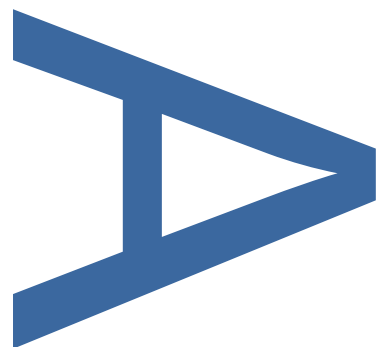
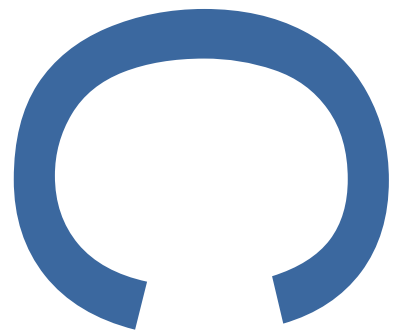


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AND WATCHING
BRIEF ON LAND AT 198 YORK
ROAD AND YORK PLACE,
BATTERSEA, LONDON BOROUGH
OF WANDSWORTH, SW11 3SA**

SITE CODE: YKP17

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

NOVEMBER 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief on Land at 198 York Road and York Place, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW11 3SA

Site Code: YKP17
Central National Grid Reference: TQ 226546 75755
Written by: Fergal Nevin, Helen Hawkins and Tanya Jones
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project Manager: Helen Hawkins (MCIfA)

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting Ltd

Rev 1: Historic England Comments

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London SE4 2PD
Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896
E-mail: hhawkins@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com

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	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	F Nevin, H Hawkins & T Jones		2.10.17
Graphics Prepared by:	C Faiers		6.10.2017
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown		6.10.2017
Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins		6.10.2017

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

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief at 198 York Road and York Place, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth. The evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited. The evaluation took place from 18th-25th September 2017 and the watching brief was carried out from 2nd-10th November. The site had previously been used as a saccharum works and a garden centre. The site was located adjacent to a medieval Bishop's Palace, which was located directly to the east of the site.
- 1.2 Brickearth was found in five of the trenches, located at c. 2.5m OD in the north of the site and c. 3.5m OD in the south of the site. In Trench 9 natural gravel was encountered at 2.51m OD, but no brickearth was present. In Trenches 1, 2 and 6, no natural deposits were encountered, and extensive modern truncation was present to a depth of at least 2.4m below ground level.
- 1.3 In Trench 3, a layer of possibly medieval material was found. It could only be excavated in a small sondage due to safety constraints. The layer contained pottery and CBM of 12th-15th century date.
- 1.4 Above the natural in Trenches 4 and 10, an undated ploughsoil was encountered. This was tentatively assigned to the later post-medieval period. Trenches 7, 8 and 9 found a 19th century garden soil survived, and 19th century garden features such as possible flowerbeds and wells were seen in Trenches 7 and 9.
- 1.5 Thick layers of modern demolition material were seen the majority of the trenches, probably relating to the demolition of the terraced houses and the saccharum works.
- 1.6 Due to the presence of possible medieval material in the evaluation, the archaeological adviser to the London Borough of Wandsworth requested that an area around Trench 3 was opened up and a watching brief was carried out to investigate the possible medieval layer that was found during the evaluation.
- 1.7 A possible medieval ditch was found in the watching brief area, which may be related to the possible medieval layer seen in Trench 3. The possible ditch was sealed by a layer contained material of 13th-17th century date.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief exercise on land at 198 York Road and York Place, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW11 3SA. The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology as part of an archaeological condition appended to the planning consent that was granted for the development of the site.
- 2.2 The site was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 26546 75755. The site was bounded to the east by York Road, and to the west, south and north by York Place.
- 2.3 The site comprised a rectangular plot, most recently occupied by a garden centre and associated car park, which had just been demolished. A total of ten trenches were excavated prior to its redevelopment (Figure 2).
- 2.4 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017), the primary objectives of the exercise were:
- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
 - To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, its nature and (if possible) date.
 - To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
 - To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.
 - To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
 - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource
- 2.5 The project was supervised by Fergal Nevin and Tanya Jones and was project managed by Helen Hawkins, all of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd.
- 2.6 Due to the presence of possible medieval material in the evaluation, the archaeological adviser to the London Borough of Wandsworth requested that an area around Trench 3 was opened up as a watching brief area to investigate the possible medieval layer that was found during the evaluation.
- 2.7 The archaeological investigation was allocated the site code YKP17 and following the completion of the project, the site archive will ultimately be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The following planning policies are relevant to development on the study site.

3.2 National Guidelines

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

3.2.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.2.3 The provisions set out in the new guidelines superseded the policy framework set out in previous government guidance namely Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment'. Planning Policy Statement 5 had itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, PPG 16, which was issued in November 1990 by the Department of the Environment.

3.2.4 Although the replacement of PPG 16 with PPS 5 gave new guidance the Unitary Development Plans of most local authorities still contain sections dealing with archaeology that are based on the provisions set out in PPG 16. The key points in PPG16 can be summarised as follows:

3.2.5 Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, and in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly and thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.

3.2.6 Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in their physical preservation.

3.2.7 If physical preservation in situ is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative. From an archaeological point of view, this should be as a second best option. Agreements should also provide for subsequent publication of the results of any excavation programme.

3.2.8 The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains are known to exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal.

3.2.9 Planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains, must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission.

3.3 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan (revised 2015) 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 memorials 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.

3.4 Local Planning Policy

3.4.1 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Wandsworth Local Development Framework (LDF) which consists of a series of documents which sets out the spatial vision for Wandsworth and a strategy for how this vision will be achieved.

3.4.2 The Development Management Policies Document (DMPD) and Site Specific Allocations Document (SSAD), both adopted in February 2012 and revised in 2016, support the strategic objectives set out in the Core Strategy (adopted October 2010). The DMPD contains the following policies relating to Archaeology and Heritage:

POLICY DMS 2

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:

IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NPPF, THE LONDON PLAN AND RELEVANT ENGLISH HERITAGE GUIDANCE;

II. TAKES FULL ACCOUNT OF THE COUNCIL'S CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISALS AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES;

IS ACCOMPANIED BY A SATISFACTORY STATEMENT OF HERITAGE STATEMENT 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:

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 PLANFORM IN LISTED BUILDINGS;

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;

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;

THE USE OF THE HERITAGE ASSET SHOULD BE COMPATIBLE WITH THE CONSERVATION OF ITS SIGNIFICANCE;

HISTORICAL INFORMATION DISCOVERED DURING THE APPLICATION PROCESS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE GREATER LONDON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD.

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 NECESSITY FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE ASSET OR 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.

3.4.3 **Site Specific**

- 3.4.4 The Site does not contain any listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments, however it is located within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA) as defined by the London Borough of Wandsworth.
- 3.4.5 The Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth, Mark Stevenson of Historic England, advised that the planning consent for the site's development should include an archaeological condition, and that in the first instance this should take the form of an archaeological trial trench evaluation. The evaluation was followed by a watching brief exercise as requested by Mr Stevenson, to further investigate a possible medieval feature in Trench 3.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 The background below is taken from the Desk Based Assessment (CGMS 2017).

4.2 Geology

4.2.1 The bedrock geology of the study site consists of London Clay which is overlain by Kempton Park Formation sand and gravel. Brickearth deposits may be present over the gravel.

4.3 Topography

4.3.1 The site was located on level ground at around 5m. The River Thames is located c. 70m to the north of the site.

5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The full archaeological and historical background is given in the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2017) and summarised below.
- 5.2 Prehistoric
- 5.2.1 Although a large number of archaeological interventions have been undertaken within a 500m radius of the study site relatively few finds of prehistoric material are recorded within this search area. An archaeological intervention at the former John Watney Distillery site in 1991 identified a small assemblage of Mesolithic flint tools. Archaeological excavation on the site of Prices Candle Factory identified a single mid to late Bronze Age Ditch together with a brickearth deposit containing contemporary pottery
- 5.3 Roman
- 5.3.1 No substantial evidence for Roman activity has been identified in any of the archaeological interventions carried out within 500m of the study site.
- 5.4 Saxon and Medieval
- 5.4.1 No substantial evidence for Saxon or early medieval activity has been identified in any of the archaeological interventions carried out within 500m of the study site.
- 5.5 Post-Medieval
- 5.5.1 During the late Medieval period the study site lay to the west of York Place, a Palace of the Archbishop of York established in 1474 and occupied until the nineteenth century. No part of the Palace is thought to extend into the study site (The Archbishop of York's Battersea Mansion, Duncan Hawkins with Alistair Douglas, Andrew Harris and Victoria Ridgway, London Archaeologist, Summer 2000, Vol 9, No 5).
- 5.5.2 By the eighteenth century, the east of the study site was occupied by a number of residential and commercial properties and this is how the site is shown in Senex's map of 1729, and Rocque's maps of 1741-5 and 1768, Corris' map of 1787 and Lindley and Crosley's map of 1793.
- 5.5.3 The Ordnance Survey map of 1804 and Greenwood's map of 1823 show the presence of Benwell and Weymouth's distillery to the north of the site which closed.
- 5.5.4 In 1823-34 the former Distillery was rebuilt by John Ford who also built 39 workers houses on what had been vacant land and these in part occupied the York Road frontage of the site (Survey of London, Volume 49, Battersea Part 1, Public, Commercial and Cultural, p357). This is how the site is shown in Crutchley's map of 1829, the Battersea Tithe map of 1838, Stanford's map of 1862, the Ordnance Survey of 1866 and the Ordnance Survey of 1894-96.
- 5.5.5 By 1903 the site had been, partly redeveloped with part of Garton Hill and Companies 'Saccharum Works' and partly with residential properties. This is also how the site is shown in the Ordnance Survey of 1919, the block plan of 1931 and the Ordnance Survey of 1938.
- 5.5.6 The study site suffered some bomb damage in 1939 to 1945 but this appears to have been restricted to one building.
- 5.5.7 The Ordnance Survey of 1951 shows few changes to that of 1938. By 1971, the residential properties on the York Road frontage of the site had been demolished.
- 5.5.8 By 1980 the factory occupying the site had closed and the site was redeveloped in 1985 with new retail premises. Subsequently the site has remained largely unchanged.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 Evaluation Methodology

- 6.1.1 The evaluation consisted of ten trenches (Trenches 1-10; Figure 2), each proposed to measure 15m x 1.8m, that were investigated following the parameters defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins, 2017) in accordance with guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014).
- 6.1.2 The watching brief area consisted of an area around Trench 3, proposed to measure 20m x 10m, this was reduced to approximately 20m x 7m due to the presence of a substantial concrete structure.
- 6.1.3 Initial excavation of the trenches and watching brief area was achieved using a 13 ton, 360° ton excavator supplied by the client's contractor. The machine was equipped with a breaker that was used to break the concrete and tarmac surfaces which formed the present ground surface. Once breaking had been completed a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove modern overburden and low grade archaeological deposits under the supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was mounded at least 2m from the edges of the trenches. The trenches were stepped at 0.50m for safety, at the request of the site foreman.
- 6.1.4 Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until the necessary depth was reached. Each trench was CAT scanned before excavation by a trained operator, and at regular intervals during machining through made ground, as deemed sensible and necessary by the scanner operator.
- 6.1.5 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Archaeological evaluation required work by 'pick and shovel,' and by trowel on the more fragile finds and complex stratigraphy.
- 6.1.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded in plan at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and in section at 1:10 and on *pro forma* context sheets. A full digital photographic record was compiled. The trenches were located with hand held GPS and tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid. Finds and samples were collected according to standard retrieval methods as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017).
- 6.1.7 Levels were established using a Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) created using the GPS.
- 6.1.8 Immediately prior to backfilling, machine dug sondages were excavated in all ten trenches. The sondages were excavated in an attempt to determine the nature and depth of natural deposits below the surviving archaeology. For safety reasons, no archaeologist entered the trench during or after the machining at this depth and the trenches were backfilled immediately afterwards.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Trench summary

Trench Number	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth to brickearth/gravel surviving in sondage	Ploughsoil horizon present?
1	NW-SE	15.00	1.80	Modern concrete	No
2	NE-SW	15.00	1.80	Modern concrete	No
3	NW-SE	15.00	2.10	Modern concrete	No
4	NE-SW	15.00	2.10	3.52m OD	Yes
5	NW-SE	15.00	2.10	3.66m OD	Yes
6	NE-SW	15.00	2.10	Modern made ground	No
7	NW-SE	15.00	2.10	2.79m OD	Yes
8	NE-SW	15.00	2.10	2.49m OD	Yes
9	NW-SE	15.00	2.10	2.50m OD (gravel)	No
10	NE-SW	15.00	2.10	2.40m OD	Yes

7.2 Trench 1 (Figure 2)

7.3 Trench 1 was oriented north-west south-east. This trench was located in an area which was heavily impacted by 20th century construction. The layers encountered in the trench consisted primarily of made ground comprising redeposited gravel layers, buried concrete beams and concrete pads. No remains of archaeological significance survived. A 2.4m deep sondage was excavated on the south-east side, with a concrete slab encountered at 2.00m bgl (3.16m OD). The concrete was partially broken out and proved to be at least 0.40m thick.



