Land at the Royal College of Art (North Site) Howie Street, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth: Post Excavation Report

Planning Application Number: 2008/3687
National Grid Reference Number: TQ 2716 7707
AOC Project Nos: 30102 and 30740
Site Code: BBI 08
Date: October 2010

AOC Archaeology Group

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On Behalf of:	**Wates Construction** Fairbank Studios Unit 2 65-69 Lots Road London SW10 0RN
National Grid Reference (NGR):	**TQ 2716 7707**
AOC Project No:	**30102 and 30740**
Prepared by:	**Catherine Edwards**
Illustration by:	**Jonathan Moller**
Date of Excavation:	**7th to 13th May and 24th to 27th May 2010**
Date of Report:	**October 2010**

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Catherine Edwards	**Date: October 2010**
Approved by: Melissa Melikian	**Date: October 2010**
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Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 7
St Margarets Business Centre
Moor Mead Road
Twickenham
TW1 1JS

Tel. 020 8843 7380
Fax. 020 8892 0549
e-mail. london@aocarchaeology.com

AOC Archaeology Group

www.aocarchaeology.com

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Between the 7th-13th May and 24th-27th May, three phases of archaeological investigation were undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at the site of the Royal College of Art, (North Site), Howie Street, London Borough of Wandsworth, National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 2716 7707. The works were conducted on behalf of Wates Construction. The work was carried out ahead of a proposed development for the construction of new commercial mixed use four storey block with associated parking and landscaping.

The principal objective of this report is to refine the research objectives of the project in light of the findings, and assess the potential of the archive to address these research objectives This report summarises the stratigraphical sequence of archaeological remains, and describes the work undertaken to date on the archive..

The earliest phase of activity identified on site occurred during the Late Iron Age period, primarily consisting large linear pits along side a north-south ditch. This activity continued into the Roman period as further examples of large linear pits were recorded. The site appears to have been abandoned for the next c.1000 years and was not reoccupied until the 18th century when the land appeared to be used for agricultural activities for the local population. Slightly later were the remains of post-medieval buildings located at the north of the site which would have once fronted Hester Street. The buildings are likely to date to the mid 1800s and early 1900s.

Overall, a low density of archaeological features was identified during the course of the excavation from three periods dating to the Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval periods. As a whole, the site is thought to be of local significance due to the low density of archaeological remains and commonality of the finds assemblage.

Further specialist work has been recommended in the form of conservation on the corroded metalwork which would be followed by further analysis of the metalwork. A publication text will be produced for the London Archaeologist which will require further reporting, research, illustration and editing. The archive will be prepared and deposited with Museum of London Guidelines.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Site

1.1.1 This document aims to summarise the results of the archaeological evaluation and excavation, conducted by AOC Archaeology, at land at the Royal College of Art (North Site), Howie Street, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth on behalf of Wates Construction.

1.1.2 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 2716 7707 and is within land bounded by Hester Road to the north, industrial buildings and Radstock Street to the east, Howie Street to the south and Battersea Bridge Road to the west (Figure 1). The proposed development is along the Battersea Bridge Road Frontage encompassing Nos.17-35 inclusive. The site is roughly rectangular in plan and measures approximately 88m x 31m (Figure 2). The area of the site covers a total of approximately 0.18 hectares (1800m²).

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Wandsworth. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Mark Stevenson, of the Greater London of Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).

1.2.2 Planning consent has been granted (Application No: 2008/3687) for the redevelopment of a parcel of land fronting Battersea Bridge Road for the construction of a new commercial mixed use four storey block with associated parking and landscaping.

1.2.3 The Archaeological Advisor recommended that an archaeological condition was placed on any planning permission, to secure a programme of archaeological work. This was in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE 1990), which was valid policy during the investigations. This has now been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010).

1.2.4 The first stage in the archaeological investigation was the production of an archaeological desk based assessment (AOC 2008a). On the basis of the assessment a programme of intrusive archaeological evaluation trenching was required by the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth. Accordingly a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared for the evaluation (AOC 2008b).

1.2.5 The evaluation, which consisted of seven trenches across all the areas, identified archaeological remains dating to both the medieval and post-medieval periods (Figures 2 and 3).

1.2.6 Following the identification of archaeological remains dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, three phases of open area excavations were required by Wandsworth Council to preserve by record any archaeological remains that would otherwise be impacted by the proposed development. No brief was prepared by the archaeological advisor but following discussions with the archaeological advisor, the location and size of the excavations were agreed and a second Written Scheme of Investigation was produced (AOC 2010).

1.2.7 This post-excavation assessment report conforms to the requirements of PPS 5 (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). It has been designed in accordance with the Written

Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2010), current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- Institute of Field Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavations (IFA 2008).
- Institute of Field Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IFA 2010).
- A Research Framework for London Archaeology (MoL 2002).

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 The British Geological Survey map (BGS Sheet 270), indicates that the site is situated upon river terrace gravels towards the river, and river brickearth at the south of the site. Battersea Bridge Road rises as it approaches the river; this seems likely to be the result of made ground added as a requirement for the bridge crossing and embankment of the waterfront.

2.2 Five geotechnical test pits were excavated on the site in 2002 (AOC 2002). They revealed river terrace gravels at depths between 2.80m and 3.10m, overlain by 1.15m to 2.63m of made ground.

2.3 A single cable percussion borehole was drilled to a depth of 25.45m on the site by Geotechnical and Environmental Associates Ltd (GEA 2007). 2.50m of made ground was recorded, overlying a layer of dark brown clayey sand. This was underlain by the Kempton Park Gravel formation and the London Clay formation to the full depth of the drilling.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The following background is taken from the desk-based assessment of the site produced by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2008a).

The Prehistoric Period (c. 500,000 BP – AD 43)

3.2 There have been a number of discoveries of early prehistoric material in the London Borough of Wandsworth, which indicate a general presence in the area. The earliest of these finds date to the Lower Palaeolithic (*c.* 500,000 - 40,000 BP), and are hand axes found in the glacial gravels throughout the borough (Greenwood 1986, 6).

3.3 Isolated Palaeolithic to Neolithic flint artefacts have been found in the vicinity of the Thames foreshore and in dredging from the Thames near to Battersea Bridge Road. Archaeological evidence for the landscape during prehistory indicates that woodland and marshes characterised both sides of the Thames. This type of complex landscape is known to be attractive to early human settlement, offering ready defence, an easy access to water and a full range of river resources.

3.4 There is no evidence from the study radius to indicate direct prehistoric settlement in this area. An archaeological watching brief at 73-83 Battersea Church Road found several struck flints and one burnt flint of prehistoric date, though these were re-deposited residual finds within later deposits. However, this is an area where recent river sediments and post medieval reclamation have buried the ancient landscape.

The Roman Period (AD 43 – 410)

3.5 The Roman settlement of *Londinium* was located where the modern day City of London is now, a considerable distance northeast of the proposed development site. The closest settlement to the site

is on the north bank of the Thames, at Old Church Street and Cheyne Walk. Roman settlement on the south bank was focussed at Southwark, to the east. A findspot of Roman pewter ingots is recorded in the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR) as being discovered 'near Battersea Bridge', but the precise location of these is unrecorded.

The Early Medieval (Saxon) Period (AD 410 - 1066)

3.6 The earliest known reference to Battersea dates from AD 693 in an Anglo-Saxon charter when Caedwalla, King of the West Saxons, granted '*Batricesege*' to Ethelburga, Abbess of Barking (Weinreb & Hibbert 1983). The name derives from the Saxon 'Badric's Island', and indicates that the Saxon settlement was on high ground above marshland. This lies some 750m southwest of the site.

3.7 The GLSMR identifies a number of Saxon features to the west of the site and north of the river. Individual Saxon finds (a silver ring, axe and a fish trap) have also been encountered along the foreshore areas. However, there is currently no evidence to suggest Saxon activity within or immediately adjacent to the site.

The Medieval Period (AD 1066-1550)

3.8 Battersea is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 and is recorded as a settlement of substantial size. It is reported to have had a church, 7 mills, 45 villagers, 16 small holders, 14 ploughs, 50 pigs and 8 slaves.

3.9 Documentary evidence suggests a medieval manorial complex, most likely situated to the northeast of Battersea Churchyard. The Manor boundary is thought to have extended from Westbridge Road and Hyde Lane to the shore of the Thames and contained a manor house, brew house, barns, stables and fishponds.

3.10 The medieval village was to the south and east of the church (now the southern part of Battersea Church Road), and eventually extended down Battersea High Street. It is thought that the original manor was replaced in the later medieval period, and largely demolished in 1778, with the exception of the south wing, which was incorporated into a mill and distillery. This building was completely demolished in the 1920s.

3.11 Medieval activity, such as wharf and jetty features, has also been recorded in several locations along the Thames foreshore by London Archaeological Research Facility (LARF). Within and in close proximity (c.100 m) to the site boundaries, however, there is currently no evidence to suggest the existence of medieval activity or settlement.

The Post-Medieval (AD 1550 – 1900) & Modern Periods (1900+)

3.12 The earliest period to which archaeological evidence has so far been recorded close to the site dates to the post medieval period, where a 1993 archaeological evaluation at Hester Road Bus Garage recorded a series of reclamation dumps dating from AD 1700-1850. Below these was evidence of mud shoals of 17th to 18th century date. Further investigations at Albion and Bridge Wharfs have found similar evidence of reclamation and foundations of a possible early 18th century brick building.

3.13 Within the site itself, monitoring of geo-technical trial pits (AOC 2002) noted later post medieval pottery, animal and fish bones, and brick and tile rubble. It is thought that these deposits represent part of the reclamation process of the 17th and 18th centuries, and may indicate when settlement activity in this area began.

3.14 Evidence from similar marshland environments, such as the Essex marshes shows that marshland water meadows were generally well maintained from medieval times (AOC 2002a). The earliest

features are usually field drains and ditches, although subsequent clearing and repair has often removed all trace of the original features. Artificial river banks were a further addition. These banks were usually formed of heaped mud and earth, reinforced by wattle hurdles, and subject to occasional repair.

3.15 During the post medieval period the settlement of Battersea was still largely situated to the west of the site, as illustrated in the cartographic and archaeological evidence. This includes post medieval quarry pits at Church Road and settlement features associated with the manor house at the Battersea flour mills site. The vicinity of the site is shown on early mapping as cultivated land, and identifiable building development is shown from the mid 19th century.

3.16 The foreshore area north of the site is known to be of an industrial nature during the 19th century (wharfs, yards, works etc.) while the area of the site appears to be more commercial / residential in use. This is reflected in the Trade Directories dating from the late 19th century, which identify commercial activities in the buildings along Battersea Bridge Road and Howie Street such as china and glass dealers, newsagents, a coffee tavern, greengrocers, hairdressers, beer retailers, bakers and similar professions, that change relatively little into the modern era.

Previous Archaeological Results (Figure 3)

3.17 The earliest horizon recorded during the evaluation (Figure 2) was terrace gravels, lying generally level between Trenches 1-3 on the east side of the site at 2.11mOD to 1.97mOD, and dropping to the northwest to 1.35mOD and to the southeast to 1.65mOD. The gravel is sealed by silts and deposits resembling brickearth. The presence of animal bone and charcoal in these deposits suggests some anthropogenic presence upstream. The deposits were generally sealed by dark brown deposits which may represent agricultural horizons known to exist on the site until its development in the later post-medieval period.

3.18 A series of ditches in Trench 3 contained pottery of medieval date. They appear to have silted up rather than being backfilled. These were thought to represent a boundary which has been recut following natural deposition, or drainage channels for a low-lying area next to the Thames, subject to inundation. No structures or other cut features of medieval date were present. A second undated ditch in Trench 7 was also thought to be a boundary or drainage channel.

3.19 The process of making up the ground and adding buildings in the post-medieval period is apparent in all trenches. In Trench 1, a building with an internal brick floor and an external hard-wearing cobbled area was recorded. Although this building was sealed by 20th century rubble indicating it probably suffered bomb damage in World War II, the presence of lime mortar may suggest an 18th century date. The building was likely to be the structure shown fronting onto Wellington Lane (now Howie Street) on the 1896 OS Map (not illustrated). The building remains in Trench 2 also appeared to align with buildings shown on the 1896 OS Map.

4. STRATEGY

4.1 The work was carried out under the site code (BBI 08), the same as that for the evaluation. This assessment discusses the results of the main excavations which superseded the evaluation trenches. The earlier phases are summarised in the archaeological background section 3.17.

4.2 The research aims outlined prior to excavation are discussed with reference to the results, and the further work to enable full interpretation and publication are outlined. Quantification of the resources needed to fulfil this work has been undertaken in the light of the revised research objectives.

5 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

5.1 The aims of the excavation were defined as being:

- To excavate, and preserve by record, any archaeological remains that will be disturbed or destroyed during the course of the proposed development works.

- To produce a post-excavation assessment report outlining the results of the excavations and proposing any further recommendations for further analysis, publication and dissemination of the work to the public.

5.2 The specific aims of the excavation were:

- Determine the presence of any further archaeological remains on site. If present, to determine their date and nature and what information this provides regarding the character of any earlier activity on the site.
- Clarify the nature and extent of the medieval archaeological deposits identified during the evaluation phases of work.
- Establish the presence/absence of any post- medieval activity on the site.
- Determine the presence of any further 19th century structural remains.

5.3 The aims of the investigation may be modified in light of the on-going results of the archaeological excavation in consultation with the London Borough of Wandsworth archaeological advisor.

5.4 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Following the previous phase of evaluation trenching, three areas were identified for further excavation. The first area was located to further investigate the structural remains identified in Trench 1. Area 2 was located to investigate the earlier features and structural remains recorded in Trench 2. The final area, Area 3 was located to investigate the earlier medieval ditches recorded in Trench 1. In all areas the concrete was removed prior to the commencement of the investigations. Once the individual areas were opened and the excavation underway or completed, a site visit was carried out the archaeological advisor to confirm methodology and aims, and also to confirm approval of the excavations.

6.2 In this report cuts and structural remains are shown in square brackets '[000]' and fills and layers are shown in rounded brackets '(000)'.

6.3 The excavation was supervised by the author and Ian Hogg, managed by Andy Leonard (Fieldwork Manager) and Melissa Melikian (General Manager) for AOC Archaeology and was monitored by Mark Stevenson on behalf of the London Borough of Wandsworth.

7 INTERIM SUMMARY OF RESULTS

During the course of the excavation at the Howie Street site, five different periods of activity were recognised; the natural horizon, Late Iron Age, Roman, post-medieval and modern.

7.1 Period 1 – Natural

7.1.1 The natural deposit was present across the full area of the site varying between silty clay 'brickearth' and sandy gravel. In Area 1, a layer of gravely silty clay (25) was recorded at a height of 2.26mOD. This was overlaid by a silty clay brickearth (24), measuring 0.20m thick. At approximately the same height in Areas 2 and 3 were layers of natural sandy gravel horizons, (46) and (77) recorded at 2.22mOD and 2.23mOD. This stratigraphy was also recorded during the evaluation with gravels recorded as (205), (313), (406), (506), (611) and (706) and silty clay or brick earth recorded as (111), (112), (608) and (707).

7.2 Period 2 – Late Iron Age (Figures 4 and 5)

7.2.1 The earliest evidence of human activity, designated as Period 2, was associated with the Late Iron Age period. Evidence for this period was only recorded within Trench 3 and Areas 2 and 3 where the gravel horizon was recorded. Seven features have been dated to this period.

7.2.2 Three large linear pits, similar in shape and size were recorded cutting into the natural gravel horizon; these were recorded as [70], [87] and [79/27]. Large linear pit [70] measured 2.20m x 1.80m x 0.60m deep and contained three fills, (69), (68) and (67). The north-south cut was steep sided with a concave base. The lowest fill (69), was recorded as a 0.14m thick mid yellow brown silty sand with inclusions of small gravel flints. Overlying (69) was (68), a 0.08m thick mottled orange black sandy silt, which in turn was overlaid by (67), a 0.36m thick deposit of mid grey brown sandy silt. The upper fill was recorded at a height of 2.29mOD. Both (67) and (68) contained fragments of datable pottery which were identified as Late Iron Age. Environmental samples taken from the fills contained a small amount of uncharred seeds, wild weeds and charcoal including examples of oak (charcoal), mulberry, goosefoot and elder (seeds). The samples confirm the presence of a small range of environmental evidence which might indicate arable or crop fields on site. Industrial residues in the form of fuel ash slag have been interpreted as intrusive.

