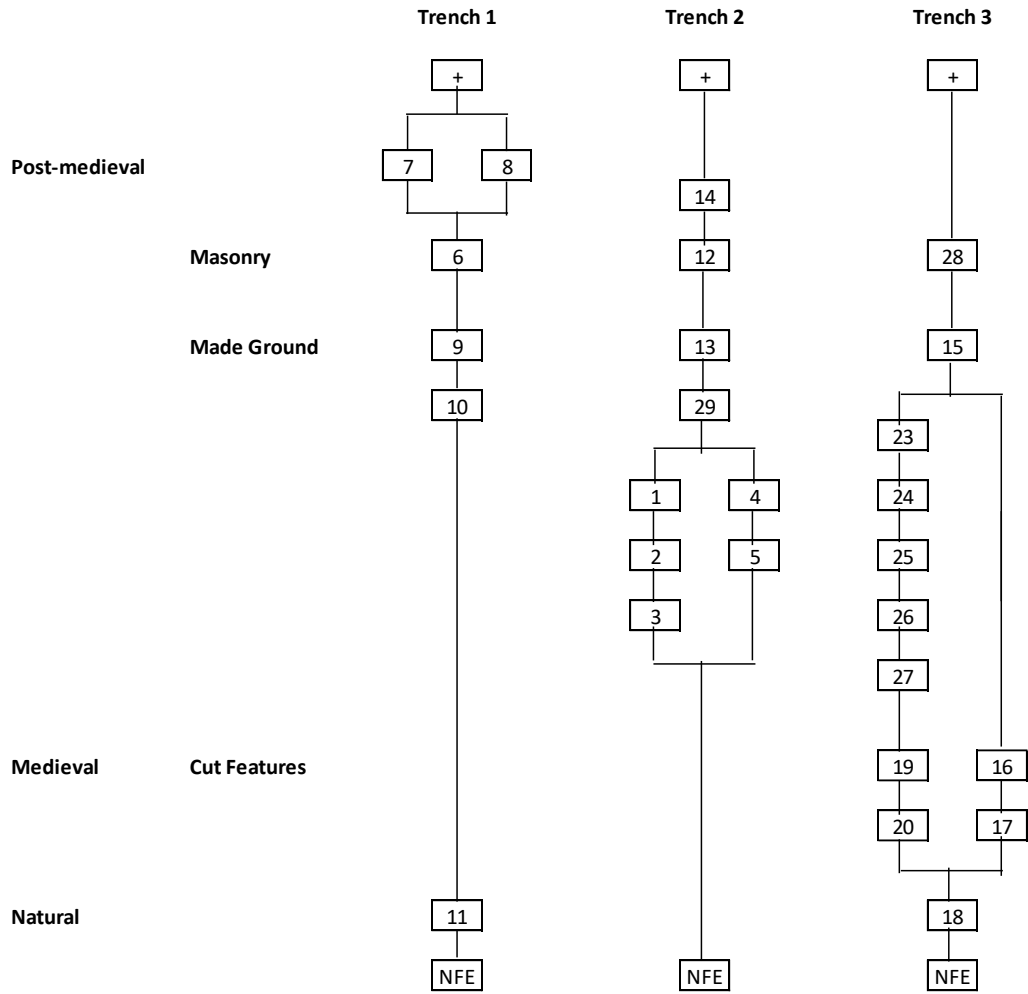
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	CTX_Type	CTX_ Interpretation	Trench	Section_no	Plan_no
1	Layer	Layer of buried subsoil.	2	1	
2	Layer	Redeposited sand layer.	2	1	
3	Layer	Redeposited gravel layer.	2	1	Tr2
4	Layer	Layer of buried subsoil.	2	2	
5	Layer	Redeposited sand layer.	2	2	Tr2
6	Masonry	North-south masonry wall.	1	3	Tr1
7	Fill	Backfill against western side of wall [6]	1	3	
8	Fill	Backfill against eastern side of wall [6]	1	3	
9	Layer	Layer of crushed mortar presumably laid down for the construction of wall [6]	1	3	Tr1
10	Layer	Weathered Natural	1	3	Tr1
11	Natural	Natural Langley Silt/Brickearth	1	3	Tr1
12	Masonry	East to west masonry wall	2	2	Tr2
13	Cut	Construction cut of east-west wall [12]	2	2	
14	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [13] of wall [12]	2	2	
15	Layer	Layer of post-medieval leveling material.	3	4	Tr3
16	Fill	Fill of Medieval post hole.	3	4	
17	Cut	Cut of Medieval posthole	3	4	Tr3
18	Natural	Layer of natural Langley silt.	3	4	Tr3
19	Fill	Fill of east-west Medieval ditch.	3	4	
20	Cut	East-west medieval ditch	3	4	Tr3
21	Fill	Loose gravely fill of animal den.	3		
22	Cut	Cut of animal den	3		Tr3
23	Layer	Made ground	3	4	
24	Layer	Layer of crushed mortar	3	4	
25	Layer	Layer of redeposited natural gravel.	3	4	
26	Fill	Loose post medieval fill of pit	3	4	Tr3
27	Cut	Post Medieval pit cut	3	4	Tr3
28	Masonry	Northeast-southwest brick wall	3	4	28
29	Layer	Layer of redeposited natural gravels	2	1	
30	Masonry	Ceramic tile floor surface	2	2	
31	Masonry	Crazy paving style concrete and stone slab floor surface	2	2	