Plate 1 Trench 1 facing north-west, with sondage in foreground.



Plate 2 Trench 1 sondage

7.4 **Trench 2 (Figure 2)**

- 7.4.1 Trench 2 was oriented north-east south-west. This trench was located in an area which was very heavily impacted by 20th century construction activity. The trench was excavated to approximately 1.2m bgl. with concrete retaining walls and steel reinforcing bars inhibiting clean excavation of the trench. In general, the trench comprised of a series of concrete slabs, walls and gravel infill/make-up layers. No remains of archaeological significance survived. A 2.4m (2.74m OD) sondage was carried out on the north-east side, which found only modern redeposited gravels and concrete.



Plate 3 Trench 2 facing north-east.



Plate 4 Trench 2 facing north

7.5 Trench 3 (Figure 3)

7.5.1 Trench 3 was oriented north-west south-east. Two archaeological layers survived at the centre of the trench, truncated on both sides by modern construction activity. Natural brickearth and gravel were not reached in this trench, as the sondage was located in an area of modern truncation.

Phase 2a early post-medieval

7.5.2 The earliest layer encountered in Trench 3 was a layer of dark yellowish brown silty sand [40] which included moderate charcoal flecking and occasional bone. It was only excavated to a maximum depth of 0.17m due to safety constraints, and the top of the layer was at 3.36m OD. The pottery (Appendix 6) and CBM suggested that the deposit may have dated from the 12th to 15th century. A small copper-alloy strap mount was also found in this context and is likely late

medieval in date, but represents a well-known object type. Used to decorate belts and girdles, these small mounts would have been frequently lost (see Appendix 7).

Phase 2b: later post-medieval

- 7.5.3 Sealing Layer [40], Layer [39] survived at the centre of the trench. It measured a total width of 2.35m and was truncated on both its west and east sides by modern intrusions. Layer [39] consisted of dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking, brick fragments and small stones. The layer probably represented the remnants of 19th century garden horizons. This deposit had a total thickness of 0.92m.

Phase 3: Modern

- 7.5.4 The post-medieval layers in Trench 3 were sealed by modern demolition backfill. A drain was also present, running north-east south-west through the trench and backfilled with orange sand (Plate 5).



Plate 5 Trench 3 facing south-west.



Plate 6 Trench 3 (2.4m sondage on SE side, showing rubble, concrete and gravel infill).



Plate 7 Excavated portion of [39] and [40] at the centre of TR 3.

7.6 Trench 4 (Figure 4)

Phase 1: Natural

- 7.6.1 Trench 4 was oriented north-east south-west. The trench was moved slightly north and joined with Trench 5 due to space constraints on the site. This trench did not contain any archaeological features. However, the yellowish brickearth [41] survived at a much higher level in this trench compared to all the other trenches (1.30m bgl, 3.52m OD). No archaeological features were cut into the brickearth.

Phase 2b: later post-medieval

- 7.6.2 Above the brickearth, in the north-eastern part of the trench was a small patch of surviving ploughsoil [42] c. 0.05m thick. This comprised a soft brownish grey silty sand and did not contain any dating material. The plough soil was cut by the later 20th century material.

Phase 3: Modern

- 7.6.3 A modern linear construction cut [43] associated with 20th century basement construction on the western side of the trench was investigated by the excavation of three slots to verify its dating. A buried concrete slab was exposed at the south-eastern corner of the trench with its associated construction cut beneath. There were no other impacts to the natural brickearth in the trench. The upper 1.2m excavated within the trench was comprised of modern made-ground.



Plate 8 Trench 4 facing south-west, showing excavation slots in a modern construction cut.



Plate 9 Trench 4 (2.4m deep sondage on south-west side showing clean brickearth).

7.7 **Trench 5 (Figure 4)**

Phase 1: Natural

- 7.7.1 Trench 5 was oriented north-west south-east. This trench did not contain any archaeological features. Natural brickearth [41] was exposed in the south-eastern part of the trench, at a level of 3.66m OD.

Phase 3: Modern

- 7.7.2 The brickearth was sealed by modern made ground, suggesting extensive horizontal truncation in the area. No features were identified cut into the top of the brickearth. A concrete foundation separated the two parts of the trench, and the north-western part of the trench had a much looser modern deposit in its base, probably a backfilled basement. The 2.4m deep sondage was excavated at the north-west end of the trench. It revealed basement slab construction (continuing below 2.4m) which was almost certain to have destroyed any potentially deeply buried archaeological remains at this location.



Plate 10 Trench 5 facing south-east, with 2.4m sondage in foreground (before Trench 4 was excavated)



Plate 11 Junction of TR 4 and TR 5 facing north-west showing excavation slots through ploughsoil of Trench 5 and modern construction cut.

7.8 Trench 6

- 7.8.1 Trench 6 was oriented north-east south-west. This trench did not contain any archaeological features and no natural deposits were reached. Excavation to 1.2m depth revealed a modern concrete slab running the entire length of the trench, oriented north-east south-west. The slab was sealed by a 1.2m thick layer of modern demolition material. The 2.4m deep sondage revealed light yellowish sandy made ground (obviously modern) at approximately 1.2m continuing to below 2.4m below ground level.



Plate 12 Trench 6 facing southeast, with 2.4m sondage in foreground.

7.9 **Trench 7 (Figure5)**

Phase 1: Natural

- 7.9.1 Trench 7 was oriented north-west south-east. This trench was originally positioned to assess the impact slab of the former 20th century building at the centre of the site but had to be moved slightly northwards for safety/spoil management purposes at the centre of the site. The sondage excavated in the trench revealed brickearth at 2.79m OD (1.4m bgl).

Phase 2b: (19th century)

- 7.9.2 Above the brickearth was a layer of 19th century date, comprising a probable garden soil horizon [23]. The top of the layer was at 3.33m OD and the layer was 0.54m thick. The south-eastern portion of Trench 7 contained a range of small features which appeared to be evidence of 19th century gardening activity. A total of eleven features were excavated, [14], [16], [18], [20], [22], [25], [27], [31], [33], [35] and [37]. All of the fills of these features were of a similar nature consisting of a firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt.

Phase 3: Modern

- 7.9.3 The features were sealed by 20th century demolition material which was 1.10m thick, and by concrete which was 0.30m thick.



Plate 13 Trench 7 pre-excitation, facing north east.



Plate 14 Trench 7 post-excitation, facing north east.



Plate 15 Trench 7 sondage, showing natural brickearth below 19th century garden soils.

7.10 Trench 8 (Figure 6)

7.10.1 Trench 8 was oriented north-east south-west. A large concrete beam crossed the centre of the trench.

Phase 1: Natural

7.10.2 Excavation of the sondage at the southern end of the trench revealed brickearth (mid brownish orange silty sand) at a depth of 1.85m bgl (2.49m OD).

Phase 2b: (19th century)

7.10.3 Above the brickearth and spanning the length of the base of the trench was a dark yellowish brown silty sand [1] with occasional chalk, charcoal and cbm and pot. Above layer [1] was a layer of dark greyish brown silty sand [2]. This layer was up to 0.64m thick and finds recovered from the layer included pot, clay-pipe and occasional brick.

Phase 3: Modern

7.10.4 The 19th century material was sealed by 0.60m of modern made ground and concrete.



Plate 16 Trench 8, facing northeast.



Plate 17 Trench 8 sondage, showing clean brickearth at 1.85bgl.

7.11 Trench 9 (Figure 7)

- 7.11.1 Trench 9 was oriented north-west south-east. This trench was positioned in order to assess the survival of post-medieval structures at the north east of the site. The Rocque Map 1741-5 shows that the site at the time of this map was occupied by a farm and associated structures to the north-east. However, no traces of these structures were observed in the trench, suggesting that they were removed by clearance and construction activity since this time.

Phase 1: Natural

- 7.11.2 A sondage was excavated on the north-western half side of the trench. The sondage revealed the natural alluvial gravels at 2.50m bgl (2.51m OD). Any remnants of brickearth appeared to have been truncated away. A light brownish grey silty sand was located at approximately 1.80bgl and sealed the gravels.

Phase 2b: (19th century)

- 7.11.3 A layer of made ground [38] spanned the length of the base of the trench. It comprised soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small fragments of cbm, small stones and flecks of chalk. At the south-east extremity of the trench, the base of the trench was comprised of made ground [4]. Layer [4] measured 0.70m north-west south-east by 1.30m north-east south-west. This layer was soft, light greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium fragments of cbm and mortar.
- 7.11.4 Cutting through the made-ground [38], a possible well [11] was observed protruding below the built remains of later structures. The structure was comprised of a one brick wide curved wall built of frogged red bricks and mortar laid in irregular courses. The possible well [11] measured 0.34m north-west south-east, 0.12m wide and had a height of 0.32m. It appeared to have been heavily truncated by modern drains, including a possible modern manhole [10].
- 7.11.5 On the north-eastern trench section another well was observed in section [8]. This well [8] was built of unfrogged red and yellow bricks and mortar laid in irregular courses and bonded with a hard sandy mortar (dark yellow/orange) mixed with yellowish white mortar. The well measured a diameter of 0.60m (observed in section).



Plate 18 modern manhole [10] with possible well [11] protruding beneath.

Phase 3: Modern

- 7.11.6 A layer of demolition debris [7] abutted the possible well [11] on its northern side. This context [7] consisted of soft dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent large fragments of tile and mortar. It was most likely placed as a levelling layer upon which to build brick manhole [10] above it. Overlying layer [7] was a small deposit of made ground composed of firm dark yellowish brown clayey silt with occ. small pebbles [6]. This was overlain by a layer of modern made ground [9], up to 0.46m thick and consisting of a mixed deposit of sandy clay with gravels in a light grey matrix, with frequent large fragments of concrete and bricks. The layer [9] spanned the length of the trench.



Plate 19. Top of well [8] observed in section in Trench 9.



Plate 20 Well [8] exposed in section upon further excavation.



Plate 21 Sondage in Trench 9 facing north-west

7.12 Trench 10 (Figure 6)

7.12.1 Trench 10 was oriented north-east south-west. As with Trench 9, this trench was laid out to assess the survival of post-medieval structures at this part of the site. However, no structural remains were uncovered.