7.2.3 Linear pit [87] ran north-south and measured 2.30m x 1.50m x 0.16m deep. The cut, which had been horizontally truncated, was linear with gradual sloped sides and a flat base. The feature was recorded at an upper height of 2.25mOD. The pit was filled by a grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions (86). Environmental residues identified charcoal and charred grass weed seeds present in the sample. Dating of the pit was via the inclusion of a single sherd of flint tempered pottery thought to be Late Iron Age in date, though due to the small nature of the sherd, dating is not definitive. The fill of the pit is very similar to other features dated to this period as well and as its location within the site stratigraphic also suggests a Late Iron Age date.

7.2.4 Linear pit [27/79] was recorded in both Area 2 and Area 3 excavations, which meant that the feature was given two separate numbers. The linear ran northwest-southeast measuring 3.50m x 1.50m x 0.32m deep at a height of 2.16mOD. The cut had sharp steep sides with a flat base. The pit was filled by (26/78), a dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Finds recovered from the feature included cow, sheep and pig bones, burnt clay fragments (wattle) and also fragments of pottery identified as Late Iron Age. Environmental residues produced uncharred seeds and weed

seeds along with charcoal which, due to their occurrence throughout the various dated features on site, have been identified as potentially intrusional.

7.2.5 Three smaller pits [59], [57] and [83] were also recorded on site. Pit [59] measured 1.55m x 0.80m x 0.20m and was sub-rectangular in shape with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was recorded at a height of 2.24mOD. The pit was filled by (58), a dark brown sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded stones. Finds recovered from the pit include horse and cow bone, an intrusive brick fragment and chips of pottery thought to date to the Late Iron Age. Environmental residues identified a well preserved glume base of spelt, uncharred seeds and charcoal. The small assemblage of remains indicate both arable and crop remains, which has been interpreted as an indication of disturbed general waste.

7.2.6 Pit [57], was semi-circular in shape (continues outside of the excavation area) and measured 1.50m x 0.50m x 0.30m deep. The pit was recorded at a height of 2.30mOD. The pit, with a gradual sloping sides and a concave base, was filled by (56), a mid dark brown sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal and sub-rounded stones. Finds included unidentified animal bone and small chips of pottery thought to date to the Late Iron Age. Environmental residues identified a well preserved glume base of spelt, uncharred seeds and charcoal. The residues suggest a mixed deposit possibly suggesting disturbed general waste.

7.2.7 Pit [83] was sub-circular in shape, with sharp near vertical sides and a flat base recorded at 2.26mOD. The pit measured 0.90m x 0.68m x 0.32m and was filled by (82), a mottled yellowish grey gravely silt with inclusions of rounded stones and coal granules. Finds recovered from the deposit include small mammal bones, intrusive brick fragment and two sherds of pottery though to date to the Late Iron Age. Environmental residues identified charred crop seeds, uncharred seeds and charcoal, perhaps suggesting a mixed sample of disturbed general waste.

7.2.8 A small gulley [81] also dated to this period. Located in the northeastern corner of Area 3, the gulley measured 2.20m x 0.23m x 0.10m and ran north-south at a height of 2.35mOD. The gulley was filled by (80), a compact dark grey silty sand clay with inclusions of stone and charcoal. Finds recovered included a fragment of unidentified animal bone and two sherds of pottery thought to date to the Late Iron Age. Environmental residues recovered uncharred elder seeds, charcoal and charred weed seeds.

7.2.9 Linear ditch [88] is difficult to date. The ditch ran roughly north-south and measured 6.40m x 1.40m and was between 0.15m to 0.40m thick. The ditch was recorded at a height of 2.95mOD. The linear is likely to be a continuation of undated ditch [307], investigated during the archaeological evaluation stage (AOC 2010). The linear was identified in two places within Trench 3; however the cut of the ditch within the northern limits of the trench was unclear during the evaluation, possibly due to the presence of north-south drainage. This would give the linear ditch a total length of 14.00m long. The ditch [88] was excavated in two slots recorded as [72] and [66]. The cut of the ditch was recorded as a moderately steep sided with a flat base. The northern end of the feature had undergone horizontal truncation from a modern drainage ditch. The ditch was filled by (71) and (65), a mid grey brown sandy silt with inclusions of small stones and charcoal. Environmental residues identified uncharred seeds and charcoal. Finds recovered from the ditch included sheep bone fragments and intrusional fragments of glass and slate, Roman and medieval pottery sherds. Several sherds of pottery have an undefined date. The pottery is thought to date to the Late Iron Age however they are noted as being

not too indistinguishable to early/mid Saxon fabrics. Its stratigraphic location strongly suggests a Late Iron Age date.

7.2.10 A similar ditch was recorded in Trench 3 of the evaluation. Linear [312] was a round-based ditch 0.70m deep with quite steep sides. The ditch had a width of 0.28m. The lowest fill (311) was brown silty sand, 0.16m deep, whilst the upper fill (310) was brown silty sand, but with far fewer gravel inclusions. Dating evidence suggested a Late Iron Age date. A second ditch [309] had steep sides and a rounded base and measured 0.40m wide x 0.45m deep. It had one steep edge and a rounded base surviving beneath a later truncation. The fill (308) was brown sandy silt, with charcoal the only inclusion although likely to date to the same period as [312].

7.3 Period 3 – Roman (mid 1st to mid 2nd century) (Figure 6 and 7)

7.3.1 The Roman activity recorded within Areas 2 and 3 was dated to the mid 1st to mid 2nd century. Four features were dated to this period. The Roman features were all located within the Area 2 excavation, however the fact that there are late Iron Age features on site suggests a continuation of activity from the Late Iron Age through to the Roman period.

7.3.2 Linear [55] ran roughly east-west and measured 3.85m x 0.80m x 0.15m, at a height of 2.19mOD. The cut was gradually sloped with a concave base. The feature was filled by (54), a soft mid grey brown sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal and sub-angular stones. Finds included a fragment of tile, a miscellaneous metal object and fragments of Roman pottery dated to AD 50-200. Environmental residues identified uncharred seeds, charcoal, charred crop seeds and charred weeds seeds indicating a mixed deposit.

7.3.3 Cutting into [55] was linear feature [61] which ran north-south at a height of 2.30mOD. The linear feature, possibly a ditch, measured 1.65m x 1.10m x 0.30m and had gradual sloped sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled with (60), a mid dark grey greyish brown sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal. The only finds recovered from the ditch were a few chips of Roman pottery dated to AD40-100. Environmental residues identified uncharred seeds, charcoal and charred weed seeds which is likely to indicate a mixed disturbed general waste deposit.

7.3.4 Cutting into [61] was circular pit [50], which measured 0.80m x 0.50m x 0.20m deep and has sharp near vertical sides and a flat base. The pit was filled with (49), a mid brown sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal and small sub-rounded stones. The pit was recorded at a height of 2.08mOD. Finds included a moderate size assemblage of large pieces of pottery which was unusually unabraded. One example of Samian ware was recovered which was identified as the base of a Lezoux Samian cup (probably Dragendoff 33) with an intact stamp of Banoluccus, reading BANOLVCCI. The date for the assemblage was given as AD 120-160.

7.4 Probable Late Iron Age/ Roman Features (Figure 5 and 6)

7.4.1 Located approximately 0.10m north of Roman linear pit [55], was rounded posthole [64]. The posthole measured 0.32m in diameter and 0.14m deep with steep sided edges and a concave base. The posthole was filled by (63) mid brown grey gravely silt. No finds were recovered from the feature; however its stratigraphic positioning below the subsoil horizon defines its early date. Its proximity to [55] might suggest that it dates to the Roman period however there are also Late Iron Age features nearby.

7.4.2 Another undated posthole was recorded within the Area 2 excavation. Posthole [48] measured 0.50m in diameter and 0.20m deep at a height of 2.16mOD.The cut was sharply sloped with a concave base and was filled with (47), a dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stone. Again its stratigraphic positioning confirms a pre post medieval date however a specific date cannot be identified.

7.4.5 Small pit [114] recorded during the evaluation may also date to this period. The circular pit measured 0.96m diameter with almost vertical sides. This feature proved to be deep, and could not be bottomed. The fill was fine greyish sandy clay silt (113), but contained no finds to indicate date. The vertical edges may suggest a well or soakaway, but without any structure, this is unproven.

7.4.6 In Trench 2, a rounded pit was recorded which may date to this period. Pit [214] had vertical sides, and the surviving edges suggested a diameter of around 1.00m. This pit was deeper than 0.50m and contained dark greyish brown clayey silt (213) which contained two possible intrusive glass fragments and an iron nail.

7.5 Period 4 – Post-Medieval (Figures 8-10)

7.5.1 There is a distinctive gap in the archaeological sequence on the site between the Roman period and the post-medieval period. Renewed activity appears on site in the mid/later 18th to early 19th century. This is mainly in the form of pitting and parallel ditches. The structural remains dating to this period are likely to relate to the structures indicated on the 1896 Ordnance Survey Map.

7.5.2 A number of residual sherds of early pottery were recorded in later dated features. Three sherds dating to between 1650 and 1750 were recovered from demolition material (708), made ground deposit (607) and surface horizon (606). As all three deposits are either worked soil or possible imported the presence of earlier dated pottery does not confirm activity on site during that period and it is more likely that the sherds originated elsewhere

7.5.3 Overlying the earlier archaeological horizon in both Areas 2 and 3, was (45) and (76), a 0.40m thick layer of mottled yellow brown sandy silt which has been interpreted as a subsoil horizon. No dating evidence was recovered from the layer within the Area 2 and 3 excavations. This layer was also identified during the evaluation and had been recorded as (204), (304), (405), (504), (608) and (707) and (AOC 2010). Finds were recovered from (707) which included peg tile, cow and sheep bone and pottery sherds dated to 1750/1775-1900. As this layer has been reworked and truncated, the provenance of the pottery is uncertain.

7.5.4 Cutting into the subsoil was a sequence of linear ditches recorded as [29], [31], [33] and [35]. Ditches [29], [31], and [33] measured 5.50m long with their eastern terminal ends located within the excavation area. Only 2.30m of ditch [35] was exposed due to the limited excavation area. The ditches measured between 0.60m-0.80m wide and between 0.10m and 0.20m deep. They all had gradually sloped sides with a slightly concave base. All of the ditches were filled with dark blackish brown sandy silt recorded as (28), (30), (32) and (34) respectively at an average height of 2.54mOD. Inclusions included charcoal and ceramic brick flecks. The finds assemblage included, pantiles, peg tile, brick, window and bottle glass (30 and 32), fragments of horse, deer, sheep and cow bones, a metal button, clay tobacco pipe fragments dating from 1600-1650 to 1750-1910 (28 and 30) and a low assemblage of pottery sherds which have been dated to 1700-1800. The sherds do not show signs of abrasion which suggests they have not been subjected to repeated reworking. The clay tobacco pipe assemblage contained a fragment with a moulded Prince of Wales feathers relief on

the back <7>. The features are thought to relate to local agricultural activity possibly ploughing or bedding. The finds assemblage indicates the deposition of domestic waste probably deposited from the local population.

7.5.5 Directly northwest of the ditches were three intercutting pits recorded as [37], [39] and [41]. The lowest pits in the sequence were abutting pits [39] and [41], circular in shape, measuring 1.00m x 0.70m x 0.40m and 1.40m x 0.80m x 0.36m respectively. The pits were filled by (38) and (40), a dark grey brown sandy silt with inclusions of coal granules and small sub-angular stone. The only finds recovered were from (38) and were identified as post-medieval redware and red border ware pottery fragments dated to 1700-1800. Cutting into both pits was pit [37] a circular pit which measured 1.60m x 1.0m x 0.30m at a height of 3.37mODm. The pit had gradual sloped sides with an undulating base. The pit was filled by (36), a dark brown grey clay sandy silt. The only find recovered during the excavation was a single sherd of pottery identified as post-medieval redware dating to 1700-1800.

7.5.6 Another pit [85] was recorded cutting into earlier linear pit [79]. Pit [85] measured 2.20m x 0.90m x 0.35m and had sharp steep sides and a V-shaped base at an upper height of 3.27mOD. The linear pit was filled by (84), a mottled orange brown and black sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal. Finds recovered included fragments of bricks, cow and sheep bone, clay tobacco pipe fragments dated to 1650-1750, residual fragments of a Roman glass bottle <19> and sherds of tin glazed ware pottery dated to 1700-1750.

7.5.7 Located and slightly isolated from other features was circular well [53]. The well cut was circular in shape and measured 1.0m in diameter at an upper height of 2.94mOD. The cut had sharp vertical sides. The brick lining [52], contained unfrogged red bricks measuring 100m x 230mm x 60mm. The well was infilled with (51), a mixed dark to light brown sandy silt clay with inclusions of slate, glass and pottery sherds dated to 1830-1900. A similar well was recorded as [210] in Trench 2 of the evaluation. Along with residual Iron Age pottery, the feature also contained, bottle glass, clay tobacco pipe dating to 1780-1840 and 1840-1880, and sherds of pottery dating to 1820-1880.

7.5.8 Structural remains recorded in Trench 1 during the evaluation were further investigated in Area 1 (Figure 9). The structural remains recorded on site formed the structural components of one or more buildings and outer walls. Walls [06], [07], [09] and [10] appeared to form the backyard area of properties fronting Hester Street. Walls [06], [07] and [10] ran roughly east-west and were constructed in hard red unfrogged and frogged bricks, identified as fabric MoL3032 dating to the mid 17th–19th century. The walls measured 2.15m long x 0.28m wide [06], 2.10m long x 0.35m wide [07] and 6.20m long x 0.30m wide [10]. The bricks were mortared with a greyish sandy lime mortar. In places only half bricks were used. All three walls were only two courses thick measuring approximately 0.16-0.18m at an upper height of 3.19mOD. A linking north-west wall [09] (109 in the evaluation), at a height of 3.14mOD, measured 5.50m x 0.24m and abutted [06] and [10]. The wall was 0.16m deep and was constructed using the same bricks as the east-west walls mentioned above. Wall [06] was laid on top of a soft concrete base measuring 0.27m deep. A larger example of this was recorded to the east of wall [06]. The deposit of concrete (08) measured 1.10m x 0.54m x 0.27m deep and would have been the solid foundation for the continuation of wall [06]. Later developments at the site and modern construction work had removed evidence for the overlying wall.

7.5.9 To the north of [06] was north-south wall [03] which measured 2.95m x 0.24m x 0.70m deep at a height of 3.27mOD. There is a 0.20m gap between the two walls perhaps suggesting different

phases of construction or perhaps subsidence. Wall [03] was constructed in red bricks with a shallow frog measuring 225mm x 100mm x 60mm. The bricks were dated to the mid 18th to 19th century. Abutting wall [03] on its eastern side was square structure [04]. The structure was formed by three walls built as one. The walls measured on average 0.94m long x 0.10m wide with no bonding mortar. Instead grey clay was used. The wall was constructed in reddish purple bricks measuring 220m x 105mm x 70mm dating to the mid 17th-19th century. Within the centre of the structure was deposit (05), grey brown silty claggy clay with inclusions of chalk nodules and flint. The deposit was recorded at an upper height of 2.50m. Finds recovered included a fragment of a clear wine glass dated to mid 19th – 20th century and pottery fragments dating to 1810-1870. Structure [04] may have been part of an external structure possibly relating to drainage which might explain the very claggy nature of the deposit.