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: SPECIALIST FINDS REPORTS

Animal bone from Thomas day school Battersea (BSE17)

Karen Deighton 16 January 2017

Four fragments of animal bone were recovered from 2 medieval contexts by hand during the course of evaluation as follows:

Context 16 (post hole [17]) produced 3 fragments of cattle bone. These were a proximal humerus shaft, a proximal rib fragment and the distal articulation of a scapula. All three exhibited evidence of butchery consistent with chopping.

Context 19 (ditch [18]) contained a heavily butchered fragment of cattle sized pelvis.

Burnt flint assessment (BSE17)

Chris Jarrett

Two fragments of burnt flint (41g) were recovered from different contexts. One fragment (28g) was found in context [16] and a smaller piece (13g) was noted in context [19]. Both fragments appear to be residual. The material is of interest for demonstrating prehistoric activity on or close to the site. There are no recommendations for further work on the burnt flint and as the material has been quantified and can therefore be discarded.

**Ceramic Building Spot dates, Thomas's, 28-40 High Street, Battersea, London
Borough of Wandsworth SW11 3JB (BSE17)**

Amparo Valcarcel

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 526893,176621

BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
3	2271;3046; 2276;	Medieval and post medieval unglazed peg tiles; abraded post medieval red sandy brick	3	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
6	3032	Post great fire narrow brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1780-1900	1750-1900
15	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
21	3046	Post medieval red sandy brick	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1500-1700	No mortar

Review

The small assemblage (7 fragments, 3.15 kg) consists mainly of pieces of fragmentary post medieval ceramic building material (peg tiles; red sandy and post great fire bricks).

Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails (as represented by two nail holes) form numerically the most common medieval and post medieval roofing form. A small range of fabrics (2) have been identified suggesting derivation from different buildings.

Two pieces of very sandy red brick fabric (3046) was identified. This fabric was manufactured for city using local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700. These bricks are abraded. This fabric continued to be used outside of the confines of the City of London, where local brickearth was exploited until 1900 (Ken Sabel pers. comm.)

An example of purple post great fire bricks is recovered from the site. The brick is narrow, unfrogged and has sharp arised suggesting possible machine manufacture and is bonded using Victorian mortar type. The presence of this brick shows a phase of development at the end of 18th century. No further work recommended.

Clay tobacco pipe spot dating index (BSE17)

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site. All of the fragments are in a good condition. Clay tobacco pipes occur in three contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups and are found as nine fragments, represented by one bowls and eight stems. The material is discussed as an index and contexts containing only stems or nibs have been broadly dated according to the thickness of the stem and diameter size of the bore.

SPOT DATING CATALOGUE

Context [1], spot date: late 17th- early 18th century

One thick stem with a fine bore

Context [4], spot date: early 18th century

Two stems, one each of a medium or thin diameter and both with wide bores

Context [15], spot date: late 17th- early 18th century

One fragmentary bowl with its rim, heel or spur missing and the item has the appearance of a late 17th century type

Five medium or thick stems, four of which have a fine bore and one has a wide bore

SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The assemblage has little significance as the material occurs as small groups without much meaning and in a fragmentary state. The only potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to broadly date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage at this stage, although should further archaeological work occur on the site, then the importance of the material should be reviewed in the event of new material being recovered.