Phase 1: Natural

7.12.2 A sondage was excavated in the south-west end of the trench. Clean brickearth appeared at a depth of 2.40m bgl (2.60m OD).

Phase 2b: post-medieval

7.12.3 Above the brickearth, a ploughsoil horizon was noted. This layer (28) consisted of a dark yellowish brown silty sand which spanned the length of the base of the trench. The layer was c. 0.93m thick to the top of the brickearth. No dating evidence was recovered.

Phase 3: Modern

7.12.4 The ploughsoil was sealed by 1.40m of modern made ground.



Plate 22 Southern half of Trench 10 with ploughsoil layer [28] exposed.



Plate 23 sondage in Trench 10

7.13 Watching Brief Area

- 7.13.1 During the evaluation investigation of Trench 3 the southern end of the trench was believed to contain a possible medieval layer that was not able to be fully investigated due to safety constraints. For this to be fully investigated an additional trench 20m x 10m was to be placed at the location of the trench, aligned north-east south-west.



Plate 24 Overview of trench including the modern basement facing south west

- 7.13.2 The trench was not able to be excavated to the full width due to deep concrete foundations that ran down the north-west side. The final size of the trench was roughly 20m x 7m.
- 7.13.3 Once the full trench was dug it was found that two areas survived between the many modern truncations, referred to as Area A and B.
- 7.13.4 Area A was in the central south-east area and Area B was in the southern area of the trench. Each appeared to have layers that were undisturbed by the modern development.



Plate 25 Southern end of trench with Area A on the top left and Area B on the top right. Asbestos was found in the shuttering for the concrete foundation between the two areas, hence the blue plastic cover

7.13.5 Phase 1: Natural

7.13.6 The earliest layer found in the watching brief areas contained patches of natural sand and brickearth visible although heavily truncated at the base of the trench and in the areas reduced by hand. The natural brickearth was found at a height of 3.11m OD and the natural sand at a level of 2.90m OD. Both the areas that were excavated came down onto the brickearth layer, which show evidence of root disturbance.

7.13.7 Phase 2a: early post-medieval

7.13.8 Cut into the natural brickearth of Area A was a ditch like feature [59] running north-south along the south side of the area, that had a mid-grey brown silty sand fill [58] with frequent charcoal flecks but no finds. The top of the fill was located at 3.11m OD. The feature was 0.50m deep and 0.80m wide. Due to the small area that was still visible and the lack of finds it was tentatively interpreted as a ditch of possible medieval/early post-medieval date, based on the date of the layer that sealed it. It is possible that this feature was the same as layer [40] identified in Trench 3, as it was located at the same sort of depth and had a similar colour of fill. It also was located directly to the south of [40].



Plate 26 Possible feature [59] in Area A facing south east

7.13.9 Feature [59] in Area A was overlain by a greenish brown sandy silt layer [56] that contained finds including pottery, glass, metal, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe and bone. The finds provided a date range from the 13th to 17th century and the layer was likely to be a plough soil type layer that had gradually built up over time. The layer was 0.40m thick.



Plate 27 Area 'A' showing layer [56] with layer [55] in the top right corner

7.13.10 The earliest layer in Area B was a mid-yellowish brown silty sand layer [57] which contained no finds. It was sealed by two later layers [53] and [54] which were of later post-medieval date. It was therefore tentatively assigned to the earlier post-medieval period.



Plate 28 Area 'B' reduced to natural showing layers [53], [54] and [57] in section

7.13.11 Phase 2b: 19th Century

7.13.12 Layer [56] in Area A was overlain by a dark blackish brown clay sandy silt layer [55] of made ground which contained pottery, glass, ceramic building materials, clay tobacco pipes and bone. This layer was probably of 19th century date.

7.13.13 Layer [57] in Area B was sealed by a mid-greyish brown silty sand layer [54] containing a fragment of pottery which was identified as flowerpot sherd dated between 1580-1900.



Plate 29 Southern end of the trench showing Area B (top) and the truncated natural layers in the base

7.13.14 Overlaying layer [54] was a dark greyish brown sandy silt layer [53] with frequent charcoal flecks which contained pottery and ceramic building materials. The pottery indicated that the layer was 19th century made ground, possibly as the same as layer [55] in Area 'A'.

7.13.15 Phase 3: Modern

7.13.16 The post-medieval layers throughout the trench were sealed by modern demolition backfill. A drain was also present, running north-east south-west through the trench and backfilled with orange sand.



Plate 30 Section 15 in the base showing modern truncations down to natural

- 7.13.17 The northern end of the trench was dug to roughly 3m below ground level. At the base there was a substantial concrete feature which appeared to be part of a large basement which covered most of the area. The amount of truncation indicated that any potential archaeology been removed by the previous construction work.



Plate 31 Basement in northern end of trench

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The findings on the site on the whole, correlated with the known site history. Above the natural ground, an early post-medieval plough soil was identified in some of the trenches, relating to the site being in open fields prior to the later post-medieval period. Remnants of the gardens of the Victorian terraces which fronted onto York Road were also identified. Evidence for the saccharum factory was present in the form of brick and concrete foundations and basements and demolition material and the foundations of the garden centre were also identified.
- 8.2 One layer of possible medieval/early post-medieval date was noted in Trench 3. This layer was located at 3.36m OD, c. 1.7m below ground level. Pottery and CBM from this layer dated to the 12th-15th centuries. Further investigation of the area around Trench 3 provided further dating evidence for the possible medieval/early post-medieval period. A possible ditch [59] was located directly to the south of layer [40] and at a similar level. Although it did not contain any dating material, it was sealed by layer [56] which contained finds that would suggest that the layer had built up over time from the 13th to 17th century.
- 8.3 The western part of the site, around Trenches 1 and 2 was very heavily truncated by modern material.
- 8.4 There was no evidence for remains relating to the 18th century buildings known to have been on the site, or for material relating to the Bishop's Palace to the north. There was also no evidence for any palaeo-channels.

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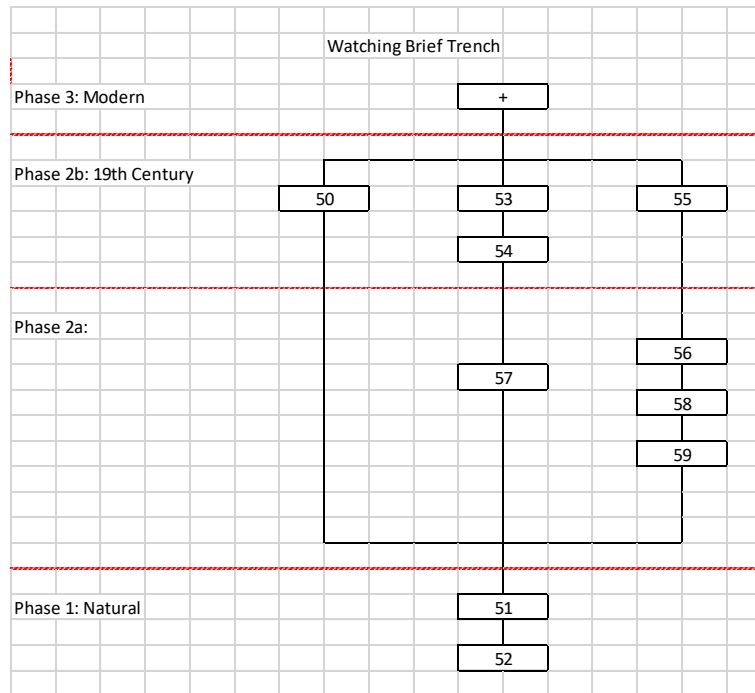
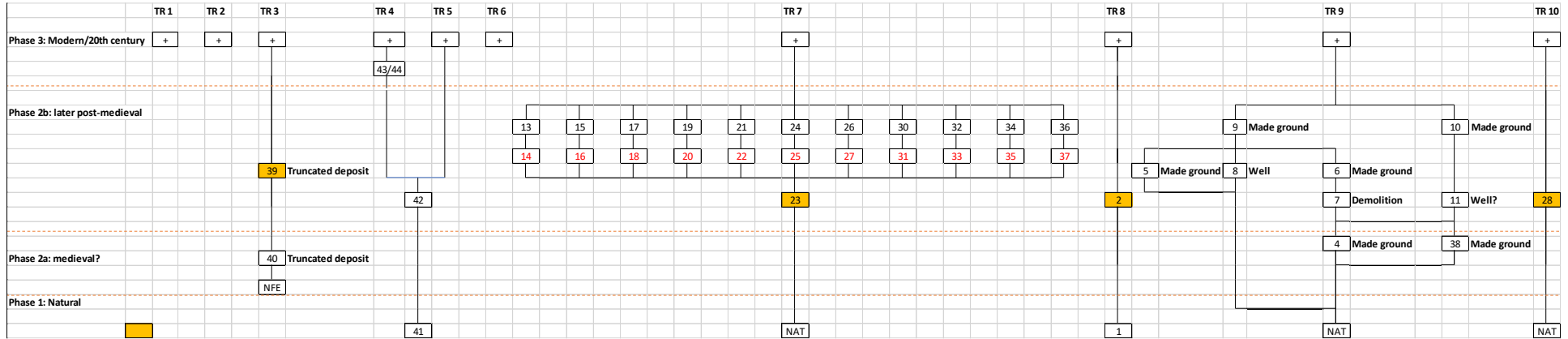
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Appendix 1: Matrix



Appendix 2: Animal Bone

Evaluation of animal bones recovered from Archaeological Excavation and subsequent Watching brief at 198 York Road and York Place, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth (YKP17)

Kevin Rielly, November 2017

Introduction

This site lies close to the river a short distance to the north and west of Clapham Junction. The study area was bounded to the north-east and north-west by York Place and then to the south-east by York Road. Excavations were undertaken in two phases incorporating a number of trial trenches in the first phase and a watching brief in the second. These resulted in the recovery of 16th century through to 19th century occupation. A minor quantity of bones was found in both phases of excavation, all recovered by hand.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting.

Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a grand total of 39 bones taken from five deposits (six including the unstratified collection), with 2/3 from the evaluation and the rest from the watching brief. There is a relatively wide date range, across the post-medieval era, with two possible concentrations: - the early post-medieval era with (40) and (56) and then late post-medieval to modern with (53) and (55), and see Table 1.

Amongst the earlier collections, there is a general mix of cattle and sheep/goat skeletal parts. The former includes a third phalange from (56) which is rather large, possibly suggestive of an 'improved' domesticate, the same conclusion applying to a cattle-size rib from the same deposit. Such animals tend to date from the latter part of the 18th century (Rixson 2000, 215 and Rielly in prep), although there is also the possibility that these bones may derive from large bulls. The later collection features a greater proportion of sheep/goat, although again with a mix of parts. Additional species include equid (a small fragment, probably redeposited) and chicken. This collection also featured a notable late trait, the use of the saw as a butchery tool, this dating as with the 'improved' domesticates from the later 18th century (see Albarella 2003, 74). A sheep/goat tibia from (53) had been sawn through the shaft close to the distal end. The same deposit also provided a notable large cattle ulna.

Context :	0	3 2	4 0	5 3	5 5	5 6	To tal
Excav:	E	E	E	W B	W B	W B	
Date:			1 3 - 1 6	1 9	1 9	1 7	
Species							
Cattle		1	1	1		3	6
Equid					1		1
Cattle-size			1		1	9	11
Sheep/ Goat				1	6	4	11
Pig					1		1
Sheep-size	1		1		1	5	8
Chicken					1		1
Grand Total	1	1	3	2	1 1	2 1	39

Table 1. Species representation by phase of excavation and context, where E is evaluation and WB is watching brief; and dates in centuries AD.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

This is a rather small collection and while it is well preserved and apparently with some well dated deposits, the quantity recovered is too small to warrant any detailed review of animal usage. The information given in this report should be used with any forthcoming publication but no further work is required regarding the animal bones.