7.5.10 Walls [11] and [12] were located to the west of wall [03]. Wall [12] ran north-south and measured 2.80m x 0.22m at a height of 3.25mOD. The bricks used in the construction were recorded as MoL3034, a red brick measuring 240mm x 105mm x 105mm, which were bonded with a sandy lime mortar. Evidence of another mortar, a fine white mortar, may suggest reuse of the brick. The bricks were dated to mid 17th–19th century. Wall [11] is L-shaped and appears to abut [12]. The wall measured 1.87m x 0.24m north-south and 1.86m x 0.28m east-west. The wall on its eastern side measured 0.85m deep. The bricks were recorded as being the same as observed in wall [12]. Wall [11] was recorded as [104] in the evaluation.

7.5.11 At the southern end of wall [12] were two fragments of an east-west wall [14] and [15], which may have been part of the same structure although wall [15] appears to overlaps [14]. Subsequent demolition and modern construction work have removed large components of the wall making the relationship unclear. Wall [15] is tied into wall [12] suggesting they are part of the same phase. Wall [15] measured 1.56m x 0.20m x 0.18m deep at a height of 3.17mOD and was constructed in red brick measuring 240mm x 100mm x 70mm. The bricks were bonded with a sandy lime mortar. The entire dimensions of wall [14] could not be established due to the level of demolition damage. The exposed dimensions measured 0.60m long x 0.34m wide and approximately two courses thick measuring 0.16m-0.18m. Bricks from wall [14] measured 220mm x 100mm x 60mm and were dated to mid 18th -19th century.

7.5.12 Abutting wall [14] was north-south wall [13]. The wall was composed of three sections, two ran north-south and one ran east-west, measuring 1.20m, 0.80m and 1.00m long by 0.22m wide and 0.10m deep. The wall is composed of red brick 220mm x 110mm x 60mm mortared together with a grey gritty sandy lime mortar. The wall was recorded at a height of 3.11mOD. Along the western side of wall [13] were the remains of a drain and drain cut [17] formed out of tiles and occasional brick. It is likely that originally this would have been a covered box drain. The course of the drainage measured a total length of 3.20m long x 0.18m-0.22m wide. A similar drain recorded as [16] was aligned northwest-southeast, until it reached wall [07] when it changed direction and ran east-west along the southern side of the wall. The box drain was formed from one course of brick side walls with a tile floor. The bricks measured 220mm x 90mm x 65mm whilst the tiles measured 350mm x 19mm. The location of the drains along the length of the walls and their positioning on the western and southern sides, suggests that these were the external faces of the structural remains.

7.5.13 Internally to the walled remains were two brick surfaces recorded as (18) and (19) at a height of 3.17mOD-3.23mOD. These were recorded as (104) in the evaluation. The surfaces were composed of red and yellow bricks laid on their side. Surface (19) also included two large pieces of stone. The

bricks measuring a maximum 240mm x 110mm x 70mm, were identified as MoL3035 dating to the mid 18th century-mid 20th century. The use of yellow brick suggests a post end of 18th century date onwards. During the evaluation, a surface of cobbles (107) was recorded on the southern side of wall [106] superseded by wall [07]. The layer of cobbles had been removed prior to the excavation of Area 1 by modern construction work. A small rectangular layer of brickwork [21] may relate to the cobble surface, although due to the removal of the surface it will be hard to establish. The brickwork section [21] measured 0.52m x 0.36m and was formed out of red and yellow bricks measuring 230mmx 110mm x 70mm. A similar deposit was recorded in the southwestern corner of the site as [20]. This section of brick and stone work was two courses thick and measured 0.64m x 0.60m x 0.18m. The bricks measured 150mm x 110mm x 70mm whilst the stones measured 250mm x 150mm x 10mm. The function of this deposit is unclear. It is possible that it relates to another surface or perhaps it is the remains of a stand-alone structure.

7.5.14 Further structural remains similar in construction were recorded during the evaluation as [207], [206], [408], [409, [414], [407], [508], [510] and [508] (AOC 2010).

7.5.15 The surfaces recorded on site and the use of bricks in some areas and cobbles along with their location in relation to the walled remains suggests that the laid brick work surface may be an internal surface whilst the cobbles on the exterior of wall [07] may suggest a yard surfacing. Similar surfaces were recorded in evaluation Trench 2 as (208).

7.5.16 Underlying wall [09] and aligned northeast to southwest was [22], a brick culvert measuring 9.60m x 0.66m x 0.30m recorded at a height of 3.00mOD-3.12mOD The culvert was formed in red brick, four bricks wide at base, six wide in the roof. The roof of the structure was a continuous curve rather than a curved roof with vertical side walls. The bricks have been identified as MoL3032/3034, a frogged red brick dating to 18th-19th century. Within the frog were the stamped letters M or W. Within the culvert was a thin deposit of grey sand and gravel which produced a fragment of glass from a mineral water bottle and clay tobacco pipes which varied in date from 1660-1680 to 1850-1910. The culvert is likely to be part of the general water or waste management for the houses fronting Hester Street.

7.5.17 Overlying all areas of the site was a layer of mid grey brown sandy silt recorded as (23), (44), and (75). The layer measured between 0.40m and 0.50m thick and has been interpreted as a garden soil or buried topsoil horizon. Within Area 1 the relationship between the structural remains is unclear. The deposit may have been *in situ* prior to the construction of the buildings or the layer is associated with the development.

7.6 Undated features

7.6.1 Cutting into Late Iron Age feature [57] was feature [62] recorded at a height of 2.30mOD. Only a small section of the feature was exposed in plan as the remainder continued further out the limit of excavation. The exposed section measured 0.60m x 0.40m x 0.15m deep. The cut had gradual sloping sides and a concave base. The fill was recorded as patchy yellow orange and dark brown sandy silt with inclusions of very small daub fragments. Surrounding the fill was what appeared to be a patchy clay lining. Environmental samples taken from the fill identified fragments of burnt animal bone, but charcoal or ceramic were present. The sample has been retained for potential further analysis.

7.7 Period 5 – Modern

7.7.1 In Area 1 overlying the structural remains was deposit (02) a mixed layer of white and pink gritty sand and silt interpreted as demolition debris due to the frequent fragments of broken brick, tile, glass, metal and mortar (Figure 8)This is likely to be the residual remains of the demolition activity. The deposit measured 0.15m+ at a height of 3.26mOD. A similar deposit was recorded as (503) during the evaluation.

7.7.2 Overlying Area 2 and 3 were deposits of modern made ground (01), (43), (74), (103) and (303), (Figure 5, Section 8) These were recorded as grey brown silty clay and dark brown silty sand with inclusions of brick, tile, metal bone handle of a tool, glass stoppers, tableware ceramics and concrete rubble, approximately 0.15m-0.60m thick. This was overlaid by (42) (73), (102), (103), (202), (201), (302) and (502), a 0.20m thick layer of modern concrete recorded at a height of 3.75mOD (Figure 5, Section 22).

8 SUMMARY OF SITE ARCHIVE AND WORK CARRIED OUT

8.1 Stratigraphic Site Archive

Stratigraphic Site Archive	Quantity
Context Sheets	120
Context Register Sheets	3
Trench Record Sheets	9
Plans	38
Plan Register Sheets	2
Sections	25
Section Register Sheets	3
Levels Sheets	5
Small Finds Register	1
Photographic Register Sheets	10
Environmental Sample Register Sheets	2
Environmental Sampling Sheets	18
Photographs, Black & White	89
Digital Photos	159

8.2 Work Carried Out On the Stratigraphic Archive

The site records have been completed and checked. A context register has been completed (Appendix A). The stratigraphic matrix has been compiled for the site. Contexts have been placed into preliminary phases using stratigraphic information and dating provided by specialists (Appendix B). Several illustrations have been constructed to accompany the results showing the location of the features that have been phased. The photographic archive has been checked, marked and referenced. The receiving museum is to be the London Archaeology Archive and Resource Centre, Museum of London.

9 SUMMARY OF FINDS AND ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL

9.1 Quantification of Finds

All of the finds have been washed, catalogued and marked where appropriate. The archive boxes have been ordered and listing ready for deposition with the LAARC, Museum of London. The evaluation archive has also been assessed by specialists in accordance with the guidance laid down in MAP 2 (EH 1991).

Find Type	Quantity
Prehistoric & Roman Pottery	578g- 54 sherds
Post-Roman Pottery	7.5kg- 133 sherds
Ceramic Building Material	41972g - 68 fragments
Clay Tobacco Pipe	198g- 37 fragment
Glass	678g- 26 pieces
Worked bone	2 pieces
Slag	47 pieces
Fired Clay	32g- 5 pieces

Find Type	Quantity
Geological material	36g – 50 pieces
Animal Bone	175 pieces
Environmental residues	18 samples

9.2 Finds (Appendix C)

9.2.1 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

A total of 54 sherds weighing 578g from contexts across the site were examined. A total of 27 sherds dated to the Late Iron Age period with the remainder dating to the mid 1st to mid 2nd century. The late Iron Age fragments were very fragmentary. The prehistoric pottery is generally very undiagnostic and the flint-tempered and quartz-rich fabric might be of any date in the range c.400BC-AD40/50. The Roman assemblage is of mid 1st to mid 2nd century date and generally poor quality. Much of the Roman pottery comes from a single context which includes examples of unusually unabraded and large sherds, and suggests that some relatively substantial settlement activity took place in the vicinity. Late Iron Age/Roman pottery is not known from the immediate area and as such it is of some local significance.

9.2.2 Post-Roman Pottery

A total of 133 sherds of pottery, weighing a little over 7.5kg, from 26 individually numbered contexts were examined. Some 91 different vessels are represented. Sherd size tends to be largest for the 19th century material with the earliest pottery generally being represented by small sherds. Overall the post-Roman pottery from the site does not show extensive signs of abrasion suggesting the majority of it has not been subjected to repeated reworking. The earliest sherds exhibit more signs of abrasion suggested these at least have been subject to some reworking. The late medieval assemblage is negligible in size and all residual in its contexts. The early post-medieval assemblage is composed of a number of very small context groups that have an unknown degree of residuality/ intrusiveness. The wares represented are fairly common types for the later 17th to mid 18th centuries and few feature sherds are present in the current group. The late post-medieval assemblage also contains a fairly standard range of domestic wares with no large group being present. The assemblage if of local significance only.

9.2.3 Ceramic Building Material

A total of 68 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 41972g were recovered from 30 contexts. With the exception of a single Roman tile fragment, the CBM assemblage is of post-medieval date. The material generally originates from the London area with the possible exception of brick in fabric MoL3035 which may have originated from Kent. The assemblage is typical of CBM forms and fabrics found in London including a fragment of tin-glazed decorative wall tile which may also have been locally produced. The assemblage is not of international, national, regional or local significance.

9.2.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

A medium-sized assemblage of 37 clay pipe fragments (wt 198g) was recovered from 13 individually numbered contexts. The pipes are in fair condition. The assemblage consists of 30 stem fragments, five bowls, one mouthpiece and a complete pipe. Where determinable, pipes have been smoked. The earliest stem fragment dates to the first half of the 17th century. Periods up to the early 20th century are represented by the stems, with the largest proportion, six in total, dating to c. 1750-1910. The mouthpieces dates to the same period. The assemblage is small and of little potential.

9.2.5 Glass

A small assemblage of 26 glass fragments (wt c. 678g) was recovered from 11 individually numbered contexts. The majority of the assemblage is of late post-medieval date, although a few residual fragments of Roman date were recovered as well. The assemblage is too small to be of potential for further analysis. The Roman pieces were found to be residual whereas a large proportion of the post-medieval glass is unstratified. None of the pieces are of intrinsic interest. The assemblage is of little potential.

9.2.6 Worked bone

Two worked bone objects were recovered during the excavations. Included is a bone handle (RF <3>) for a whittle tang which dates to the 19th to early 20th century and a complete bone shoe horn (RF <4>) of 19th century date. Given their late date as well as unstratified context, the objects are not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

9.2.7 Slag

The excavations produced 47 pieces of 'slag' weighing just 35g from seven individually numbered contexts. All of the material was recovered from the environmental residues and consists of tiny granules which, judging by the prehistoric date of the majority of the contexts, are almost certainly intrusive in most instances. All of the slag from the site appears to relate to intrusive 18th to 19th century material. Due to its intrusive nature the remains are of little potential.

9.2.8 Fired Clay

Five pieces of fired clay, weighing 32g, were recovered from one context. Of these, four are amorphous whereas one fragment retains one flat surface as well as a possible, ill-defined wattle imprint. The pieces are all in a sparse fine sand-tempered fabric with rare to occasional organic temper. The assemblage is likely to represent daub. It is however too small and undiagnostic to draw any conclusions as to its origins or nature. The assemblage is therefore not believed to merit from further analysis.

9.2.9 Geological Material

The excavations recovered 50 pieces of stone, weighing just 36g, from seven individually numbered contexts. The assemblage consists of tiny granules that are clearly intrusive within the contexts they were recovered from. Only two stone types are present, slate and coal, both typical of the later post-medieval period. As a result the assemblage, beyond demonstrating the need for caution interpreting the results of the environmental analysis, does not hold any potential for further analysis.

9.2.10 Animal Bone

The assemblage contains 175 fragments of bone from 28 contexts. The majority of the assemblage derives from features dating to the prehistoric, Late Iron Age, early/mid-Roman and post-medieval periods. The assemblage is in a moderate to poor condition with some large fragments remaining although a number of specimens display signs of surface erosion. The most poorly preserved fragments dated to the prehistoric and Iron Age contexts. Of the 175 fragments recovered, 72 of these were identifiable to some level. The assemblage contains common domesticates, such as cattle, sheep and pig, and also includes wild animals such as deer and hare. Due to the size and condition of the assemblage it does not hold any potential for further statistical analysis.

9.2.11 Environmental Samples

Flots from fifteen bulk samples as well as charcoal from the residue from sample <18> were submitted for post-excavation assessment. With the exception of sample <2> each sample produced a small flot and on the whole the samples contained very little archaeobotanical or other environmental material. Flots consisted mainly of industrial debris and sediments. On average the industrial debris represented a third of each flot, although a larger amount was noted in sample <2> (70%). A large proportion of the industrial material consisted of vesicular material that could easily be crushed and might indicate the presence of coke. In addition, more solid and unbreakable fragments included some glassy materials, probable slag fragments; spherical hammerscale and clinker-like material. Each flot also contained various amounts of uncharred seeds, predominantly elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and possible mulberry (cf. *Morus nigra*) but also bramble (*Rubus* sp.), spurge (*Euphorbia* sp.) and seeds from the carrot (Apiaceae) family. If the deposits were sufficiently wet and remained waterlogged until exposed, the uncharred remains may have preserved in anaerobic conditions. Many of the same taxa have been noted in deposits dated to different periods and therefore the presence of uncharred material is perhaps more likely in this instance to be indicative of contamination by later intrusions. Sampling has confirmed the presence of a small range of environmental remains including wood charcoal fragments, a limited quantity of charred crops and weeds and some burnt and unburnt bones. Unfortunately these environmental remains were poorly represented in each of the samples and they seem to represent a background of disturbed general waste material. The assemblage of environmental remains is not considered to warrant any further analysis as it is very limited in size and extremely fragmentary.

9.2.12 Metalwork

Seven metal objects were recovered (4 iron and 3 copper alloy). Identified objects include two nails, Two objects cannot be currently identified, two pins and a broken button. The majority of finds (the pin and the two miscellaneous iron objects) need to be cleaned to aid identification. The nails relate to structures and buildings and the pin and button are best viewed within a domestic content. The assemblage identified is of limited local significance.

10 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DATA

10.1 Summary of Results

10.1.1 During the course of the excavation dispersed archaeological features were recorded across the full area of the site. The features excavated date to three distinct periods; the Late Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval periods. Some areas of the site have undergone truncation by post-medieval and modern activity, however this was not universal across the site.