Glass spot dating index (BSE17)

Chris Jarrett

The archaeological work produced a total of two fragments of glass (719g), which represents different vessels and this was found in two different contexts. Both fragments occur as the rounded kick bases of olive green, free-blown English wine bottles. The earliest wine bottle (227g) represented was of a late 17th-century date and this was recovered from context [1]. The latest wine bottle (492g) recorded is of the probable mallet-type, dated to the early-mid 18th century and this is a large example with an asymmetrical cylindrical section (caused by poor manufacturing) and this item was recovered from deposit [15].

The glass has little significance as it occurs as English wine bottles that are frequently found in London area post c. 1640 dated deposits and the forms cannot be readily assigned to a specific shape. The glass ware has some limited potential to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

Post-Roman pottery spot dating index (BSE17)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the excavation (sixteen sherds/11 estimated number of vessels (ENV)/480g, of which none was unstratified. The pottery dates to the early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods. The assemblage is in a good condition, although it is recorded as mostly sherd material, with only one item having a complete profile. The majority of the pottery could be assigned to a form. Only one of the sherds was deemed to be residual and therefore the assemblage was mostly deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or on its discard and under secondary deposition conditions. The material was found in six contexts as small sized groups (under 30 sherds). The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The assemblage is discussed as a spot dating index.

The pottery can be quantified as belonging to the following periods:

Medieval: 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 37g

Post-medieval: 13 sherds, 8 ENV, 443g

Spot dating Index

Context [1], spot date: 1580–1700

Mill Green ware (MG), 1270–1350, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 8g, jug: body sherd, external white slip and a good quality green glaze (residual)

Essex-type post-medieval fine redware (PMFR), 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 143g, cauldron or tripod pipkin: base with foot, internal and external glaze.

Context [4], spot date: late 19th century

Refined whiteware (REFW), 1805–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 18g, coffee cup: straight sided wall and base. Late 19th century shape

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 11g, bowl, carinated: wall sherd, external Chinoiserie geometrical border

Yellow ware with slip decoration (YELL SLIP), 1820–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 35g, chamber pot: body sherd with a central brown slip horizontal line above six white slip lines

Context [7], spot date: 1800–1815

Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR), 1770–1840, five sherds, 1 ENV, 181g, dish, rectangular: complete profile, short everted rim, foot ring. Early style Chinoiserie central design featuring a pagoda, the rim border consists of European style flowers: first transitional transfer-printed design period

Context [15], spot date: 1740–1830

Chinese blue and white porcelain (CHPO BW), 1590–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 1g, body sherd with an internal trellis border

Creamware (CREA), 1740–1830, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 8g, plate: rim sherd, scalloped (Queen's shape)

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 46g, body sherd with an internal and external glaze

Context [16], spot date: 1140–1350

Coarse medieval sandy ware (MCS), 1140–1350, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 25g, body sherd, frequent quartz and moderate flint, reduced very dark grey, wheel-thrown

Context [19], spot date: 1050–1150

Early medieval Surrey iron-rich sandy ware (EMIS), 1050–1150, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 4g, convex base

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage is of some significance as it demonstrates activity at this Battersea locating covering the periods of c.1150–1350 and c. 1580–1900. The pottery occurs as types typically found in the London region. The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from and add to a further understanding of the history of Battersea. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery at this stage, although should further archaeological investigations occur on the study area, then the importance of the ceramics should be reviewed if new material is recovered.

References

Museum of London Archaeology, 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.
<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>

APPENDIX 4: OASIS Form

11 Printable version

12 OASIS ID: preconst1-273681

Project details

Project name	Thomas's Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth SW11 3JB
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation consisting of three trenches was carried out by PCA at Thomas's School Battersea. Two medieval features were found within Trench 3 in the form of a ditch and large posthole, Layers and wall of a post-medieval date were excavated in all three trenches.
Project dates	Start: 12-01-2017 End: 13-01-2017
Previous/future work	Not known / No
Any associated project reference codes	BSE17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, 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 Thomas's Battersea
Postcode	SW11 3JB
Study area	6879 Square metres

Site coordinates	TQ 26893 76621 51.473802757448 -0.172707938888 51 28 25 N 000 10 21 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.43m Max: 3.26m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Peter Moore
Project design originator	Peter Moore
Project director/manager	Peter Moore
Project supervisor	Stacey Amanda Harris
Type of sponsor/funding body	School
Name of sponsor/funding body	Thomas's London Day Schools

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	BSE17
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	BSE17
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	BSE17
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Title	Thomas's Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth SW11 3JB: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Harris, S. A.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Unpublished client report
Entered by	Peter Moore (pmoore@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	13 March 2017

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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