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Appendix 3: Ceramic Building Material

Review of Building Material, 198 York Road and York Place, Battersea, SW11 3SA, London borough of wandsworth (YKP17)

Amparo Valcarcel, October 2017

BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
TR.5 DARK DEPOSIT SILTY SAND	3065;2279	Post medieval sandy red brick and pan tile	2	1450	1900	1450	1900	1630-1900	No mortar
8	3033	Post medieval sandy red bricks (reused)	3	1450	1900	1450	1900	1780-1850	No mortar
10	3032	Post Great fire frogged brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1780-1850	No mortar
11	2276;3032	Post medieval peg tile; post Great fire frogged bricks	4	1480	1900	1666	1900	1780-1850	No mortar
13	2276;3115	Post medieval peg tile; small slate fragment	2	1100	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
15	3115	Small slate fragment	3	1100	1900	1110	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
23	3046;2276	Post medieval sandy red brick and peg tile	2	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
24	2276	Post medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
30	2276;3032	Post medieval peg tile; post Great fire bricks (small fragments)	3	1480	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
32	2276	Post medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
36	2276	Post medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
40	2271	Medieval/post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	No mortar
53	2586;3091;2276;3046;3105;3115	Medieval and post medieval peg tiles; post medieval sandy red bricks; Kentish Ragstone small fragment; slate	22	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
54	2276	Post medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
55	2276;pme	Post medieval peg and pan	13	1450	1900	1480	1900	1630-1900	No

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
	dt; pmedb;3046; 2279	tile; post medieval red sandy brick			0				mortar
56	2271;3091;2276;3046;3115;	Medieval/post medieval peg tiles; post medieval sandy red brick; burnt slate	28	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar

Review

The small assemblage (88 fragments, 11.36 kg) consists mainly of small pieces of fragmentary and abraded late post medieval building material (peg tiles, sandy red and post Great fire bricks, Kentish ragstone and slate).

Peg tiles (fabrics 2271, 2586) from [40] [53] and [56] are thin, splash glazed and have coarse-moulding sand that is typical of medieval roofing tile from as early as 1180. Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails (as represented by two nail holes) form numerically the most common post medieval roofing form. To note the presence of the rare silty fabric 3091 from contexts [53] and [56]. Peg tile from the London sandy fabric 2276, attested to extensive later post medieval red roofing tile development in this area.

Curved, nibbed roofing tile which came into use only during the mid-17th century (2279 fabric) was recovered from the site.

Some bricks are made by red sandy fabrics 3033, 3046 and 3065 (1450-1700). These fabrics continued to be produce outside of the confines of the City of London, where local brickearth was exploited until 1900 (Ken Sabel pers. comm.). The examples are small with no measures.

Examples of purple post great fire bricks were recovered from the site. The bricks are narrow, frogged and have sharp arises suggesting possible machine manufacture. The presence of this brick shows a phase of development at the end of 18th century. No further work recommended.

Nine examples of thin slate were identified from [13] and [15]. In the absence of any definable form it is not possible to determine their function. A small fragment of Kentish ragstone was collected from [53].

The building material assemblage reflects the post medieval development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. Some bricks, peg tiles and especially slate are highly vitrified. Peg tiles from [40], [53] and [56] show a possible medieval occupation nearby. No further work recommended.

Appendix 4: Clay Tobacco Pipe

Clay tobacco pipe assessment (YKP17)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (less than one box). All of the fragments are in a good condition, although often in a very fragmentary state, while the associated pottery finds (see Sudds, this assessment document) indicates that much of the material is residual. Clay tobacco pipes occur in eleven contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. All of the clay tobacco pipes (96 fragments, of which eight are unstratified) were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO), while 18th-century types are according to Oswald's (1975) general typology and suffixed OS. The assemblage consists of seventeen bowls, four mouth parts and 75 stems. The bowl shapes date to between c. 1610 and 1740 and were all smoked. The assemblage is presented as an index.

Index

Unstratified

X3 stems: x1 thick, fine bore, x1 medium thickness, fine bore, x1 thin with a partial red wax coating and a fine bore

Unstratified, Trench 5

X1 AO22 bowl, 1680–1710, no milling, average burnish/finish

Unstratified, Trench 7

X1 bowl fragment of a c. 1680–1710 dated type

X3 stems: x2 medium thickness, medium bore, x1 thin with a fine bore

Context [2], spot date: c. 1730–1910

X1 stems: thin, fine bore

Context [13], spot date: 1680–1710

X1 AO20 bowl, 1680–1710, fully milled, average burnish, smoked

X2 stems: thin, x1 medium bore, x1 fine bore

Context [17], spot date: 1680–1710

X1 AO20 bowl, 1680–1710, front of the bowl is missing

X1 stem, thin, medium bore, late 17th-early 18th century

Context [24], spot date: 17th century

X1 stem: thin with a wide bore

Context [32], spot date: 17th century

X1 stem: thick, medium-wide bore, reduced with black surfaces

Context [34], spot date: 1660–1680

X1 AO15 bowl, 1660–1680, survives as the spur and most of the bowl is missing

X1 stems: medium, wide bore,

Context [36], spot date: 17th century

X3 stems: x1 thick, medium bore, x2 thin with a medium and a wide bore

Context [39], spot date: 1700–1740

X1 OS10 bowl, 1700–1740, damaged, smoked and burnt

X1 ?AO22 bowl, 1680–1710, heel, smoked and burnt

Context [53], spot date: 1730–1910

X9 stems: x6 thick/medium, fine and wide bore, x3 thin, fine and wide bores

Context [55], spot date: 1700–1740

X2 OS10 bowl, 1700–1740, both items are smoked. One examples is nicely burnished and the other is shorter with damage to the front of the bowl missing

X1 unidentified bowl surviving mostly as stem and part of the back of the bowl

X2 mouthparts, thin (tapering) with medium sized bores. One example has a rounded tip and the other mouth part has been cut straight

X19 stems: thick medium and thin with mostly fine bores. One fragment has a line of fine milling spiralling one and a half times around the circumference of the stem

Context [56], spot date: 1680–1710

X1 AO10 bowl, 1640–1660, noticeably humped back, three quarters milling of the rim and an average burnish

X1 AO10 bowl, 1640–1660, rounded biconical profile, full milling of the rim (faint at certain points) and an average burnish

X1 AO22 bowl, 1690–1710, half milling of the rim and an average burnish

X2 bowls surviving as mostly heels and stems and includes a probable AO20 example and another c. 1680–1710 type

X2 unidentified bowls surviving mostly as medium thickness stems with wide bores and parts of the back of the bowl, mid-late 17th century

X2 mouthparts, thin (tapering) with medium sized bores and bevelled finishes to the tips

X31 stems: mostly medium and thin with wide to fine bores.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has little significance at a local level as the material has no maker marks and contains residual material. The bowl types follow that for greater London. The main potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to provide dating for the contexts they were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

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Appendix 5: Flint

Flint assessment

Sitecode: YKP17

Ella Egberts, September 2017

Two pieces of flint were recovered from context [39]. One is a shattered cobble (165.8g) and the other one a shattered cobble fragment/flake (1.1g). This material is undiagnostic and could be the result of raw material testing (in prehistoric times), but most likely concerns a recently (post-medieval onwards) shattered piece. No further work is recommended.

Appendix 6: Post-Roman Pottery

Post-Roman pottery

Berni Seddon

A small assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered from the evaluation, amounting to 77 sherds, weighing 1519g. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically where necessary using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an Access database, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology typology (LAARC 2017) and the forms were identified in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guide to the classification of forms (MPRG 1998). The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENVs) and weight. A summarised catalogue of the pottery by context appears below with date ranges and context considered dates (Table 1).

The majority of the pottery recovered is of 19th century date, comprised of mass-produced refined wares found frequently in London assemblages, and across much of Britain. There are nine sherds from utilitarian yellow ware vessels, including bowls, dishes and jugs in addition to transfer-printed ware plates and refined whiteware food and pharmaceutical storage jars. One unsourced vessel with a red stoneware body and a matt brown glaze, atypical of indigenous stonewares of this period, may represent an import.

Three sherds of pottery pre-dating the 19th century were identified. A single sherd of medieval date was recovered from context [40], although given the poor condition this is probably re-deposited. The distinctive fabric, containing large quartz grains and iron oxide inclusions, suggests a non-local source is most likely. The remaining two sherds include a late medieval Cheam whiteware and a 17th brown-glazed Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware dish, both recovered residually from context [13] and representing well-paralleled types in locality (Douglas et al, forthcoming).

Context	Fabric	Form	SC	Weight	Date range		Context considered date
FOUNDATION TRENCH	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	Plate rim	1	5	1780	1900	1820 - 1900
	Yellow ware with slip decoration	Jug	2	11	1820	1900	
	Yellow ware	Jug handle	1	25	1820	1900	
TR.4 FOUNDATION CUT	Bone china	Pedestal base	1	26	1794	1900	1820 - 1900
	Yellow ware with slip decoration	Bowl rim	1	14	1820	1900	
TR.5 DARK DEPOSIT SILTY SAND	London-area post-medieval redware	Bowl rim	1	286	1580	1900	1820 - 1900
	London-area post-medieval redware	Body sherd	1	45	1580	1900	
	London stoneware	Bellied bottle base	2	256	1670	1926	
	Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery – fine red stoneware with external matt brown glaze	Body sherd	1	10	1700	1900	
	Creamware with developed pale glaze	Plate rim	1	4	1760	1830	

Context	Fabric	Form	SC	Weight	Date range		Context considered date
	Refined white earthenware	Squat cylindrical jar	1	73	1805	1900	
	Yellow ware	Bowl base	1	40	1820	1900	
2 SUBSOIL DARK	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	Plate	1	40	1780	1900	Mid – late 19 th century
	Refined white earthenware	Body sherd	1	8	1805	1900	
	Yellow ware	Rectangular dish	1	19	1820	1900	
13	Cheam whiteware	Body sherd	1	1	1350	1500	1820 - 1900
	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze	Dish	1	24	1600	1700	
	English brown salt-glazed stoneware	Rim sherd	1	24	1700	1900	
	Yellow ware with slip decoration	Bowl rim	1	33	1820	1900	
	Yellow ware with slip decoration	Bowl rim	1	6	1820	1900	
39	Refined white earthenware	Cylindrical jar rim	1	17	1805	1900	1820 - 1900
	Refined white earthenware with slip decoration	Body sherd	1	2	1805	1900	
	Yellow ware with slip decoration	Body sherd	1	7	1820	1900	
40	Miscellaneous unsourced medieval pottery. Non-local medieval or late medieval ware. Internal glaze. Abraded.	Body sherd	1	7	1200	1600	1200 - 1600
53	London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	Body sherd	3	14	1630	1846	
53	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	Plate, body sherd	1	2	1780	1900	
53	Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	Body sherd	1	7	1825	1900	
53	Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware	Body sherd	1	5	1650	1800	
53	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	Body sherd	1	6	1550	1700	
53	English brown salt-glazed stoneware	Bottle, body sherd	1	7	1700	1900	
53	Essex-type post-medieval fine redware with brown glaze	Body sherd	1	8	1580	1700	