10.1.2 The earliest remains dated to the Late Iron Age period. The main bulk of the Late Iron Age activity on site appears to relate to the construction of large linear pits, with only one ditch present on site. The ditch ran north-south and appears to have slowly silted up. The function of the linear pits remains unclear. They also appeared to have silted up naturally as there is no evidence of deliberate backfilling. Only two of the features interact with the remainder spread over the area. It is possible that the remains indicate small quarrying of the natural gravels but this remains unknown. It appears that the activity on site continued into the Roman period as two further linear pits along with a circular pit were recorded. The pottery suggests a mid 1st to mid 2nd century date which confirms the continual use of the site from the late Iron Age through to the Roman period. Only three features of Roman date were recorded on site along with residual finds in later dated contexts. As the site was limited in terms of areas of excavation it is difficult assessing the level of Roman activity on site. The results however due indicate activity and importantly that there is a continuity in the activity. As the finds evidence is limited there is little in terms of status, supply and consumption that can be ascertained. The occurrence of imported Gaulish pottery is not uncommon however their occurrence unabradad and in large sherds suggests a substantial settlement nearby.

10.1.3 The site is completely abandoned during the later Roman period and activity on site is replaced by a thick deposit of sandy silt. This layer is possibly related to alluvial activity due to close proximity of the site to the Thames. This is likely to reflect the rise in the water levels of the times which forced areas of London to be de populated. The abandonment of the site appears to continue through the Saxon and medieval period and is only reoccupied in the 18th century. Activity within the post-medieval periods on site includes a series of large linear ditches, intercutting pits and a circular well. The linear ditches are likely to represent an agricultural system perhaps in the form of ploughing or bedding. Only a small number of finds were present in the shallow features which suggest the ditches weren't deliberately backfilled with domestic waste. This raises two possibilities. Firstly the features may have simply been abandoned and naturally filled up or secondly that the features were cut and deliberately backfilled straight away with good soil in order to aid cultivation.

10.1.4 The occurrence of renewed activity on site suggests the potential alluvial flooding was no longer an issue and that perhaps the local population is expanding and occupying previously undeveloped land. Also in this period was the construction of buildings along the northern extent of the site, probably fronting Hester Road. The structure appears to form the back of a property with out property walls and a cobbles yard space.

10.2 Discussion of Significance

10.2.1 Late Iron Age

Late Iron Age remains were not anticipated on site and as such were not specifically highlighted in the original aims for the excavation. It is clear from the results of the excavation that the site was utilised during the Late Iron Age period although not intensively. The occurrence of one north-south ditch may indicate drainage and water management or land boundaries. The function of the large linear pit remains unclear although small scale quarrying cannot be ruled out. Further research into how the local area has been utilised in the Late Iron Age period might help to explain the archaeology. The finds assemblage for this period is small and is common to Late Iron Age sites. A small number of pottery sherds were recorded in the features. The presence of cow, sheep, horse and pig bones indicates domestic animals present near the site. The high rate of horse teeth is common on site were the preservation is poor as the teeth enamel surface provides protection. The environmental residues indicate common wheat species expected on a prehistoric site. The occurrence of wild/weeds seeds might suggest the site was arable land or were introduces to a crop site. Environmental evidence however is relatively low.

10.2.2 Roman

It is clear from the excavation that the site was utilised during the Roman period however due to the limited area excavated the remains may not reflect the full use of the site during the Roman period. The function of the linear pits remains unclear. It similarities to the results of the Late Iron Age suggest that the unknown activity has continued through both periods. The features do not appear to be deliberately backfilled as they contain relatively clean fills with a low assemblage of finds. It is possibly that they underwent natural silting up. The use of the site might suggest a small local population nearby but no direct evidence of occupation was recorded on site. Further research of the local area during the Roman period might indicate what other activity was being carried out nearby as well as explaining why activity on site was abandoned at the end of the Roman period. The site results for the Roman period are only of local and regional significance.

The finds are common to Roman sites however the presence of Roman archaeology on site and the associated pottery assemblage will add to our knowledge of Roman Battersea. Only a small amount of pottery was recovered from the site and the remains were in poor condition. All three features contained pottery fragments although the large or most identifiable were recorded in the circular pit. The only other find was a fragment of tile which is too small to get any further information. Although environmental samples have been taken the results provided limited evidence of wood charcoal, a limited quantity of charred crops and weeds, they remains were poorly represented in each sample and are likely to represent general waste material. The industrial remains and slag recorded on site from Roman dated features appears to be intrusive and is not regarding as providing valuable evidence for the period.

10.2.3 Post-Medieval and Modern

The post-medieval activity on site indicates the reoccupation of the site began in the 18th century. The bulk of activity dating to this period was in the form of a series of shallow ditches, pits, a well and buildings remains. The finds indicate a range of domestic refuse including pottery, building materials, animal bone, industrial waste and clay tobacco pipes. The structural remains date to the mid 18th – 19th century based on the brick samples. The buildings are likely to relate to properties that once fronted Hester Street. Further research and map regression should clarify the nature of the structure and possible explain the series of ditches recorded on site.

Again the site evidence is low however the site does indicate that renewed activity was been carried out in the 18th century onwards and also illustrated that the site was not being used for domestic waste disposal. The pottery assemblage resembles common types and is a fairly standard range of domestic wares with no dominant group. Stoneware bottles represent the only complete vessels. The assemblage also is too small to indicate status. Industrial remains recovered from site indicate activity within the local area but does not indicate that industrial practices were being conducted on site. The Industrial residues may indicate the waste from domestic hearths. The activity represented on site is common on most London sites and does not hold any particular significance other than adding to local knowledge. The structural remains recorded on site are interesting and further research should be carried out to clarify further the provenance of the structural.

10.2.4 General Significance

In summary, assessment of the excavation results from the Royal College of Art site has shown that the results have little potential for further work. The results of the excavation confirm the presence of Late Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval remains on site. The remains of Iron Age and Roman are common on sites in Battersea however were not anticipated on the site. Although the remains are low in density, they do have the potential to add to the growing knowledge of the Battersea area and how the area was utilised during those periods. As such the results are only locally or site significance.

11 Review of the Research Aims

11.1 Realisation of the Research Aims

11.1.1 This section examines the extent to which preliminary assessment of the results of the excavation indicates that the original research aims outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2010) have been or can be answered.

11.1.2 *Determine the presence of any further archaeological remains on site. If present, to determine their date and nature and what information this provides regarding the character of any earlier activity on the site.*

Further archaeological remains were present on site outside of the evaluation area. These were identified as Late Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval. Both the early periods are represented through a ditch and large liner pits. The post-medieval period is represented on site in a series of shallow ditches, pits and structural remains.

11.1.3 *Clarify the nature and extent of the medieval archaeological deposits identified during the evaluation phases of work.*

No archaeological remains dating to the medieval period were excavated during the excavation phases on site. Pottery identified as Late Iron Age does have similarities to Saxon wares; however the stratigraphy as well as the specialist data confirms a Late Iron Age date.

11.1.4 *Establish the presence/absence of any post- medieval activity on the site*.

Post-medieval features in the form of a series of shallow ditches, pits and structural remains were identified on site. Linear ditches were recorded in Areas 2 and 3 which probably relate to agricultural practices. The structural remains are likely to relate to properties that would have fronted Hester Street to the north of the site. No domestic waste pitting was recorded on site.

11.1.5 *Determine the presence of any further 19th century structural remains.*

Area 1 was located to explore the structural remains identified in Trench 1 of the evaluation. The open area allowed further excavation and recording of the structural walls and floors along with drainage and made ground. The structural remains are likely to relate to properties that would have fronted Hester Street to the north of the site.

11.2 Revised Research Aims

11.2.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork and the initial post-excavation assessment of the site, it is apparent that some of the original research aims are no longer valid, whereas others require reviewing on the basis of the evidence collected. For those research aims that are valid it is possible to identify additional research questions which will be addressed as part of the work undertaken in preparation for the publication of the site. These are listed below.

11.2.2 One of the key research aims of the site is to relate it to other archaeological remains which have been identified locally, which includes other the evaluation and excavations predominantly Iron Age and Roman in the surrounding area. It is important that we understand how the evidence from the excavation fit into the known activity in the local area.

11.2.3 Additional questions relating to 11.1.2 are:

- What is the relationship between the Iron Age remains recorded on site to the remains recorded on adjacent and neighbouring sites?
- What is the relationship between the Roman remains recorded on site to the remains recorded on adjacent and neighbouring sites?
- Why was the site abandoned at the end of the Roman period?

11.2.4 Additional questions relating to 11.1.4 are:

- Why was the site reoccupied in the 18th century and are there other sites nearby with the same series of ditches.
- Can map regressions explain how the area was used during the 18th-19th century?

11.2.5 Additional research relating to 11.1.5 is:

- Can map regression identify the structural remains recorded on site?

12 SUMMARY OF FURTHER WORK

Task	Description	Resource	Days
General			
1	Documentary research	CAE	1.5
2	Checking and integration of digital drawn and contextual data.	CAE	0.25
3	Checking and integrating the matrix and the checking and completion of site phasing and digital plans.	CAE	0.25
Analysis			
4	Iron Age and Roman Pottery: Short publication text	AD	0.5
5	Metalworking: Further analysis and reporting	AH	1
6	Conservation.	PG	2.25
Report, Publication and Archiving			
7	Integrating specialist reports	CAE	1
8	Liaison with specialists	MM	0.5
9	Completion of drawings for publication	JM	2
10	Liaison with illustrator	CAE	0.5
11	Preparation of publication text	CAE	2
12	Editing and review of publication text	CAE	0.5
13	Amendments resulting from external editor's comments to publication text and figures	CAE	0.5
14	Proof reading	MM	0.5
15	Archive preparation	TF	3
16	Archive microfilming	TF	3
17	Liaison with publication editor	MM	0.5
18	Project management and editing: overall	MM	1

13 CATALOGUE OF FURTHER WORK

13.1 Documentary Analysis

Research of primary sources and documents concerning the site, including cartographic evidence. Research into possible comparison sites. Time has been set aside to integrate any digital or contextual information.

13.2 Specialist Reports

13.2.1 **Metalwork**

- Further detailed cataloguing
- Further discussion

13.2.2 **Conservation**

- Conservation of copper
- Conservation of iron
- Images
- Reporting

- Packing and Archiving

13.3 Illustrations

13.3.1 Plans and Sections

The digitised plans produced for the publication will require checking and correcting to ensure it is linked correctly with the contextual database. In the course of the analysis extra drawings may be needed, so time has been given to allow for extra work to aid the structural analysis.

The digitised site plans will be used to produce publication illustrations. These will accompany the site narrative, being annotated to identify the features discussed in the text, at an appropriate scale.

13.4 Overall Publication, Archiving and Project Management

Following specialist analysis, the reports will be integrated into the publication report. Time has been allocated for consultation and amendments to be made during this phase of work, involving both the editor and specialists. Time has been allocated for proof reading and editing of the publication report prior to submission. Time has been allocated for liaison with the publication editor with regard to, submission of material and a summary of content.

The archive will be prepared in accordance with the Museum of London Guidelines (2009), Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and Archaeological Archives; A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and Curation (Brown & AAF 2007). On completion of the project, the Developer/Landowner will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with the appropriate museum.

A digital copy of the report will be lodged in association with the online OASIS form (Appendix D).

The management of the project includes monitoring task budgets, programming tasks, editing drafts production of the final report and publication for submission, and liaison with all members of the project team.

13.4.1 Potential for Publication

It is anticipated that an article of approximately 5 pages will be produced, including site drawings, site location, plan of excavation area showing the main features with additional illustrations where needed. The publication will be submitted to ‘London Archaeologist’’. Publication of the site data will also be made through the Archaeological Data Service OASIS form (Appendix D).

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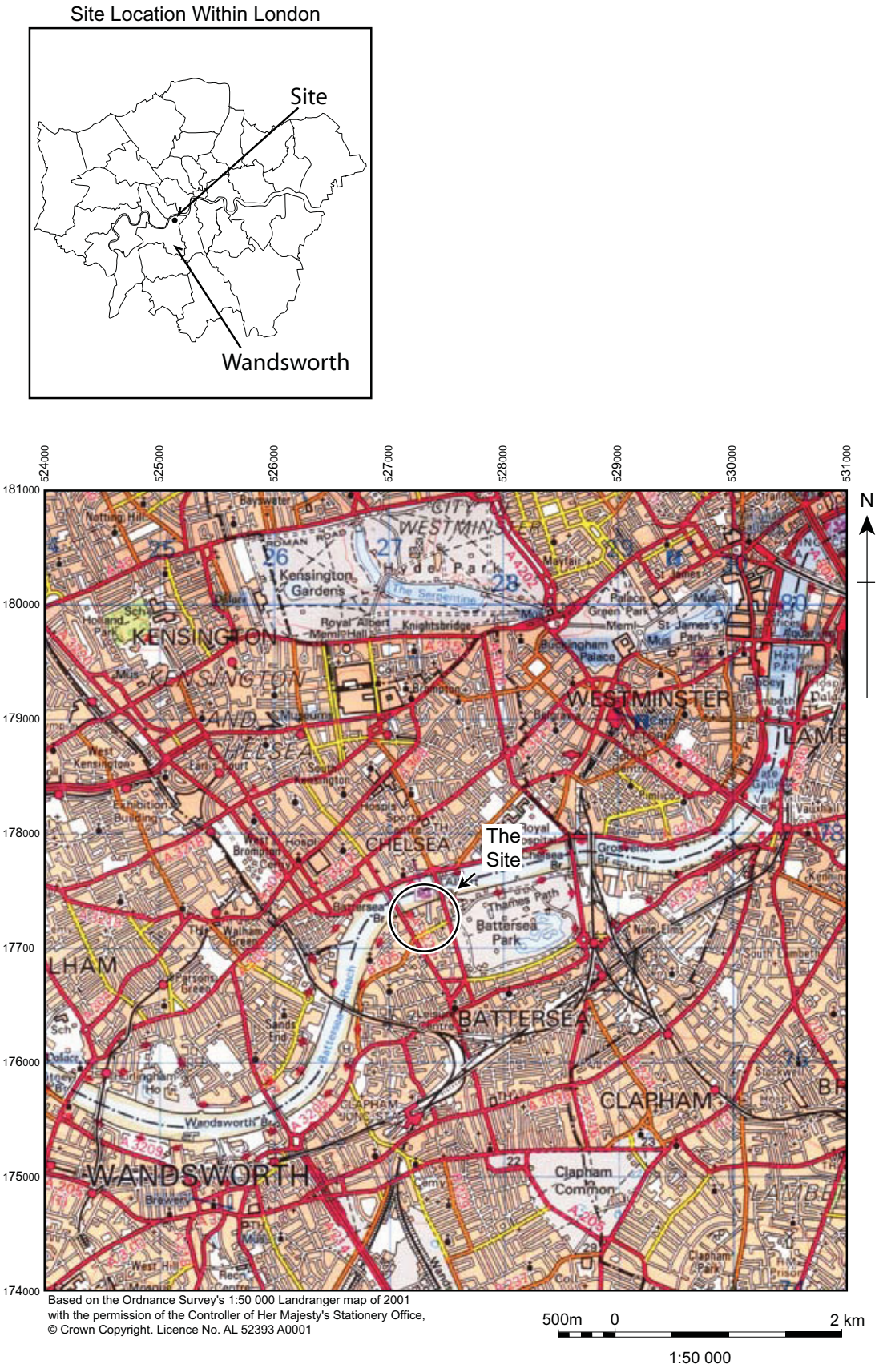

Figure 1: Site Location

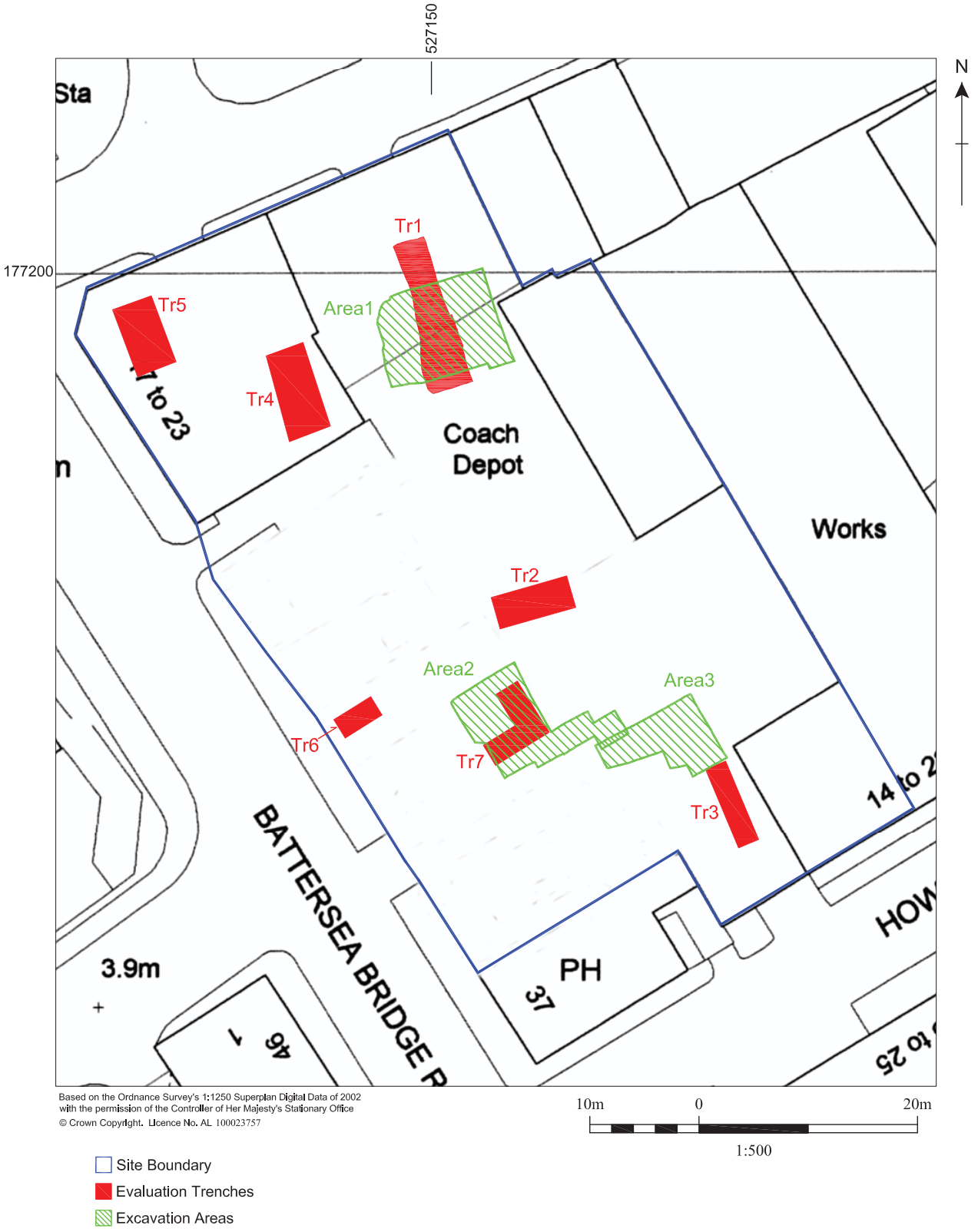

Figure 2: Detailed Excavation Location Plan

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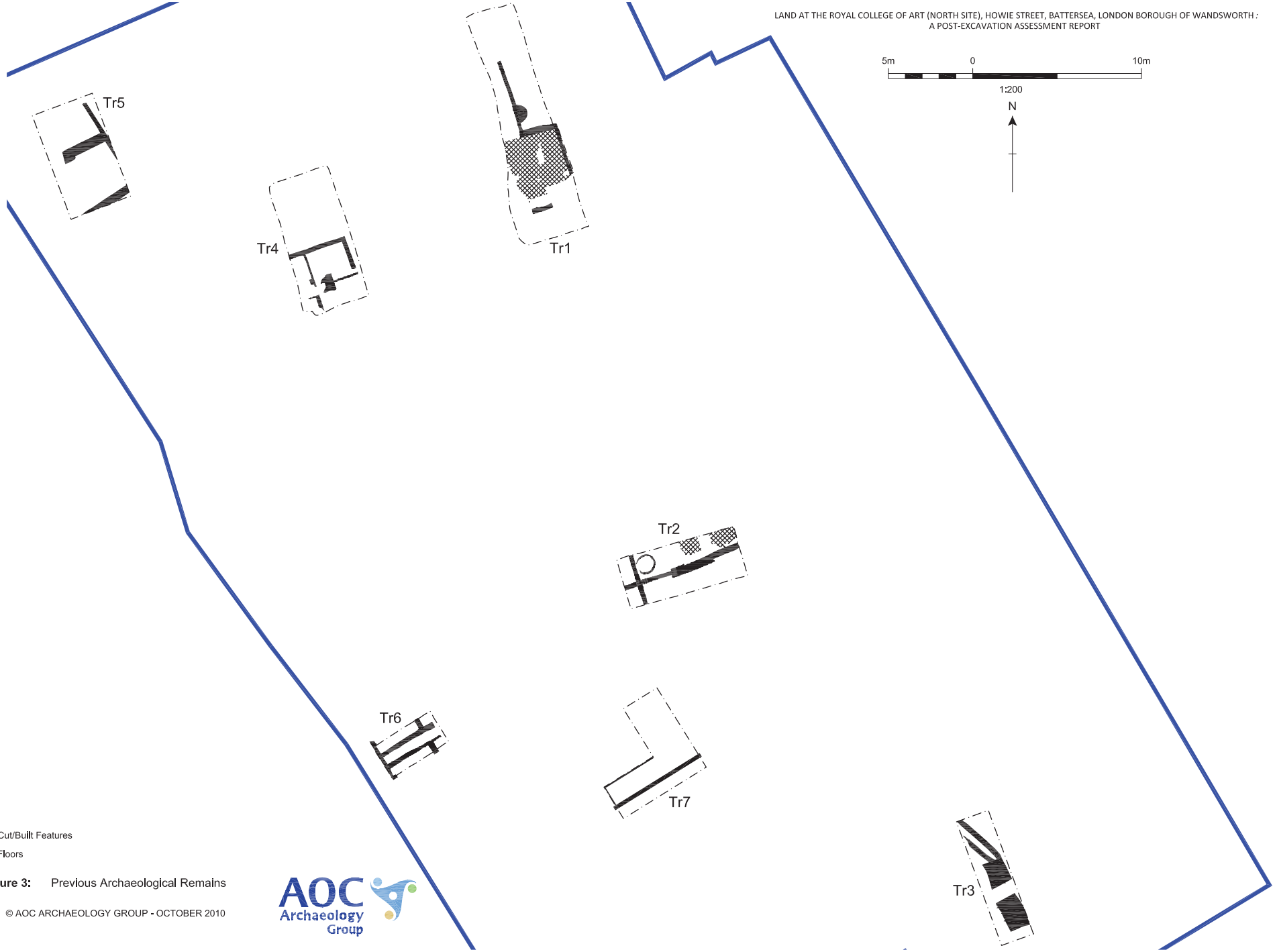

FIgure 3: Previous Archaeological Remains

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FIgure 4: Areas 2, 3 & Trench 3: Period 2: Late Iron Age

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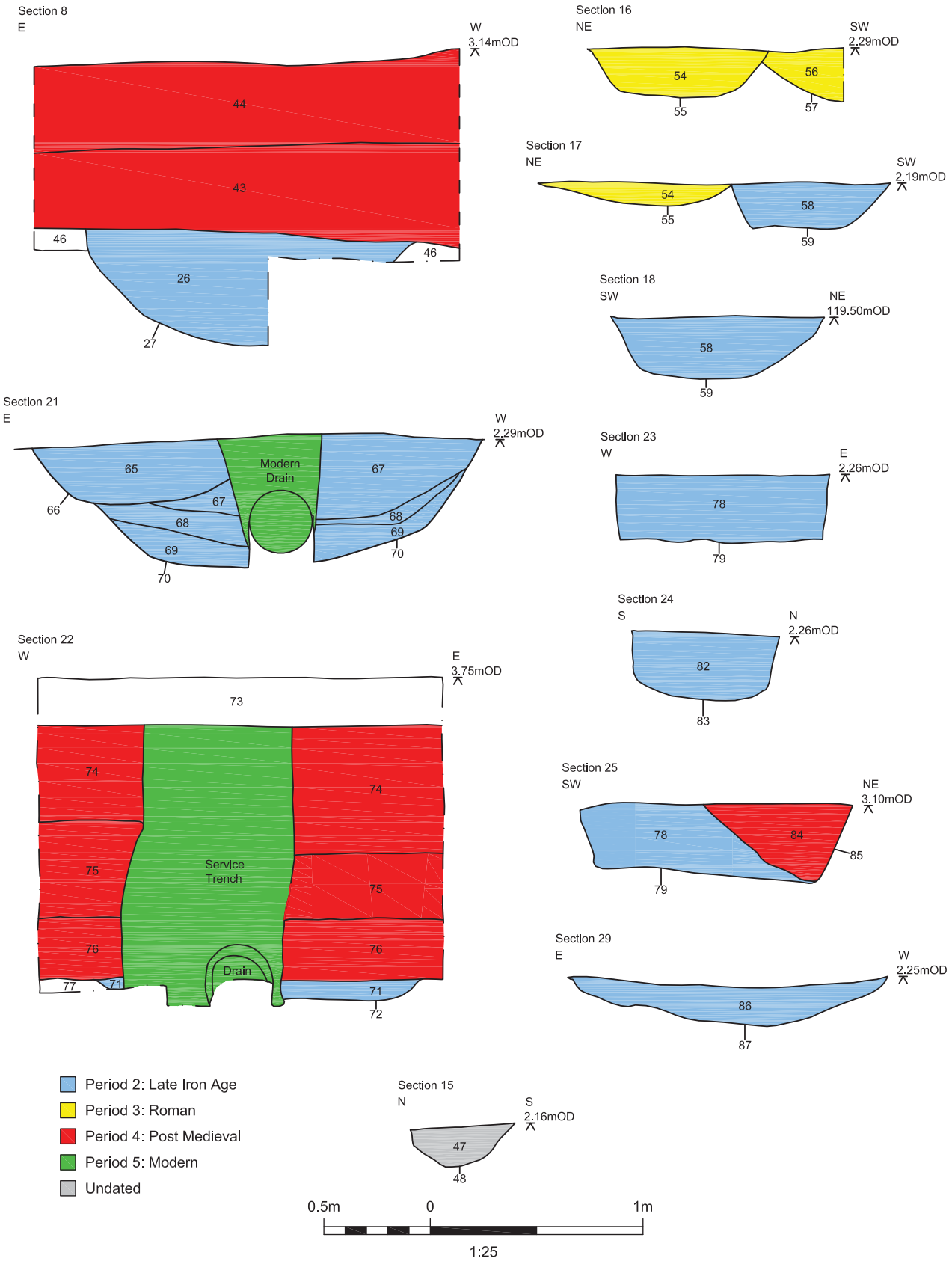

Figure 5: Period 2, 3 & Undated: Late Iron Age, Roman & Undated Sections

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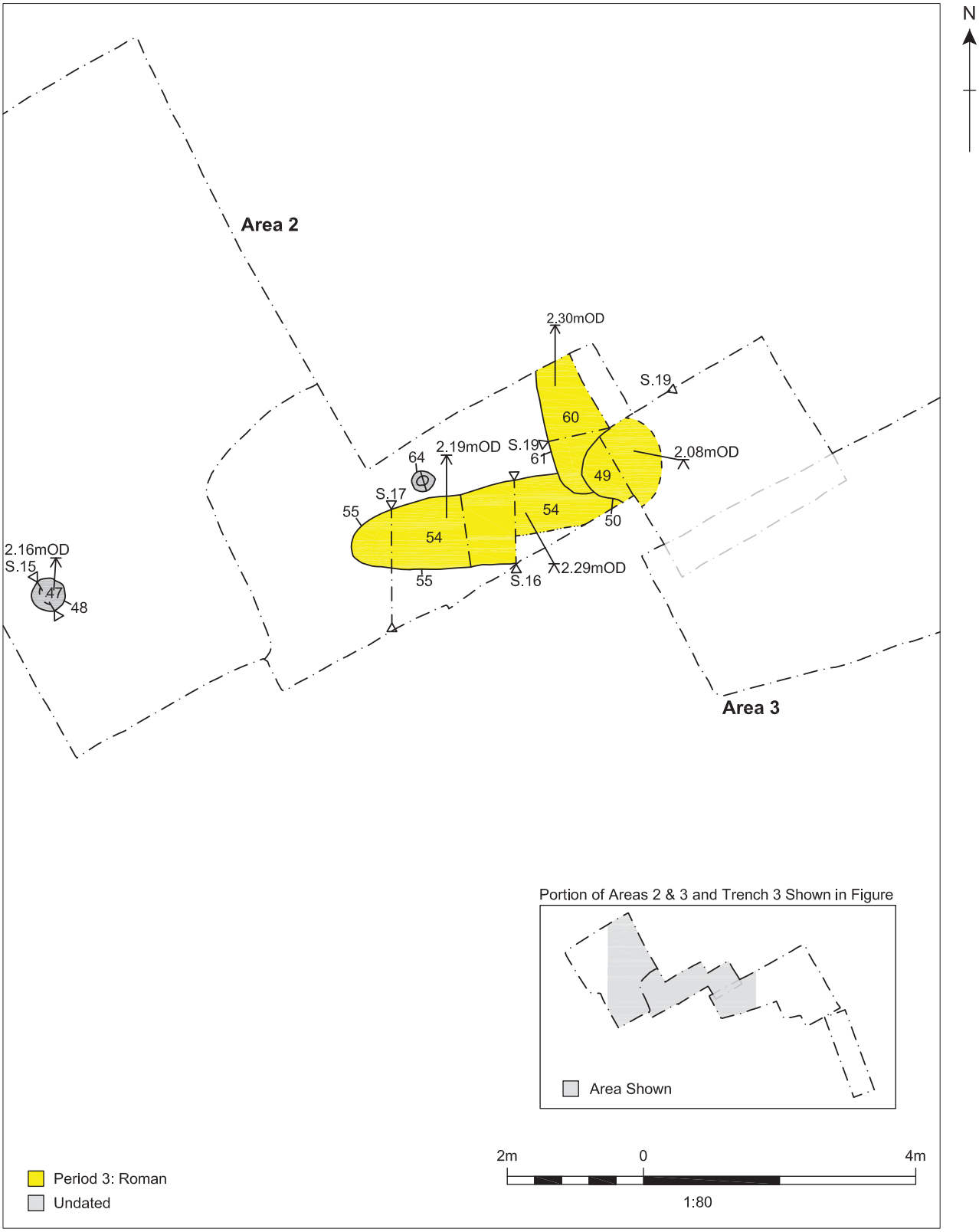

Figure 6: Areas 2 & 3: Period 3: Roman

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FIgure 7: Areas 2 & 3: Period 4: Post Medievel