Context	Fabric	Form	SC	Weight	Date range		Context considered date
53	London-area post-medieval redware	Body sherd	2	20	1580	1900	
53	Surrey-Hampshire border redware	Body sherd	1	5	1550	1900	
53	Surrey-Hampshire border redware	Porringer/skillet rim	1	5	1550	1900	
54	London-area post-medieval redware	Flowerpot body sherd	1	27	1580	1900	
55	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	Base	1	3	1780	1900	
55	Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	Body sherd	1	9	1825	1900	
55	Yellow ware with slip decoration	Body sherd	1	7	1820	1900	
55	English tin-glazed ware	Dish body sherd	2	45	1570	1846	
55	London tin-glazed ware with sponged decoration	Body sherd	1	2	1700	1760	
55	English tin-glazed ware	Rim	1	5	1570	1846	
55	Bone china	Base	1	4	1794	1900	
55	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	Bowl rim	1	26	1550	1700	
55	Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	Body sherd	1	3	1580	1700	
56	London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D)	Dish rim	1	12	1630	1680	
56	London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D)	Dish rim	1	3	1630	1680	
56	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze	Dish body sherd	1	20	1600	1700	
56	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze	Rim	1	9	1550	1700	
56	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	Rim	1	20	1550	1700	
56	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	Body sherd	2	5	1550	1700	
56	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	Base	1	5	1550	1700	

Context	Fabric	Form	SC	Weight	Date range		Context considered date
	glaze						
56	Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	Body sherd	1	6	1270	1500	
56	Dutch red earthenware	Body sherd	1	40	1300	1650	
56	Late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware	Body sherd	1	4	1340	1450	
56	Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware	Body sherd	1	9	1580	1700	
56	Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	Base	1	12	1580	1700	
56	Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	Body sherd	1	10	1580	1700	
56	Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	Body sherd	1	6	1580	1700	
56	Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	Body sherd	1	17	1580	1700	
56	Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	Cauldron/pipkin rim	1	18	1580	1700	
56	London-area post-medieval redware	Rim	1	28	1580	1900	
56	London-area early post-medieval redware	Base	1	19	1480	1600	
56	London-area early post-medieval redware	Body sherd	2	25	1480	1600	
56	London-area early post-medieval redware	Body sherd	1	21	1480	1600	
56	London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze	Rim	1	20	1480	1650	
56	London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze	Body sherd	1	4	1480	1650	
56	Surrey-Hampshire border redware	Body sherd	2	10	1550	1900	
56	Surrey-Hampshire border redware with green glaze	Body sherd	1	3	1580	1800	

Table 1: Summary catalogue of the pottery. SC = Sherd count. Weight in grams.

Recommendations

The assemblage has little intrinsic merit, its primary significance rests in providing dating evidence for the features from which it was recovered. No further work is recommended.

References

Douglas, A., Seddon, B., Gaimster, M and Meddens, F., forthcoming. *'Elite residence to industrial hub: Excavations at the former Price's Candle Factory, Regent and Grove Wharves and Bridges Wharf'*. PCA Monograph.

MPRG 1998. *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper No.1.

Appendix 7: Metal Finds

METAL FINDS

Dr Märit Gaimster

Four metal finds were retrieved from the excavations; they are listed in the table below. The stratigraphically earliest find is an incomplete copper-alloy mount from deposit [40]. The mount, which is circular with remains of a shank at the back, was associated with pottery dating from 1200–1600. Small mounts like this, in a variety of shapes, are known in large numbers from the late medieval period. They were used to decorate belts, girdles and other straps (cf. Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 110 no. 835). The other three objects are all from 19th-century contexts or later. An iron nail came from the fill of garden feature [16], and another from ploughsoil/garden horizon [28]. An unstratified cast copper-alloy fitting came from Trench 5. The fitting, which is rectangular with a central perforated neck, may originate from a door.

Significance of the finds and recommendations for further work

The metal finds from 198 York Road and York Place have little significance for the understanding of the site and its vicinity. The small copper-alloy strap mount is likely late medieval in date, but represents a well-known object type. Used to decorate belts and girdles, these small mounts would have been frequently lost. The later objects, the nails and copper-alloy fitting, could originate from buildings in the vicinity.

No further work is recommended for the metal objects at this stage, but it would be useful to obtain an x-ray of the copper-alloy mount to aid full identification and to provide a long-term record of this object. Both the mount and the later copper-alloy fitting should be retained with the site archive. The two iron nails may be discarded

References

Egan, G. and Pritchard, F.1991. *Dress Accessories c.1150 – c.1450*. Medieval finds from excavations in London 3. HMSO London.

Context	Description	Pot date	Recommendations
Trench 5	Copper-alloy cast fitting; complete but corroded; rectangular plate with central opening set within short neck protruding from front; plate 37 x 43mm with ferrous remains of iron nails at each corner; neck diam. 25mm; hole diam. 10mm;	1820-1900	
15	Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded; L 40mm+	n/a	discard
28	Iron nail; complete with narrow head, but corroded; some remains of mineralised wood; L c. 80mm	n/a	discard
40	Copper-alloy mount/rivet; slightly domed with circular, slightly irregular head; remains of hammered, square-section shank; diam. 12mm	1200-1600	x-ray



Plates 1 and 2, small copper alloy strap mount

Appendix 8: OASIS Form

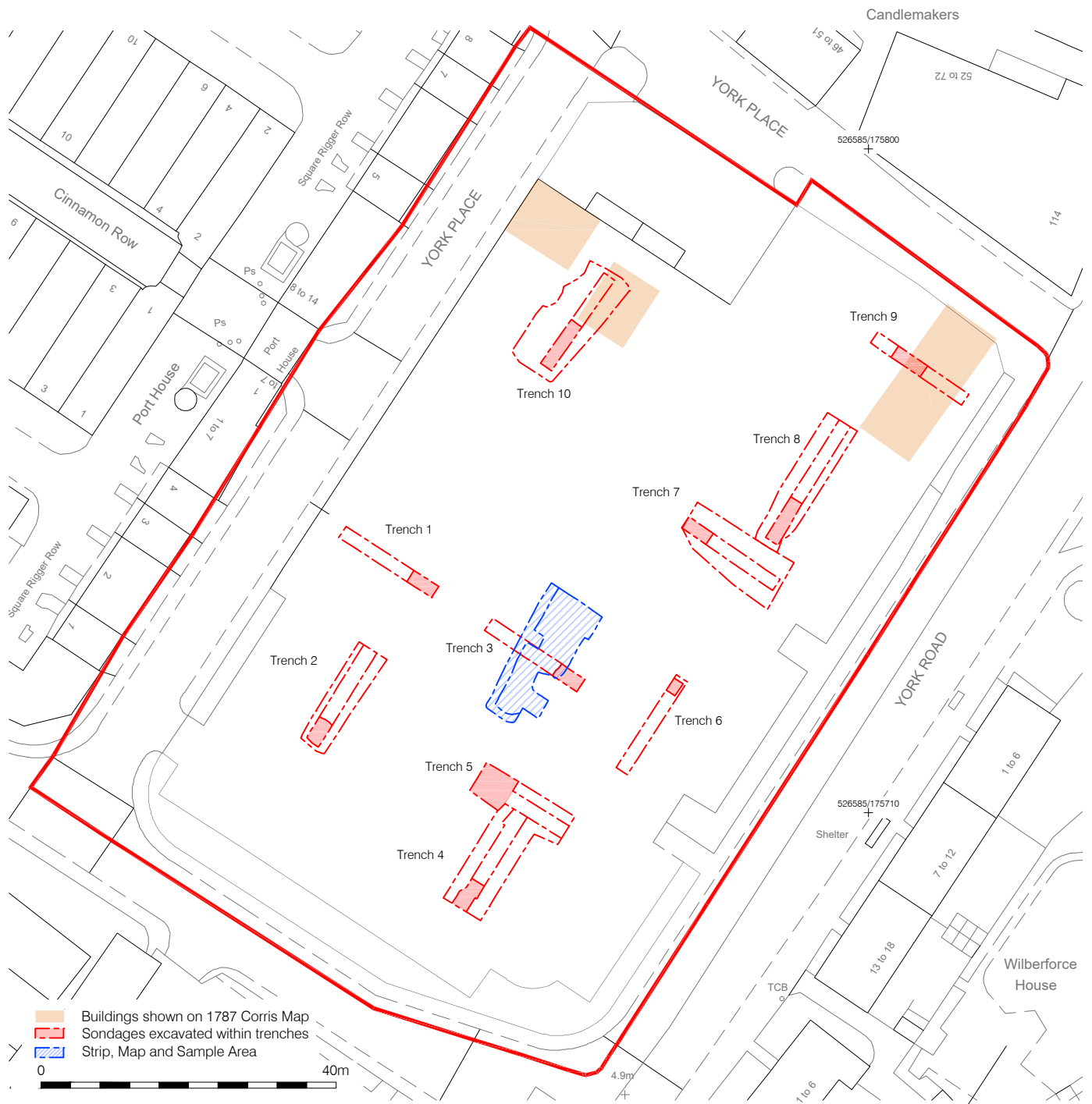
OASIS ID: preconst1-297697	
Project details	
Project name	198 York Road and York Place, Wandsworth
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was carried out at 198 York Road and York Place, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth. The evaluation took place in September and November 2017, and consisted of ten trenches. An area around Trench 3 was then opened up as a watching brief area to investigate a possible medieval layer found during the evaluation. The site was located adjacent to a medieval Bishop's Palace, just east of the site. Brickearth was found in five of the trenches, located at c. 2.5m OD in the north of the site and c. 3.5m OD in the south of the site. In Trench 9 natural gravel was encountered at 2.51m OD, but no brickearth was present. In Trenches 1, 2 and 6, no natural deposits were encountered, and extensive modern truncation was present to a depth of at least 2.4m below ground level. In Trench 3, a layer of possibly medieval material was found. It could only be excavated in a small sondage due to safety constraints. The layer contained pottery and CBM of 12th-15th century date. Above the natural in Trenches 4 and 10, an undated ploughsoil was encountered. This was tentatively assigned to the later post-medieval period. Trenches 7, 8 and 9 found a 19th century garden soil survived, and 19th century garden features such as possible flowerbeds and wells were seen in Trenches 7 and 9. Thick layers of modern demolition material were seen the majority of the trenches, probably relating to the demolition of the terraced houses and the saccharum works. In the watching brief area, a possible medieval/early post-medieval ditch was found, which was probably the same feature as the possible medieval layer identified in Trench 3, although the ditch did not contain any finds. The ditch was sealed by a layer containing finds of 13th-17th century date.
Project dates	Start: 18-09-2017 End: 25-09-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	YKP17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
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 198 York Road and York Place
Postcode	SW11 3SA
Study area	0.9 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 226546 757550 51.466955535601 -0.234010943427 51 28 01 N 000 14 02 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.49m Max: 3.66m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Duncan Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Fergal Nevin/Tanya Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	House builder
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	YKP17
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	YKP17
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	YKP17
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief on Land at 198 York Road and York Place, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW11 3SA
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Nevin, F, Hawkins H & Jones, T
Date	2017
Place of issue or publication	London
Entered by	
Entered by	archive (archive@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	06-Oct-17