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Period 4 Sections

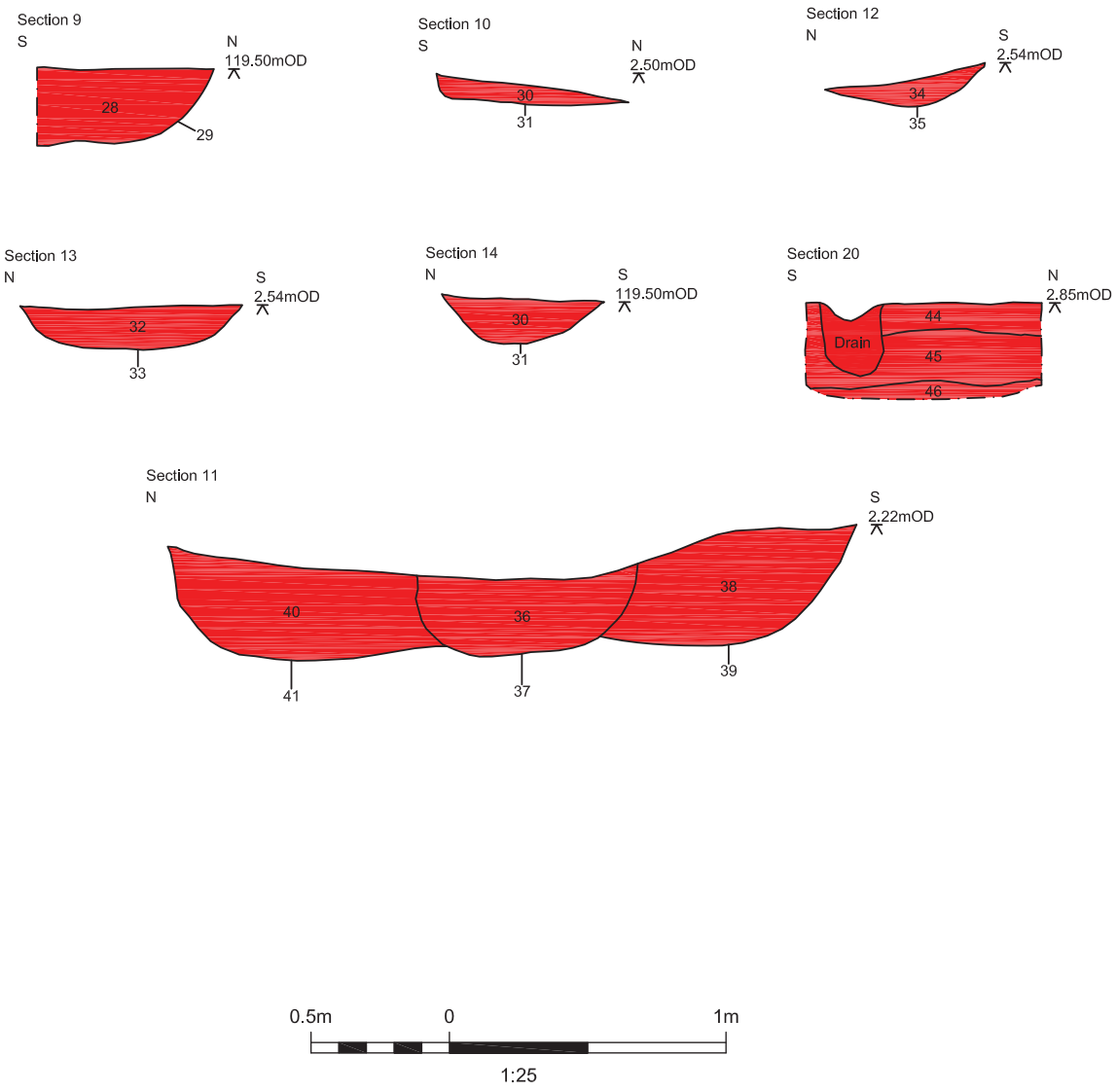

Figure 8: Period 4 Sections

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FIgure 9: Area 1: Period 4: Post Medieval

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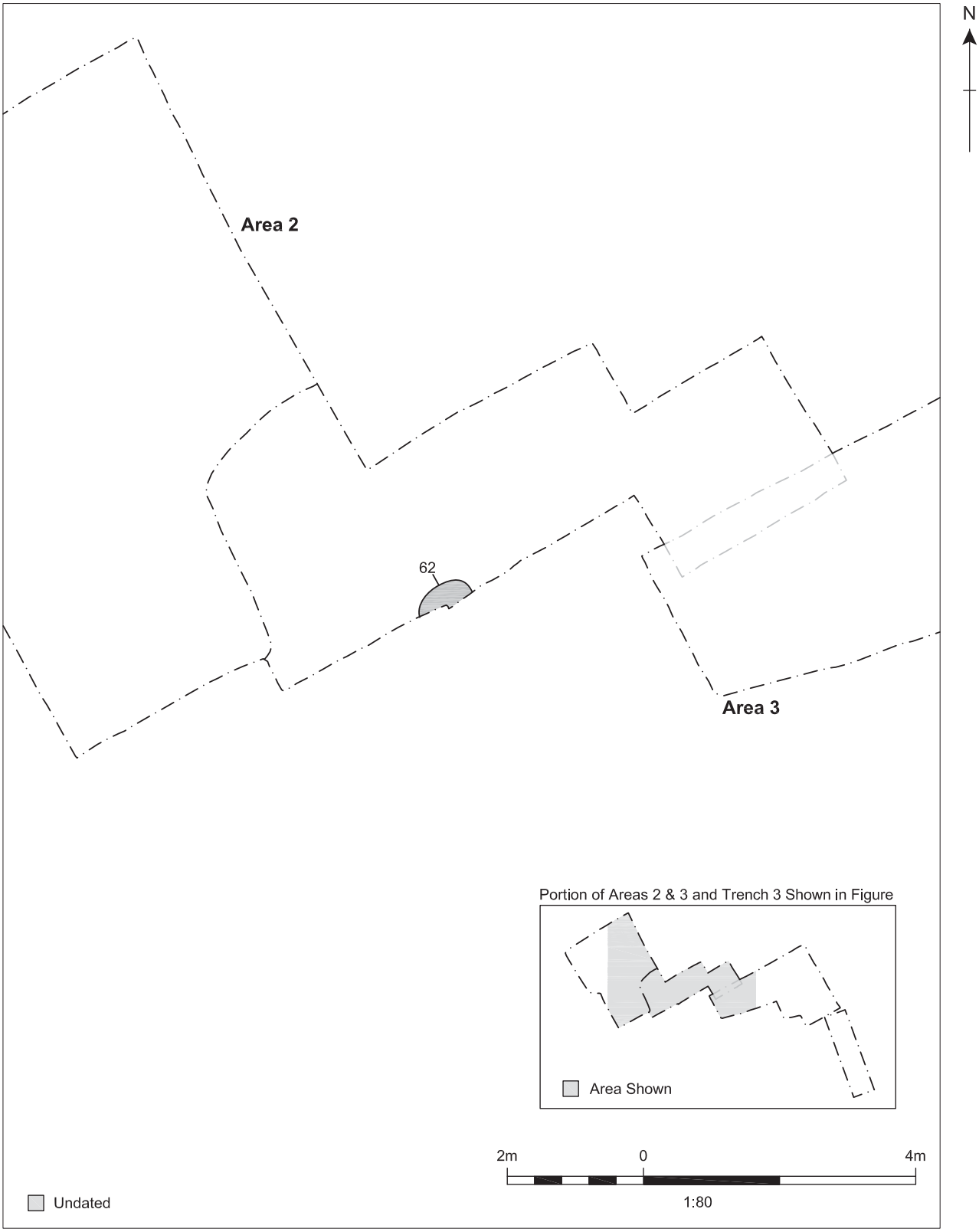

Figure 10: Areas 2 & 3: Undated Feature

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Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
1	Made ground	Site	Site	0.50m
2	Demolition	Area 1	Area 1	0.15m
3	Wall	2.95m	0.24m	0.70m
4	Wall	0.94m	0.10m	0.60m+
5	Backfill	0.94m	0.65m	0.30m
6	Wall	2.15m	0.28m	0.26m
7	Wall	2.10m	0.35m	0.16m
8	Concrete	1.10m	0.54m	0.27m
9	Wall	5.50m	0.24m	0.16m
10	Wall	6.20m	0.30m	0.15m
11	Wall	1.87-1.86m	0.24-0.28m	0.85m
12	Wall	2.80m	0.22m	NFE
13	Wall and Drain	1.20m, 0.80m, 1.00m	0.22m	0.10m
14	Wall	0.60m	0.34m	0.14m
15	Wall	1.56m	0.20m	0.18m
16	Box drain			0.05m
17	Drain	3.20m	0.18m	NFE
18	Floor			0.06m
19	Floor			
20	Drain	0.64m	0.60m	0.18m
21	Brick base	0.52m	0.36m	NFE
22	Culvert	9.60	0.65m	0.30m
23	Garden Soil	Site	Site	0.40m
24	Redeposited natural	Site	Site	NFE
25	Natural	Site	Site	NFE
26	Pit fill	1.30m	0.90m	0.55m
27	Pit cut	1.30m	0.90m	0.55m
28	Ditch fill	5.50m	0.65m	0.20m
29	Ditch cut	5.50m	0.65m	0.20m
30	Ditch fill	5.50m	0.70m	0.15m
31	Ditch cut	5.50m	0.70m	0.15m
32	Ditch fill	5.50m	0.80m	0.14m
33	Ditch cut	5.50m	0.80m	0.14m
34	Ditch fill	2.30m	0.60m	0.10m
35	Ditch cut	2.30m	0.60m	0.10m
36	Pit fill	1.60m	1.00m	0.35m
37	Pit cut	1.60m	1.00m	0.35m
38	Pit fill	1.00m	0.70m	0.40m
39	Pit cut	1.00m	0.70m	0.40m
40	Pit fill	1.40m	0.80m	0.33m

41	Pit cut	1.40m	0.80m	0.33m
42	Concrete	13.00m	11.00m	0.20m
43	Made Ground	13.00m	11.00m	0.60m
44	Buried topsoil	13.00m	11.00m	0.50m
45	Reworked subsoil	13.00m	11.00m	0.40m
46	Natural	13.00m	11.00m	0.20m
47	Post hole fill	0.50m	0.50m	0.20m
48	Post hole cut	0.50m	0.50m	0.20m
49	Fill of pit	0.80m	0.50m	0.70m
50	Cut of pit	0.80m	0.50m	0.70m
51	Well fill	0.75m	0.75m	0.20m
52	brick lining	0.96m	0.90m	0.20m
53	Well cut	1.00m	1.00m	0.20m
54	Ditch fill	3.85m	0.80m	0.15m
55	Ditch cut	3.85m	0.80m	0.15m
56	Pit fill	1.50m	0.50m	0.30m
57	Pit cut	1.50m	0.50m	0.30m
58	Pit fill	1.55m	0.80m	0.20m
59	Pit cut	1.55m	0.80m	0.20m
60	Pit fill	1.65m	1.75m	0.30m
61	Pit cut	1.65m	1.75m	0.30m
62	Temporary hearth	0.60m	0.40m	0.15m
63	Posthole fill	0.32m	0.32m	0.14m
64	Posthole cut	0.32m	0.32m	0.14m
65	Ditch fill	7.00m	1.10m	0.40m
66	Ditch cut	7.00m	1.10m	0.40m
67	Ditch fill	2.20m	1.20m	0.36m
68	Ditch fill	2.20m	1.80m	0.08m
69	Ditch fill	2.10m	1.60m	0.14m
70	Ditch cut	2.20m	1.80m	0.60m
71	Ditch fill	1.10m	1.00m	0.15m
72	Ditch cut	1.10m	1.00m	0.15m
73	Concrete	7.00m	6.00m	0.20m
74	Made ground	7.00m	6.00m	0.50m
75	Old topsoil	7.00m	6.00m	0.40m
76	Reworked subsoil	7.00m	6.00m	0.40m
77	Natural	7.00m	6.00m	0.10m
78	Ditch fill	1.12m	1.00m	0.32m
79	Ditch cut	1.12m	1.00m	0.32m
80	Beamslot fill	2.20m	0.22m	0.10m
81	Beamslot cut	2.20m	0.22m	0.10m
82	Pit fill	0.90m	0.68m	0.32m
83	Pit cut	0.90m	0.68m	0.32m
84	Pit fill	2.20m	0.90m	0.35m
85	Pit cut	2.20m	0.90m	0.35m
86	Ditch fill	2.30m	1.50m	0.16m
87	Ditch cut	2.30m	1.50m	0.16m
88	Feature number for Linear Ditch	14.00	1.40m	0.15-0.40m
	eval			
101	Bus depot surface	14.00m	4.20m	0.18m
102	Hardcore for 101	14.00m	4.20m	0.10m
103	Post-war made ground	14.00m	4.20m	<1.00m

104	Wall foundation	2.70m	0.24m	1.07m
105	Brick floor	2.05m	1.15m	0.10m
106	Wall foundation	1.30m	0.50m	NFE
107	Cobbled yard surface	3.70m	3.25m	0.20m
108	Brick foundation	3.00m	0.30m	NFE
109	Brick foundation	0.60m	0.24m	NFE
110	Mortar bedding	3.70m	3.25m	0.05m
111	Reworked brickearth	14m	2.00m	0.15m
112	Alluvial deposit	14m	2.00m	NFE
113	Fill of 114	0.96m	0.50m	>0.40m
114	Vertical edged rounded pit	0.96m	0.50m	>0.40m
201	Concrete surface	7.2m	3.00m	0.2m
202	Hardcore	7.2m	3.00m	0.1m
203	Made ground	7.2m	3.00m	0.6m
204	Made ground	7.2m	3.00m	0.6m
205	Natural gravels	7.2m	3.00m	>0.2m
206	Brick wall	7.2m	0.48m	0.44m
207	Wall	3.00m	0.32m	0.30m
208	Brick floor	1.15m	0.90m	0.11m
209	Possible Brick surface	1.40m	1.00m	0.10m
210	Fill of 211	1.00m	1.00m	>0.9m
211	Well	1.10m	1.10m	>0.3m
212	Cut for well 211	1.10m	1.10m	>0.9m
213	Fill of 214	0.5m	>0.5m	0.30m
214	Pit	0.5m	>0.5m	0.30m
301	Concrete slab	7.6m	2.00m	0.25m
302	Drain	7.60m	0.40m	0.40m
303	Made ground	7.60m	2.00m	0.20m
304	Made ground	7.60m	2.00m	0.50m
305	Upper fill, 307	7.60m	1.20m	0.80m
306	Lower fill, 307	7.60m	0.90m	0.20m
307	Ditch	7.60m	1.20m	1.00m
308	Fill of 309	7.40m	0.30m	0.30m
309	Ditch	7.40m	0.30m	0.30m
310	Upper fill, 312	3.30m	0.26m	>0.50m
311	Lower fill, 312	3.30m	0.25m	0.16m
312	Ditch	3.30m	0.26m	>0.50m
313	Sandy gravel	7.60m	2.00m	NFE
401	Concrete	8.00m	4.00m	0.14m
402	Bedding layer	8.00m	4.00m	0.16m
403	Concrete surface	8.00m	4.00m	0.05m
404	Made ground with 408	8.00m	4.00m	0.70m
405	Brickearth/ disturbed subsoil	8.00m	4.00m	0.72m
406	Terrace gravel	8.00m	4.00m	NFE
407	Brick foundation	1.50m	0.50m	0.50m
408	Brick foundation	2.20m	0.50m	0.50m
409	Brick foundation	2.30m	0.40m	0.30m
410	Drain	1.00m	0.60m	0.70m
411	Drain	0.60m	0.60m	0.15m
412	Late made ground	8.00m	4.00m	0.25m
413	Agricultural horizon	8.00m	4.00m	0.50m
414	Brick foundation	2.30m	0.40m	0.50m

501	Concrete slab	6.50m	3.00m	0.20m
502	Modern made ground	6.50m	3.00m	0.40m
503	Demolition horizon	6.50m	3.00m	0.54m
504	Agricultural soil	6.50m	3.00m	0.32m
505	Dark brown sandy clay	6.50m	3.00m	1.00m
506	Terrace gravel	2.00m	0.50m	NFE
507	Brick foundation	4.00m*	0.30m	0.46m
508	Brick foundation	3.00m	0.48m	0.31m
509	Cut for 507	4.00m*	0.40m	0.46m
510	Cut for 508	3.00m	0.58m	0.31m
601	Accumulation deposit	4.00m	2.20m	0.35m
602	Concrete, probably main sewer	3.80m	0.55m	0.40m
603	Fill of 604	3.80m	0.55m	0.40m
604	Cut for main sewer run	3.80m	0.55m	0.40m
605	Made ground	3.80m	0.7m	0.40m
606	Cobbled area	0.50m	0.5m	
607	Includes lenses of possible floor surfaces.	0.50m	0.5m	0.30m
608	Sandy silt. Brickearth?	0.50m	0.5m	0.56m
609	Wall foundation	2.00m	0.36m	0.55m
610	Wall foundation	2.00m	0.36m	0.55m
611	Terrace gravel	0.05m	0.5m	NFE
700	Concrete floor and hardcore	5.75m	3.4m	0.26m
701	Brick wall	2.3m	0.23m	0.32m
702	Concrete pavers	3.50m	1.20m	0.05m
703	Mixed made ground	5.75m	3.4m	0.50m
704	Buried Topsoil	5.75m	3.4m	0.70m
705	Dark greyish brown loamy silt	5.75m	3.4m	0.30m
706	River Terrace gravels	5.75m	3.4m	NFE
707	Disturbed alluvial horizon	5.75m	3.4m	0.55
708	Dump of building material	2.00m	1.80m	>0.30m
709	Fill of 710	5.75m	1.55m	NFE
710	Boundary ditch	5.75m	1.55m	NFE

Appendix B - Matrix

Appendix C – Specialist Reports

POTTERY by Anna Doherty

Introduction

A small assemblage of 54 sherds, weighing 578g was recorded, from 17 contexts, for the purposes of dating and assessment. The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count and weight. Roman pottery was recorded using standard MoL codes for fabric, form and decoration (Marsh & Tyers; Davies et al 1994). Data was recorded on pro-forma sheets which are retained for the archive and entered into an Excel spreadsheet.

Late Iron Age

A total of 27 sherds, which are mostly very fragmentary and which weigh only 186g, are tempered wares which are likely to be of Middle or Late Iron Age date. Given the potential for Saxon activity described in the WSI (Edwards 2010), it should be noted that these include a very small number of shell-tempered or coarse quartz fabrics which are not readily distinguishable from early/mid Saxon wares. However, given that almost all of these were found alongside grog- and flint-tempered wares which are more certainly attributable to the Middle/Late Iron Age period, there is no reason to believe that they are post-Roman. Ambiguous sherds were shown to a number of Saxon pottery specialists and all agreed that, whilst there is nothing about theses fabrics to completely rule out a Saxon date, they are more likely to belong to the earlier period (Luke Barber pers comm.).

The prehistoric pottery is generally very undiagnostic and the flint-tempered and quartz-rich fabric might be of any date in the range c.400BC-AD40/50. However, these were usually associated with shell- or grog-tempered wares, including a wheel-thrown shoulder of a jar in the latter fabric. The assemblage therefore seems more likely to be of Late Iron Age date. The most diagnostic piece, from context [80], in a coarse quartz fabric, containing very fine shell, is the shoulder of a highly burnished closed vessel which features a series of tooled lines and burnished dots. This may be related to the Mucking-Crayford style of decoration, usually distributed around the lower Thames area (Cunliffe 2005, Fig 5.9, 112). This is usually seen as one of a very late group of highly decorated wares, which may represent the very latest period of pottery stylistically linked to the Middle Iron Age Saucepan tradition, probably datable to the 1st century BC.

Roman

The remainder of the assemblage is of Roman (mid 1st to mid 2nd century) date. One context, [60] contains a flint-tempered sherd alongside south Gaulish samian, dated AD40-100 and a bodysherd similar to early Roman fabric ERSB. This could provide some evidence of continuity with the with the possible Late Iron Age material described above, although the amounts of pottery are so small that residuality may be an equally likely explanation.

Much of the Roman pottery comes from a single context, [49], dating to AD120-160. Considering the generally poor condition of the rest of the assemblage, this small to moderate group consists of unusually unabraded and large sherds, and suggests that some relatively substantial settlement activity took place in the vicinity. Of particular note, is the base of a Lezoux samian cup (probably Dragendorff 33 or a related form) with an intact stamp of Banoluccus, reading BANOLVCCI. Other diagnostic material from this group includes a BB2 (4G) flat rim bowl, and two Alice Holt-Surrey necked jars. The only other important aspect of the Roman assemblage is another unidentified partial stamp on a Les Martres-de-Veyre samian bowl or dish, reading SIN[IVR?]V[ ].

One sherd of Oxfordshire red-slipped ware, dated to AD270-400, from context [71], represents the only later Roman material in the assemblage. Again it should be noted that it was found alongside a sherd in coarse quartz-rich fabric which is likely to be residual Middle/Late Iron Age to early Roman in date, but which is not certainly distinguishable from early/mid Saxon fabrics.

Significance and Potential

The assemblage is of little inherent significance because it is too small to provide any significant insight into topics like the pattern of supply and consumption. However, since Late Iron Age/Roman pottery is not known from the immediate area, it is of some local significance and should be published as a short note based on the above text. It is recommended that the samian stamps be illustrated.

Further work

Preparation of a short note for publication based on the above text	0.5 days
Total	**1 day**

THE POST-ROMAN POTTERY by Luke Barber

Introduction

The archaeological work at the site produced 133 sherds of pottery, weighing a little over 7.5kg, from 26 individually numbered contexts. Some 91 different vessels are represented. As part of the assessment the assemblage has been fully quantified (number, weight and ENV) on pro forma for the archive using Museum of London codes for both fabric, form and decoration. This data has been input into an excel spreadsheet which also forms part of the archive.

Sherd sizes vary greatly. There are many small sherds (< 20mm across) as well as numerous large sherds (> 50mm across), including a number of complete vessels. Sherd size tends to be largest for the 19th- century material with the earliest pottery generally being represented by small sherds. Overall the post-Roman pottery from the site does not show extensive signs of abrasion suggesting the majority of it has not been subjected to repeated reworking. The earliest sherds exhibit more signs of abrasion suggested these at least have been subject to some reworking. The completeness of many of the 19th- century stoneware bottles is unsurprisingly given their robust nature.

With the exception of two residual late medieval/Transitional sherds all of the post-Roman pottery belongs to the post-medieval period. None of the post-medieval wares present predate the mid 16th century and it is in fact quite likely the earliest post-Roman pottery from the site is from the mid/late 17th century. The ceramic assemblage contains a reasonable spread of material from the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries and there are a number of contexts dated to each period. These include three dated to between 1650 and 1750, 11 dated to between 1750 and 1830 (many of which cannot be dated closer than the 18th- century due to lack of diagnostic sherds), nine post-dating 1830 with the remainder being unstratified or mixed. Low numbers of sherds, often consisting of undiagnostic pieces in long-lived fabrics, do not allow a reliable assessment of residuality/intrusiveness in many instances. Some 28 fabrics/fabric sub-groups are represented though many only by between one and five sherds. Of this total two fabrics can be ascribed a late medieval/Transitional date (late 14th to 15th century), 10 an early post-medieval date range (up to c. 1750 in the main), 11 a late post-medieval date range (essentially post c. 1750) with the remainder a general post-medieval date as they are common both sides of the mid 18th century. A preliminary breakdown of the whole assemblage by fabric (including all residual/intrusive material) is given in Table 1:

Fabric Code	Fabric Description	Period	No	Wt (g)	ENV
BORDY	Border ware (yellow glazed)	EPM	1	20	1
CBW	Coarse Borderware	LM	1	2	1
CHEA	Cheam Whiteware	LM	1	1	1
CHPO	Chinese porcelain (Blue & White)	PM	3	29	2
CHPO ROSE	Chinese porcelain (Famile Rose)	PM	1	19	1
CREA	Creamware	LPM	6	76	4
ENGS	English stoneware	LPM	43	5355	16
ENPO	English porcelain	LPM	6	191	6
LONS	London stoneware	PM	1	25	1
METS	Metropolitan slipware	EPM	1	20	1
MPUR	Midlands purple	EPM	1	22	1
PEAR	Pearlware	LPM	5	59	4
PEAR TR	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	7	135	5
PMBL	Post-medieval black-glazed ware	EPM	1	22	1
PMR	Post-medieval redware	PM	21	647	17
RBOR	Red Border ware	PM	4	100	4
REFW	Refined white earthenware	LPM	4	137	4
ROCK	Rockingham	LPM	2	135	1
SUND	Sunderland-type coarseware	LPM	3	65	3
TGW	Tin-glazed ware	EPM	1	1	1
TGW BLUE	Tin-glazed ware (plain blue-tinged)	EPM	3	8	3
TGW C	Tin-glazed ware (plain white)	EPM	1	5	1
TGW D	Tin-glazed ware (Orton decoration D)	EPM	3	1	1
TGW G	Tin-glazed ware (Orton G – Lambeth polychrome)	EPM	1	3	1
TGW H	Tin-glazed ware (Orton H)	EPM	1	3	1
TPW2	Transfer-printed ware (blue)	LPM	4	127	4
TPW4	Transfer-printed ware (green/red etc)	LPM	3	18	2
YELL	Yellow ware	LPM	4	335	3
Grand Total			**133**	**7561**	**91**

Table 1: Post-Roman pottery assemblage by fabric.

Due to the size and nature of the assemblage it has been considered most appropriate to give an overview of the pottery by period, using the context spot dates. Residual pieces will only be considered here if they are of specific interest. A full list of the assemblage by individual context is housed with the archive.

The Assemblages

Late 14th to 15th century

Two tiny abraded sherds are of this period, both probably residual in the contexts they were discovered in. Backfill [5] produced a residual 2g sherd from a CBW jar with internal green glaze. Ditch [72], fill [71] contained a tiny chip (<1g) from a green glazed jug possibly in Cheam (CHEA) whiteware. The context also produced chips from 19th- century drains suggesting the deposit is somewhat mixed.

Mid/late 17th to early/mid 18th century

Three contexts have been spot dated to this period although a number of other contexts loosely dated to the 18th century (grouped with the following period) on the account of undiagnostic pottery may be of this early date. All of the three groups contain less than six sherds each making close dating and the identification of residual pieces difficult. Pit [85] produced single sherds of TGW C and TGW H suggesting a deposition date in the first half of the 18th century. Layer [607] from the evaluation contained four sherds (108g) from a PMR jar with large club rim as well as part of a tyg in PMBL. A later 17th- to mid 18th- century date is probable. The final context ceramically dated to this period is dump [708] which produced body sherds from a TGW BLUE plate, a MPUR butter pot and a BORDY jar/pipkin. There is a scatter of residual pieces in later deposits, most notably tin-glazed wares and a METS plate fragment from [412]. Some of the PMR and RBORD sherds may also be of this period. The assemblage is too small to comment on regarding vessel types and social status. However, it does demonstrate activity on site from the later 17th to early 18th centuries.

Mid/later 18th to early 19th century

At least six of the 11 contexts grouped here have only a very general 18th- century date and as such could relate to activity prior to 1750. The small assemblages and wares present in these deposits do not allow closer ceramic dating with any degree of confidence. The problem is typified by ditch [33], fill [32] which produced a total of seven sherds (141g). These consist of five sherds of PMR (a flower pot, jar and pipkin), one of CHPO (a tea bowl) and one tiny scrap of TGW. Ditch fills [34], [36] only produced PMR sherds and pit [39], fill [38] two sherds of PMR and a single one of RBOR. Cobbled layer [606] was equally ambiguous producing a single TGW H sherd weighing only 3g and pit [214], fill [213] containing tiny scraps (5/3g) of TGW and ENPO. Slightly better dated groups of this period were also recovered. Ditch [31], fill [32] produced two sherds (21g) of PMR flower pot, a 1g scrap of TGW BLUE and a handle from an ENPO mug. Demolition layer [503] produced a single (2g) fragment from a PEAR plate although a much more reliable group was recovered from the cultivation soil [504]. This contained single jars in LONS and RBORD (1/25g and 1/41g respectively) as well as four CREA sherds (17g) and two pieces (11g) from a single PEAR tea bowl with hand-painted floral design in dark blue suggesting a late 18th- or very early 19th- century date. Despite the paucity of contexts securely dated to this period, a number of residual pieces are present in later contexts but these are never present in any quantity.

Early/Mid 19th to early 20th century

Contexts spot-dated to this period produced 83 sherds weighing 6,789g, although a few earlier residual pieces are present in this total. The largest and earliest group of this period consists of 45 sherds (3,050g: ENV 16) from made ground [404]. The group is dominated by ENGS bottles (33/2,675g: ENV 7) with brown wash and salt glaze. All appear to be from ginger beer bottles and one complete example (585g: 68mm diameter base and 168mm tall) is stamped near the base R. WHITE above the registered trademark of George and the dragon within a scroll frame. The only actual maker's mark consists of one of 'BELPER & DENBY POTTERIES, DERBYSHIRE, J. BOURNE PATENTEE' on a 68mm diameter bottle base probably dating to the first half of the 19th century. The group also contains PMR jar and flower pot sherds, a YELL bowl as well as a scatter of table and teawares. The latter include PEAR TR plates, dishes and bowls, a TPW2 jar and an ENPO bowl. The group also contains two sherds from a CREA chamber pot. Taken together a deposition date around the middle of the 19th century is probable. Two small groups were recovered from infilled wells. Well [211], fill [210] produced a virtually complete YELL 100mm diameter foot-ringed bowl (196g) with blue mocha decoration on a white slipped band and part of an ENGS blacking bottle. Two PEAR TR tea cup sherds are present (one vessel decorated with a Continental landscape) and a moulded jug/ewer and chamber pot handle in REFW together suggesting a deposition date of the mid/later 19th century. Well [53], fill [51] produced just four sherds (PMR, SUND, TPW2, TPW4) suggesting a date between 1830 and 1900. Demolition layer [2] produced a range of wares of domestic nature typical of the second half of the 19th century. These include the lower sections of two salt glazed ENGS 'R. WHITE' ginger beer bottles (with slightly different stamps, neither of which include the George and the dragon trade mark), a complete ENGS blacking bottle (291g, 131mm tall with a 58mm diameter base) as well as a couple of other complete ENGS bottles. There is also a YELL blacking paste pot (62mm high) present as well as a CHPO plate (2/22g), ROCK teapot (2/135g), TPW4 saucer (2/16g) and REFW teapot (1/38g). One of the latest pieces from the site consists of a complete ENGS ink bottle, measuring 77mm tall with a 45mm diameter base (160g), that still has a bakelite-topped cork in place, traces of paper label and signs of ink spillage (layer [601]). A date in the first half of the 20th century is probable.

Potential for Analysis

The post-Roman pottery assemblage is not considered to be of suitable interest to warrant further analysis. The late medieval assemblage is negligible in size and all residual in its contexts. The early post-medieval assemblage is composed of a number of very small context groups that have an unknown degree of residuality/ intrusiveness. The wares represented are fairly common types for the later 17th to mid 18th centuries and few feature sherds are present in the current group. The late post-medieval assemblage also contains a fairly standard range of domestic wares with no large group being present. Indeed all of the largest groups are from unsealed layers with potential for residual pieces. Although there are a few complete stoneware bottles they are not from well sealed deposits and all exhibit stamps of common manufactories.

Further Work

The assemblage has been fully recorded onto pro forma sheets and excel database as part of the assessment and considering its assessed potential no further analysis is proposed. The chronological range of activity and text for the site report's integrated narrative can be extracted from the archive and assessment text and no separate pottery report is proposed for publication.

THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL by Sarah Porteus

A total of 68 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 41972g were recovered from 30 contexts. The material is predominantly of post-medieval date with a single fragment of possible Roman tile.

Methodology

All the ceramic building material has been recorded on a standard recording form. The tile has been quantified by fabric, form, weight, and fragment count. Fabric types have been compared to the Museum of London (MoL) fabric series where possible. Where comparisons could not be made a provisional type series was drawn up. Fabric identifications and descriptions have been compiled with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope. The information on the recording forms has been entered onto an Excel database. Samples of fabrics and items of interest have been retained; the remainder of the material (approximately 95%) has been discarded.

In fabric descriptions the following conventions have been used; frequency of inclusions is described as being sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size categories for inclusions are fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (between 0.25 and 0.50mm), coarse (between 0.5 and 1mm), and very coarse (greater than 1mm).

The fabrics and forms

Roman

A single square fragment of Roman tile in fabric of the MoL2815 fabric group was identified from context [54]. The form of the tile could not be identified.