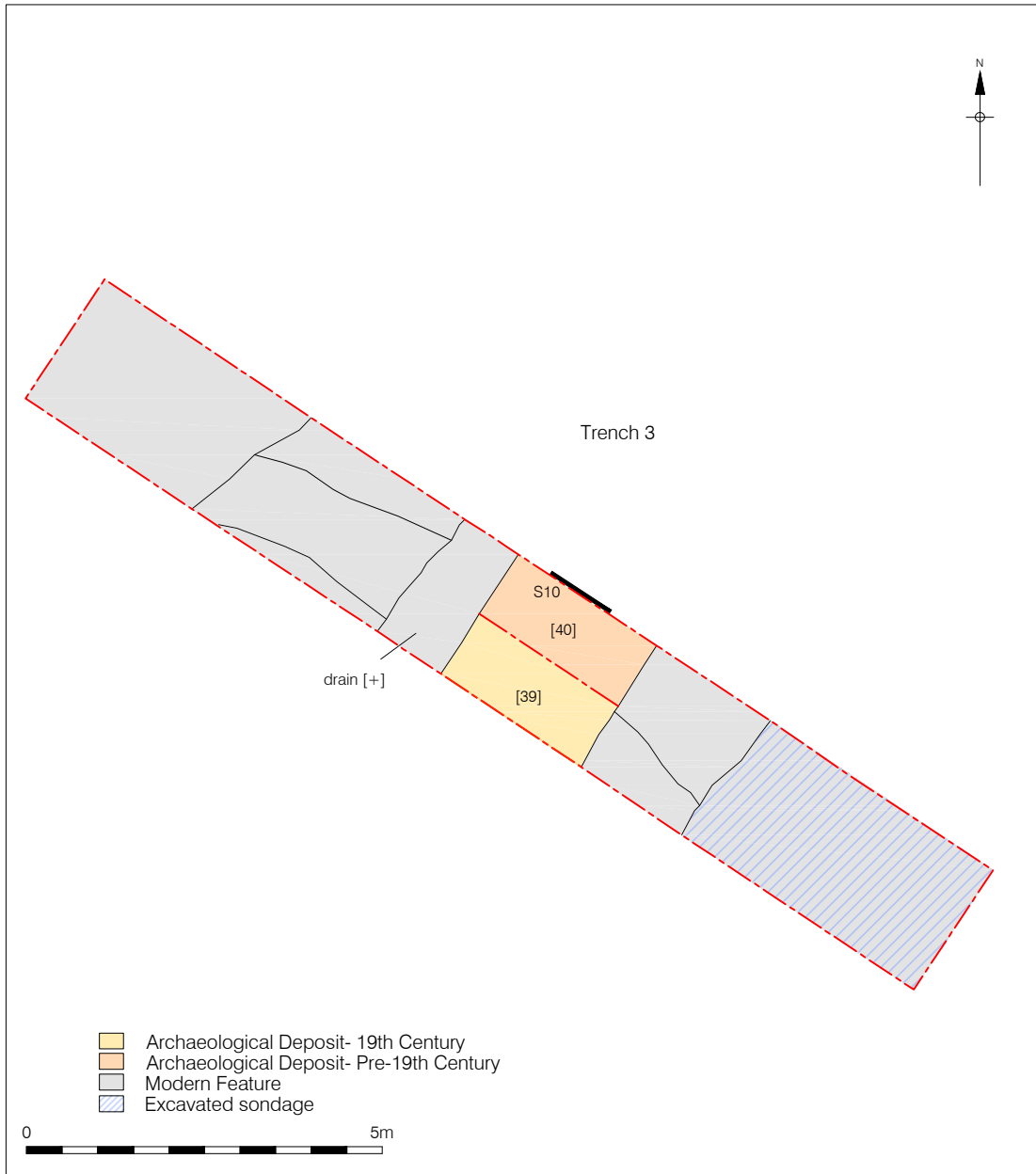
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:800 at A4



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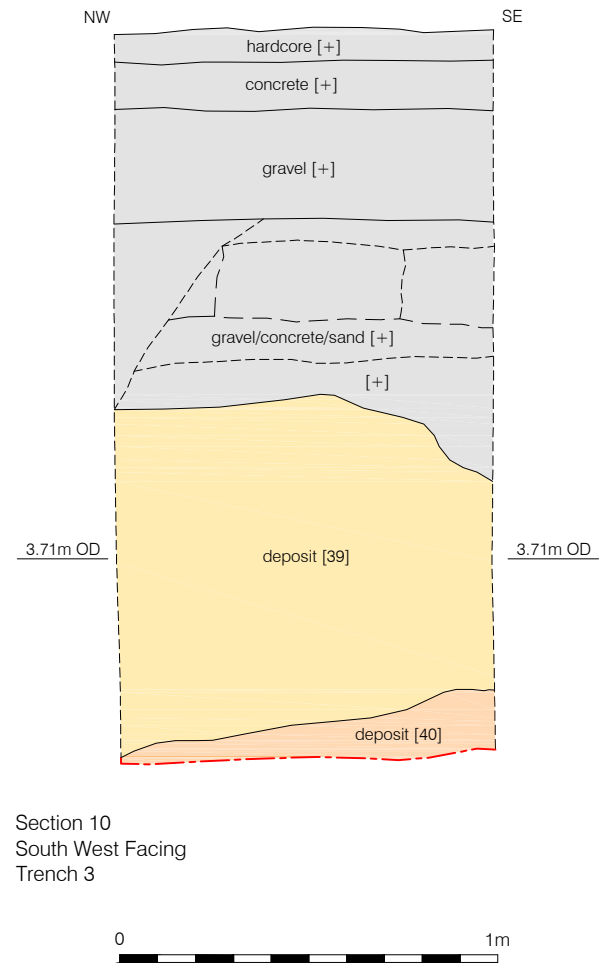
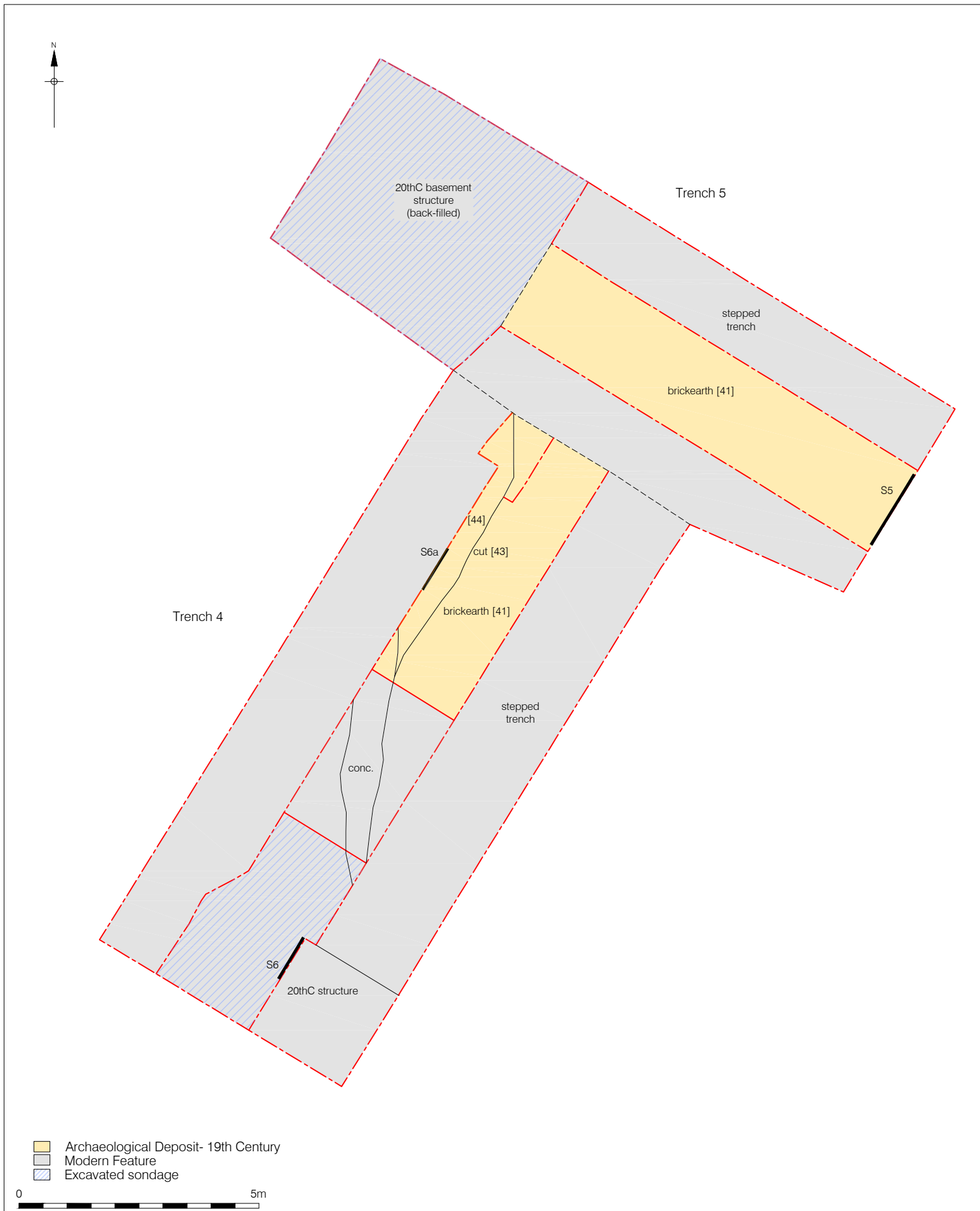
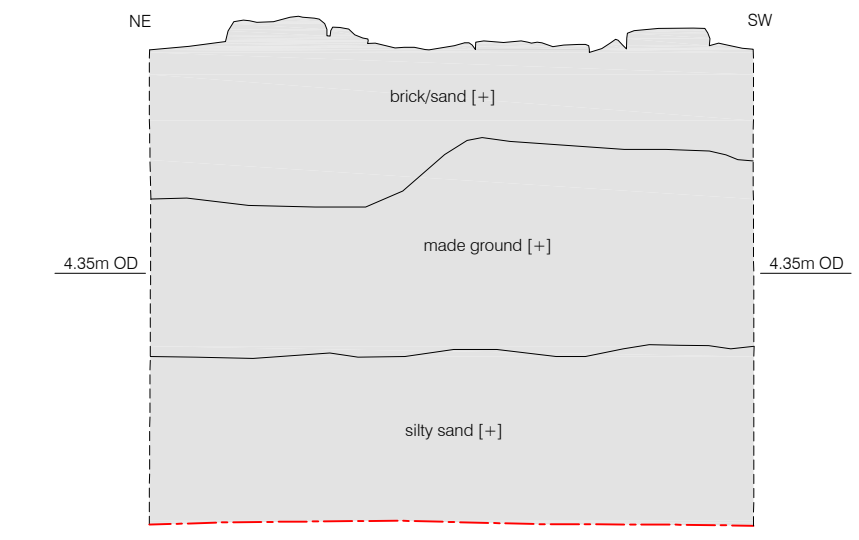


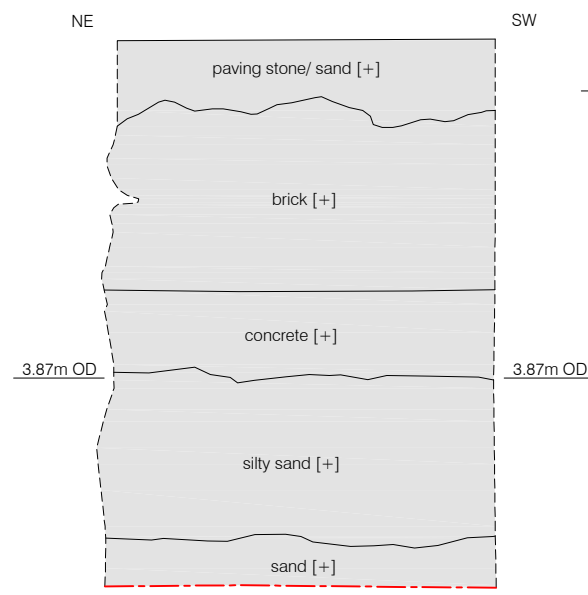
Figure 3
Plan of Trench 3 and Section 10
1:100 and 1:20 at A4



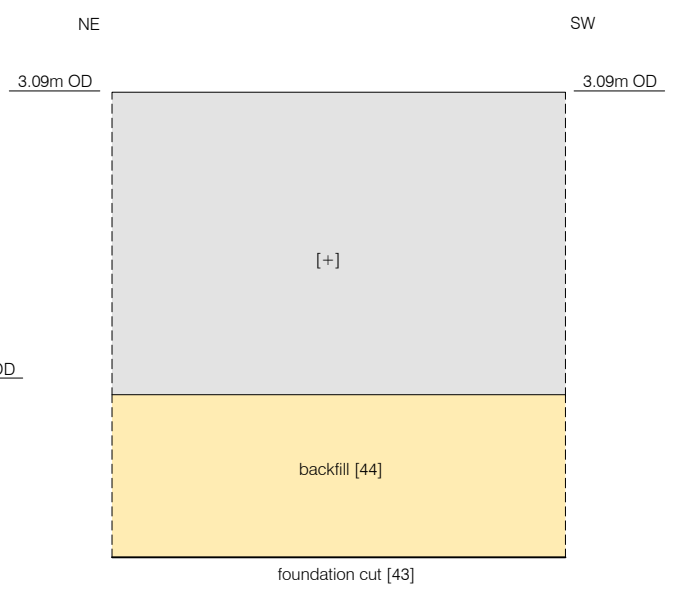
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Section 5
North West Facing
Trench 5



Section 6
North West Facing
Trench 4



Section 6a
North West Facing
Trench 4



Figure 4
Plan of Trenches 4 and 5 and Sections 5 and 6
1:100 and 1:20 at A3

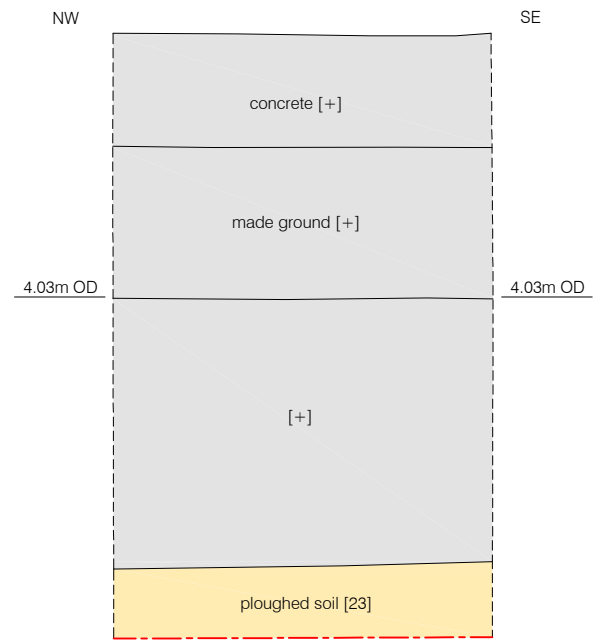
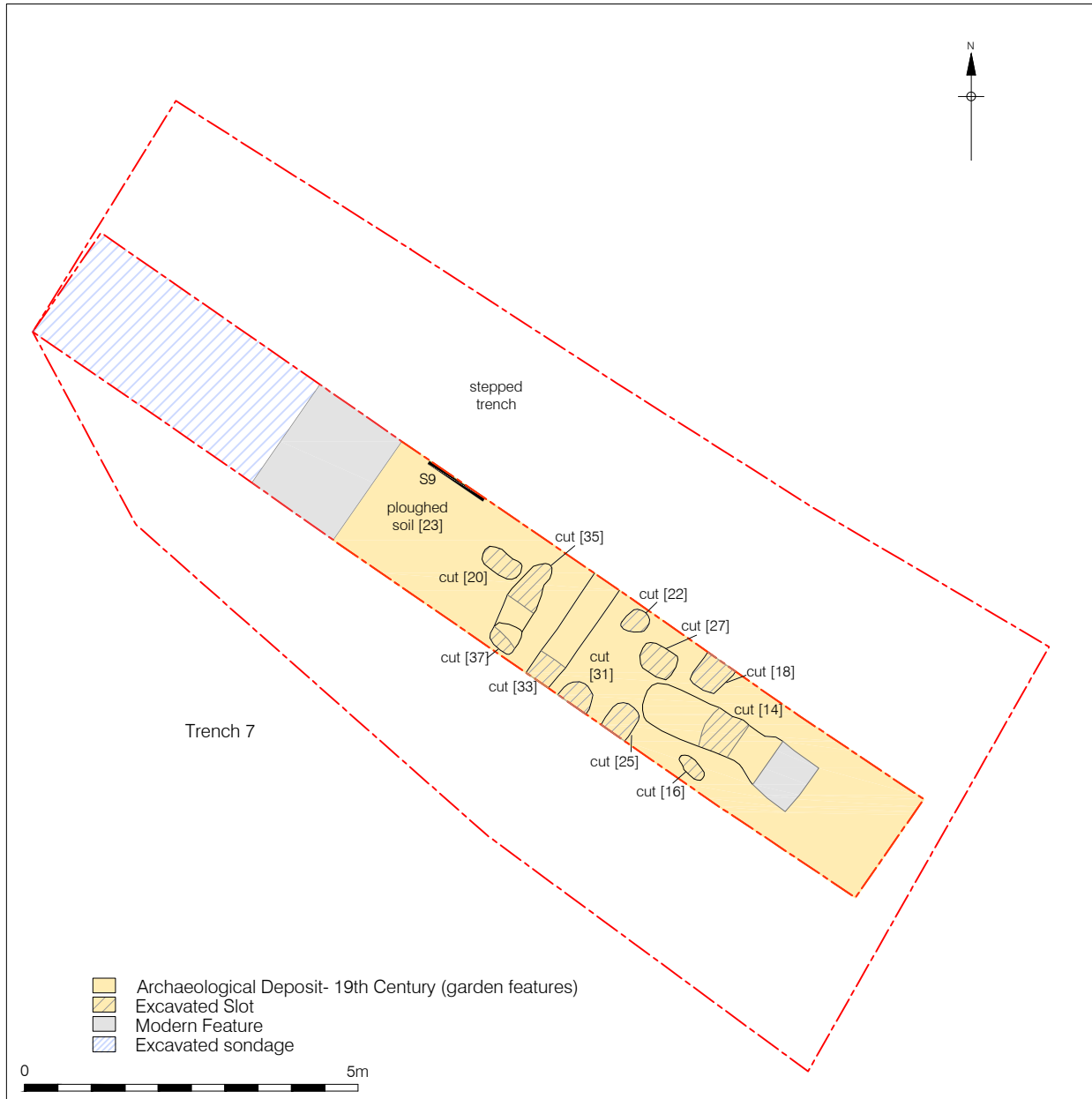
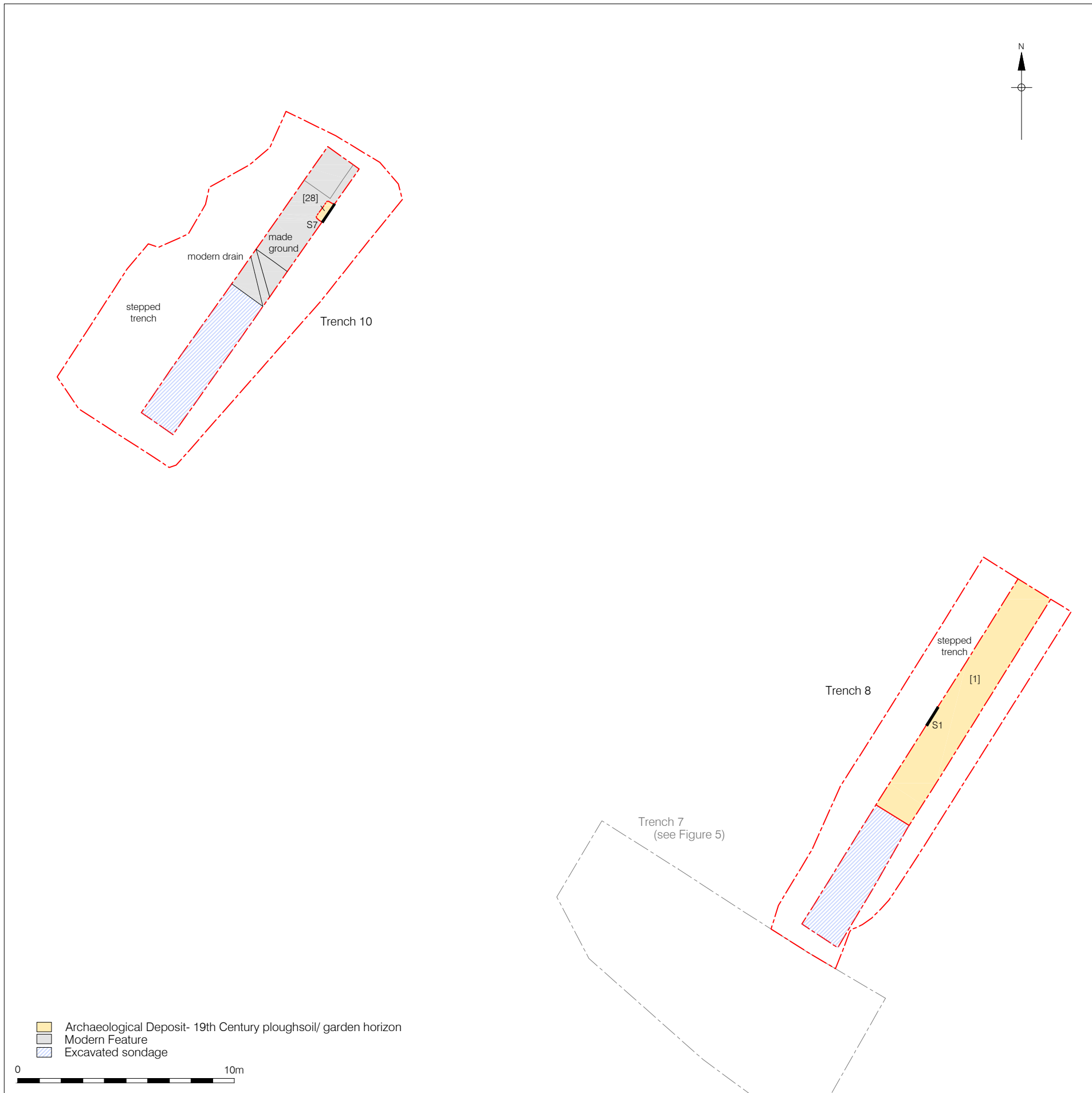


Figure 5
Plan of Trench 7 and Section 9
1:100 and 1:20 at A4



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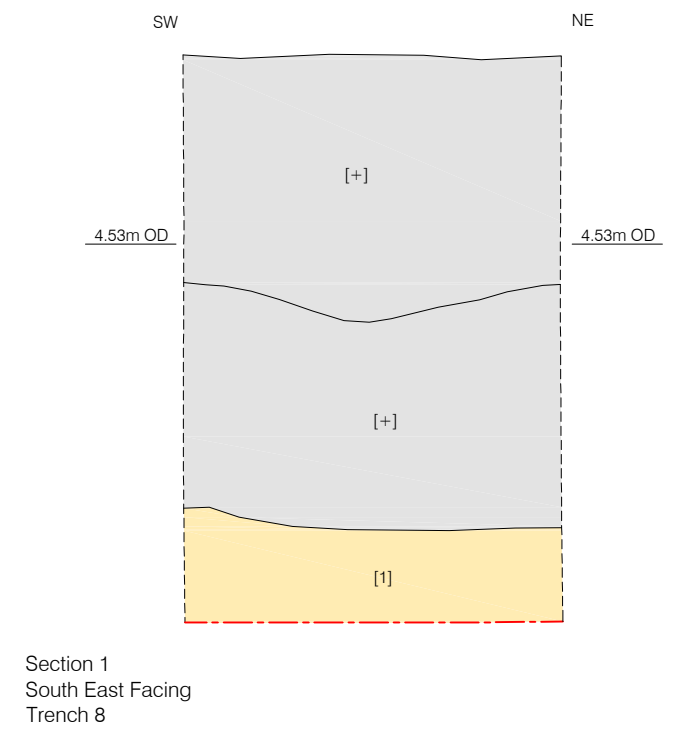
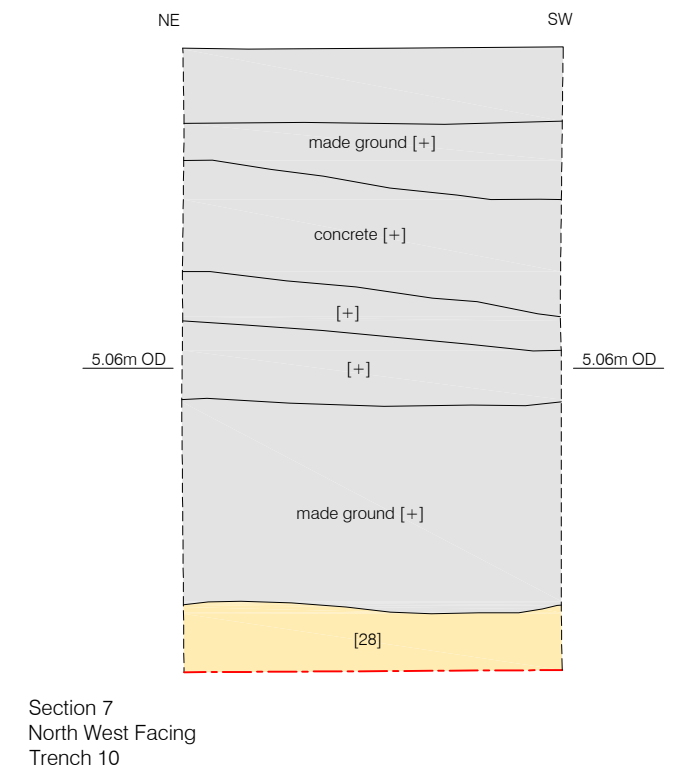
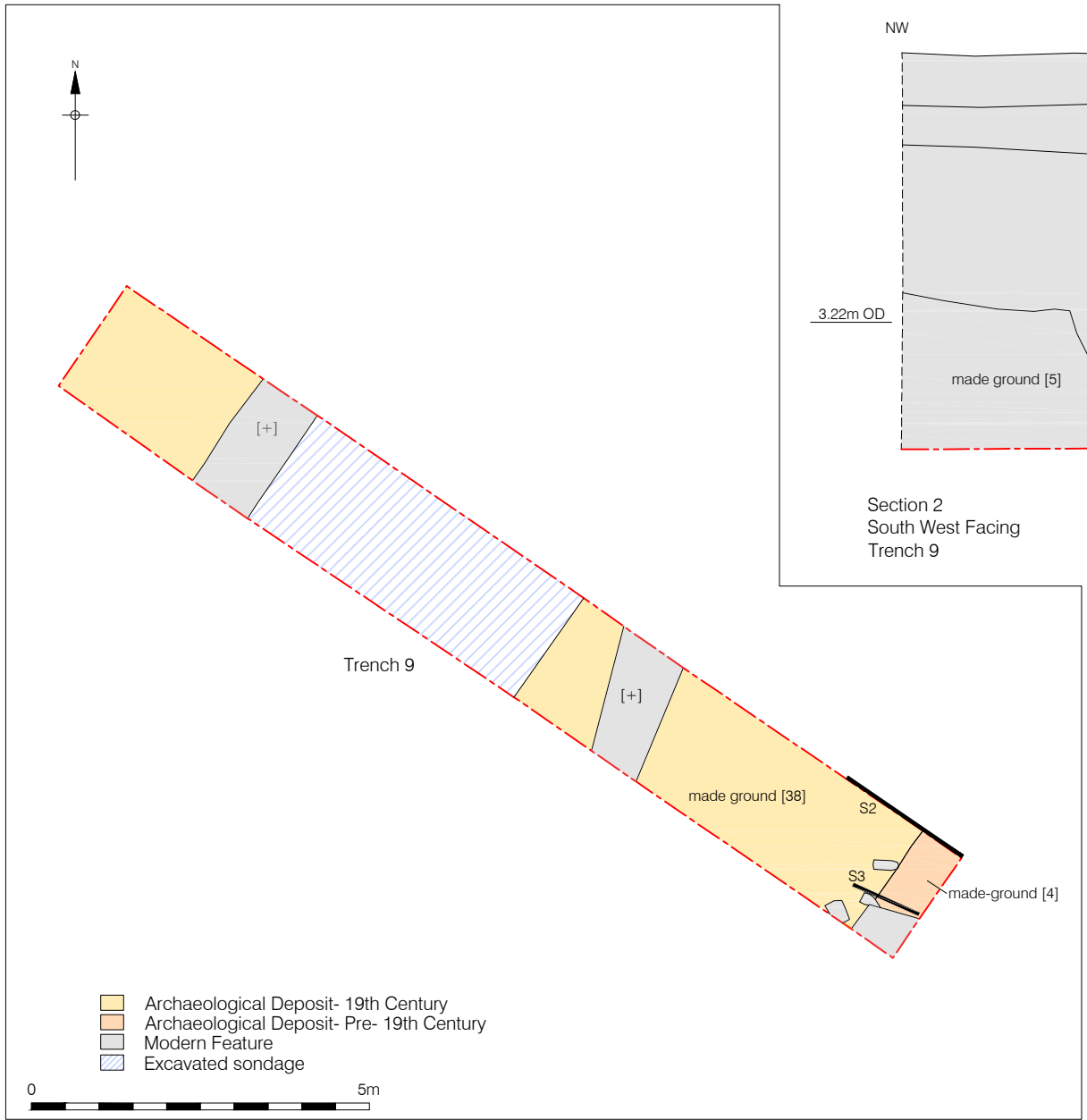


Figure 6
Plan of Trenches 8 and 10 and Sections 1 and 7
1:200 and 1:20 at A3



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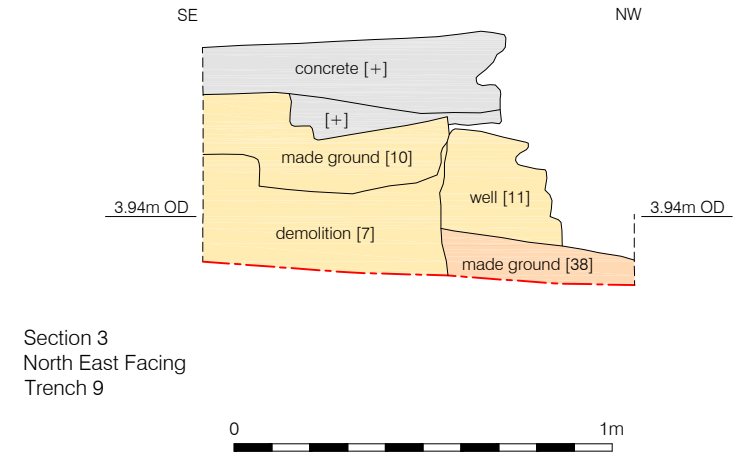
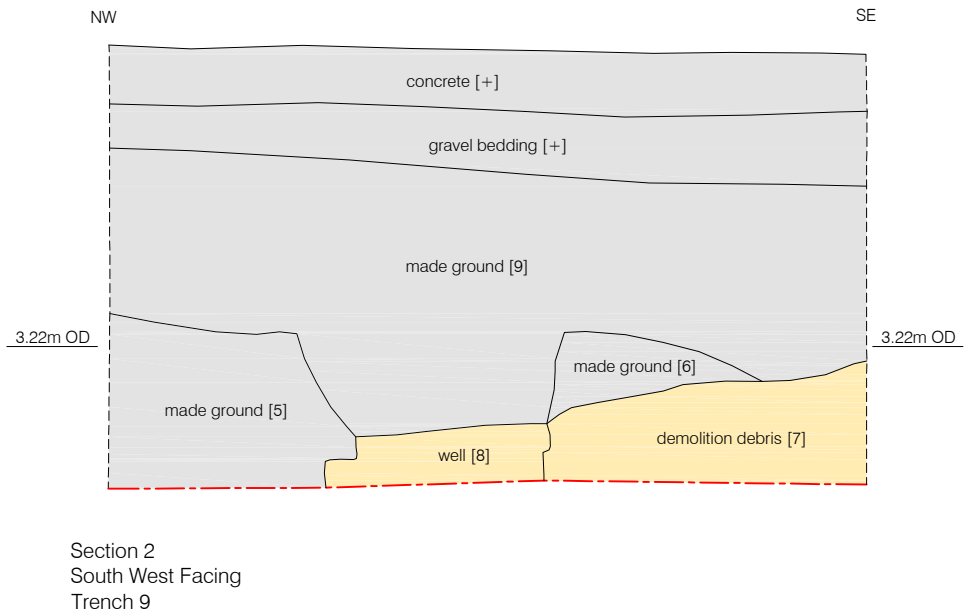


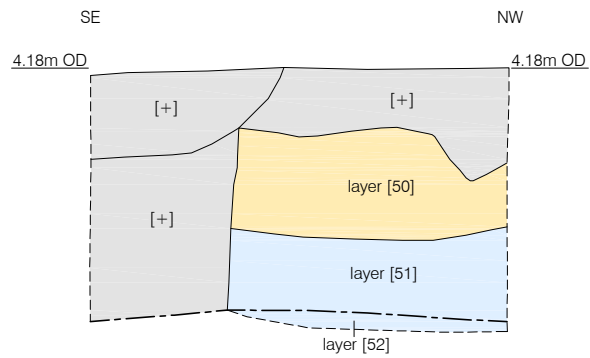
Figure 7
Plan of Trench 9 and Sections 2 and 3
1:100 and 1:20 at A4



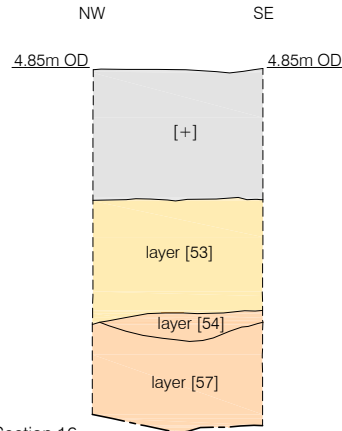
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-  Archaeological Deposit- 19th Century (Phase 2b)
-  Archaeological Deposit- Pre-19th Century (Phase 2a)
-  Natural (Phase 1)



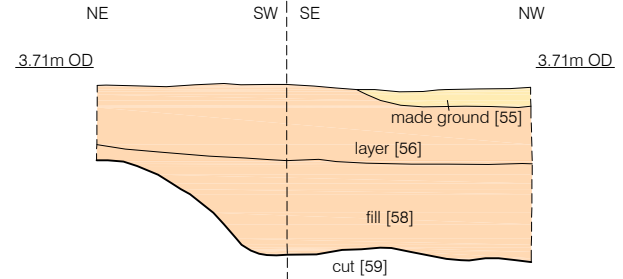
Figure 8
Plan of Strip, Map and Sample Trench
1:100 at A4



Section 15
North East Facing
Area B



Section 16
South West Facing
Area B



Section 17
North West/ North East Facing
Area A

- Modern Feature (Phase 3)
- Archaeological Deposit- 19th Century (Phase 2b)
- Archaeological Deposit- Pre-19th Century (Phase 2a)
- Natural (Phase 1)



Figure 9
Sections 15-17
1:40 at A4

PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