Post-medieval

Brick

A number of complete bricks were identified and mostly consisted of brick in fabrics MoL3032 and MoL3034. These fabrics begin to be used in the later 17th century and are hard dark red bricks with fabric MoL3032 containing domestic rubbish such as bone and ashes. The earlier examples are unfrogged, with frogs becoming more common after c. 1750 AD. All the red bricks were made at brickfields close to London. By the end of the 18th century, yellow Kentish 'stock' bricks, fabric 3035,

were in use. Fabric B1 has not been identified to a known fabric and is a pinkish red poorly mixed fabric, with orange and cream silt marbling and moderate coarse quartz inclusions in bands and occasional coarse red silt inclusions, the brick is unfrogged and of probable 17th or 18th century date. Fragments of brick in a sandy orange fabric with sparse coarse quartz were also identified in contexts [34], [58], [82], [213], [310], [708] although these fragments have a broad 15th to 19th century date. Table 2 shows the bricks by context, date and form. Bricks marked with maker's marks either 'W' or 'M' were present in context [22]; these bricks are of probable mid 18th to 19th century date, although no maker could be identified.

Fabric	Contexts	Details	Comments	Date
MoL3032	13, 14	Frogged		Mid C17th-C19th
	10, 606, 708	Unfrogged	Fragments also recovered from context 85, 113, 305, 606	Mid C17th-C19th
MoL3032/3034	22	Frogged	'M' or 'W' stamped in frog.	Mid C18th-C19th
	208	Unfrogged		Mid C17th-C19th
MoL3034	4, 12, 112, 206	Unfrogged	Fragment also from context 214	Mid C17th-C19th
MoL3035	3, 18	Frogged	Fragment also from context 16	Mid C18th-Mid C20th
B1	606	Unfrogged		C17th-C18th
V	3	frogged	Warped and vitrified	Mid C18th-Mid C20th

Table 2: Brick fabrics and date by context.

Roofing tile

Peg tile fragments were recovered from contexts [30], [34], [213], [310] and [707]. All peg tile was in fabric MoL2276 and of 17th to 19th century date. Pantile fragments were recovered from contexts [28], [30], [32], [210], [503] and [708]. Two pantile fabrics were identified, with all but one fragment in fabric MoL2275 and a single piece in MoL3202. All pantile is of mid 17th to 19th century date.

Floor tile

A single partial floor tile was identified in context [708]. The piece has chamfered edges and a thickness of 24mm. The fabric (FT1), an orange sandy fabric with abundant medium sized quartz, remains unidentified. The tile is of 18th or 19th century date.

Wall Tile

A single fragment of tin-glazed tile was recovered from context [503]. The tilet is blue and white with a circular central panel depicting a biblical or landscape scene though insufficient of the image remains to identify the scene. The corner design is incomplete and cannot be identified. The tile may originate from one of the London potteries although this cannot be confirmed without scientific testing of the fabric. The tile most likely dates to the 18th century, based upon stylistic comparisons with dated examples (see Betts and Weinstein 2010, Tyler *et al.* 2008).

Mortar

A single fragment of coarse grey sandy lime mortar with very coarse pebbles was recovered from context [305] and is most likely of post-medieval date.

Summary

With the exception of a single Roman tile fragment the CBM assemblage is of post-medieval date. The material generally originates from the London area with the possible exception of brick in fabric MoL3035 which may have originated from Kent. The assemblage is typical of CBM forms and fabrics found in London including a fragment of tin-glazed decorative wall tile which may also have been locally produced.

Material for Illustration

The tin glazed tile fragment from context [503] is recommended for illustration.

Significance of the Material

The assemblage is not of international, national, regional or local significance.

Analysis of Potential

The ceramic building material has the potential to broadly date the context in which it occurs.

Further work

The information within this report should be incorporated into the main text if required. No further work is required.

Preparation for Archive

The tin glazed tile should be given an accession number, and the retained material should be boxed in a stable cardboard box suitable to the deposition requirements of the receiving museum.

THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE by Elke Raemen

Introduction and Methodology

A small assemblage of 37 clay tobacco pipe fragments (wt 198g) was recovered from 13 individually numbered contexts. Pipes are in fair condition. Bowls have been principally classified according to the London 'Chronology of Bowl Types' by Atkinson and Oswald (1969, 177-180; prefix AO). This was complimented by Adrian Oswald's Simplified General Typology (1975, 37; prefix OS), in order to refine the dating of 18th-century clay pipes. Decorated, marked and imported pipes were assigned a unique Registered Finds number (RF <00>). A detailed tabulated register of the entire assemblage will be deposited as part of the archive both as hard copy and Excel spreadsheet.

Overview of the Assemblage

The assemblage consists of 30 stem fragments, five bowls, one mouthpiece and a complete pipe. Where determinable, pipes have been smoked. The earliest stem fragment dates to the first half of the 17th century (ditch [29] (fill [28]). Periods up to the early 20th century are represented by the stems, with the largest proportion, six in total, dating to c. 1750-1910. The mouthpiece dates to the same period.

The earliest bowl was found to be residual in culvert [22] and consists of an undecorated and unmarked type AO13 (c. 1660-1680). The bowl is complete, unabraded and in very good condition showing no staining. The same context also contained two pipes of type AO30 (c. 1750-1910), both of which are decorated with leaf decoration on the ribbed seams. Both are smoked and show traces of external burning as well as stains due to burial in the ground. One of the pipes, RF <16>, is unusually complete. Given the unabraded, good condition of the AO13 type pipe, it is suggested that culvert [22] clipped an earlier feature in which the AO13 pipe was originally deposited.

Also of interest is RF <7>, which is an OS12 (c. 1730-80). The bowl, recovered from ditch [29] (fill [28]), is decorated on the back with the Prince of Wales feathers and marked "IP" on the spur. Unfortunately, various makers with these initials were working in this period. Other maker's marks, all moulded in relief on the spur, consist of dots (RF <18>) and shields (RF <17>). These symbols can usually not be traced to a single maker.

Catalogue of Accessioned clay pipes

Mould-marked pipes

Dots RF <18> [210] AO27/28 (c. 1780-1840): complete bowl with wheat sheaves on seams; spur with raised dot on each side.

IP RF <7> 28> OS12 (c. 1730-1780): incomplete bowl with Prince of Wales feathers moulded in relief on the back and "IP" moulded in relief on the heel.

Shields RF <17> [210] AO29 (c. 1840-1880): complete bowl with leaf decoration on seams; spur with raised shield on each side.

Decorated pipes

RF <15> and <16> AO30 (c. 1850-1910): one complete bowl and one pipe complete with stem (total length including bowl: 160mm); both decorated with leaf decoration on ribbed seam.

Significance and Potential

The assemblage is small and of little potential. The Prince of Wales feathers bowl is of interest but is of fairly low quality and no other pipes are of intrinsic interest. Furthermore, none of the maker's marks can be traced to individual makers. It is therefore believed the assemblage is of little potential other then refining the dating.

Methodology for Further Work

The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. Identification and dating has taken place at this stage and does not require refining. Any details concerning dating and of interest for the site narrative can be extracted from the current report. No further work is required.

THE GLASS by Elke Raemen

Introduction

A small-sized assemblage consisting of 26 fragments weighing 678g was recovered from 11 different contexts. The majority of the assemblage is of late post-medieval date, although a few residual fragments of Roman date were recovered as well. Included are both hand-collected pieces and fragments recovered from the environmental residue. Over half of the assemblage was recovered from made ground or demolition deposits. Data has been recorded on pro forma sheets for archive and has also been entered into an Excel spreadsheet.

Overview of the Assemblage

The earliest piece consists of a blue-green vertical rim fragment (RF <19>) from a bottle of 4th-century date. The piece was found to be residual in pit [84] (fill [85]). Pottery from the same context dates to the first half of the 19th century. A colourless body fragment (RF <20>) from a thin-walled, cylindrical vessel was found in pit [214] (fill [213]). The piece is likely to be Roman in date as well. Pottery from the same context dates to the 18th century.

The earliest post-medieval fragment consists of a green glass wine bottle body piece of late 18th- to mid 19th-century date (ditch [31], fill [30]). Ditch [72] (fill [71]) contained an undiagnostic fragment from a cylindrical vessel dating to the 18th to 19th century. All other vessel glass is of 19th- to early 20th-century date. Represented is a typical range including mineral water bottle fragments, wine and beer

bottles and an ink bottle fragment with sheared neck (made ground [103]). A cut wine glass fragment of mid 19th to early 20th-century date was recovered from backfill [5]. Made ground [103] also contained a group of nine complete sauce bottle stoppers dating to the late 19th- to early 20th-century. None of the late post-medieval glass contains complete maker's names, although a mineral water bottle fragment from [103] retains a partial embossing on the body: "CHAR (…)" "(…)IS ILL (…)". "REGISTERED TRADE MARK" is embossed under the base.

A total of six window glass fragments was recovered. The earliest are of 17th- to 18th-century date and consist of four pale green pane fragments, representing minimum one pane, recovered from pit [214] (fill [213]). A green, cast piece with straight edge was found in ditch [33] (fill [32]) and dates to the 18th to mid 19th century. Finally, a pale green fragment from ditch [31] (fill [30]) is of 18th- to 19th-century date.

Significance and Potential

The assemblage is too small to be of potential for further analysis. The Roman pieces were found to be residual whereas a large proportion of the post-medieval glass is unstratified. None of the pieces are of intrinsic interest. The assemblage can however in some cases refine the dating of features.

Methodology for Further Work

The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and has been entered on an Excel data sheet. Dating evidence for integration in the site narrative can be extracted from the archive and the above assessment. No further work is required.

WORKED BONE by Elke Raemen

Introduction and Overview of the Assemblage

Two worked bone objects were recovered during the excavations. Included is a bone handle (RF <3>) for a whittle tang. It is likely to have held cutlery and dates to the 19th- to early 20th-century. The second piece consists of a complete bone shoe horn (RF <4>) of 19th-century date. Both fragments were found to be unstratified e.g. the handle was found in made ground [103], whereas the shoe horn was recovered from accumulation deposit [601].

Significance and Potential

Given their late date as well as unstratified context, the objects are not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

Methodology for Further Work

The objects have been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. No further work is required.

THE SLAG by Luke Barber

The excavations produced 47 pieces of 'slag' weighing just 35g from seven individually numbered contexts. All of the material was recovered from the environmental residues and consists of tiny granules which, judging by the prehistoric date of the majority of the contexts, are almost certainly intrusive in most instances. The assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for the archive. Only two types of waste are present. Fuel ash slag was recovered from [60] and [310] (1/1g and 4/9g respectively). This type of slag can be formed from a number of high temperature processes, including domestic hearths, and is not unusual on sites of any date from prehistoric times on. As the pieces are small and thus not particularly diagnostic it is possible the fuel ash slag could have derived from burning coal. This would be in keeping with the presence of intrusive late post-medieval coal fragments in context [310]. The remaining slag consists of late post-medieval aerated black clinker granules intrusive in earlier deposits.

All of the slag from the site appears to relate to intrusive 18th- to 19th- century material. As a consequence the assemblage sheds no light on the features in which it was found except to highlight the fact intrusive material is present and thus caution is needed with interpreting the environmental samples. No further work is proposed on the material.

THE FIRED CLAY by Elke Raemen

Introduction and Overview of the Assemblage

Five fragments of fired clay (wt 32g) were recovered from pit [27] (fill [26]). Of these, four are amorphous whereas one fragment retains one flat surface as well as a possible, ill-defined wattle imprint. The pieces are all in a sparse fine sand-tempered fabric with rare to occasional organic temper. Pottery from the same context is prehistoric in date.

Significance and Potential

The assemblage is likely to represent daub. It is however too small and undiagnostic to draw any conclusions as to its origins or nature. The assemblage is therefore not believed to merit from further analysis.

Methodology for Further Work

The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. No further work is required.

THE GEOLOGICAL MATERIAL by Luke Barber

The excavations recovered 50 pieces of stone, weighing just 36g, from seven individually numbered contexts. All of the material was recovered from the environmental residues and has been fully listed on pro forma sheets for archive. The assemblage consists of tiny granules that are clearly intrusive within the contexts they were recovered from. Only two stone types are present, both typical of the later post-medieval period. Welsh slate (from roofing) chips were recovered from contexts [71] and [305] (both pieces weighing 1g each). The remaining stone type is coal, with granules coming from contexts [40], [71], [82], [113], [213], [305] and [310]. This material was probably derived from domestic fuel used at the site during the later 17th to 19th centuries.

The stone from the site is similar to the slag assemblage in that it consists of late post-medieval material intrusive in earlier contexts. As a result the assemblage, beyond demonstrating the need for caution interpreting the results of the environmental analysis, does not hold any potential for further analysis. No further work is proposed.

THE ANIMAL BONE by Gemma Ayton

The assemblage contains 175 fragments of bone from 28 contexts. The majority of the assemblage derives from features dating to the Pre-historic, Late Iron-Age, Early/Mid-Roman and Post-medieval periods. The assemblage was collected by hand and retrieved from environmental samples. Small quantities of bone have been recovered from many contexts including pit and ditch fills.

Method

Wherever possible bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. The bone was identified using the in-house reference collection and Schmidt (1972). Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size. The bone has been recorded according to the part and proportion of the bone present.

Where measurements were possible they have been taken using methods outlined by Von Den Driesch (1976). Horse teeth measurements were taken in accordance with Levine (1982). Digital callipers have been used for the smaller fragments and an osteometric board for complete long bones

The assemblage has also been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology and the state of fusion has also been noted.

Quantification

The total number of identifiable and unidentifiable fragments and the number of contexts from each period, including undated and mixed material, is shown in Table 3.

PERIOD	NUMBER OF CONTEXTS	NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS
PRE-HISTORIC	1	40
LATE IRON-AGE	8	48
ROMAN	3	16
POST-MED	12	49
MIXED/UNDATED	4	22

Table 3: The total number of fragments per context

The NISP (Number of Identified Specimen) count is shown in Table 4. The NISP count includes all elements.

SPECIES	PRE-HISTORIC	LATE IRON-AGE	ROMAN	POST-MEDIEVAL
CATTLE	1	1	1	1
CATTLE-SIZE	3	1	1	15
DEER				3
DOG				2
CHICKEN			1	
HORSE		9	1	
HARE		1		1
PIG	1	1		
SHEEP			1	5
SHEEP-SIZE	1	3	1	14
SMALL MAMMAL		1		2
TOTAL	**6**	**17**	**6**	**43**

Table 4: NISP count

Assessment

The assemblage is in a moderate to poor condition with some large fragments remaining although a number of specimens display signs of surface erosion. The most poorly preserved fragments dated to the Pre-historic and Iron-Age contexts. Of the 175 fragments recovered, 72 of these were identifiable to some level. The assemblage contains common domesticates, such as cattle, sheep and pig, and also includes wild animals such as deer and hare.

The majority of the assemblage is dated to the Post-medieval period. The Post-medieval assemblage is dominated by sheep-sized and cattle-sized elements the majority of which are fragments of long bone shafts and ribs. A small number of meat-bearing elements, such as the humerus and femur, are present though the assemblage is dominated by non-meat bearing elements.

The Iron-Age assemblage contains a relatively high number of horse teeth. Teeth are commonly recovered in poorly preserved assemblage as there hard enamel surface makes them less susceptible to taphonomic factors. A number of measurements were taken on the horse teeth and are shown in Table 5.

SPECIES	BONE	SIDE	GL	MESIO-DISTAL DIAMETER
H	LP2	L	39.1	25.4
H	LP3	L	47.6	24.9
H	LM1	L	43.4	23
H	LM2	L	46	22.8

Table 5: Metrical data given in mm. H = Horse.

Using Levine (1982), the lower first and second molars indicate that the horse was between 9 and 10 years of age at the time of death. The teeth were loose and may have derived from more than one animal though the age at death would have been similar.

No evidence of pathology, burning or gnawing has been noted though given the condition of the bone, this evidence may have been destroyed.

Potential and significance

Due to the size and condition of the assemblage it does not hold any potential for further statistical analysis.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Karine Le Hégarat

Introduction

Bulk samples were taken by AOC Archaeology Group during investigation work on land north of Howie Street, Battersea to establish evidence for environmental remains within the archaeological deposits and to obtain datable finds for otherwise undated contexts. Flots from fifteen bulk samples as well as charcoal from the residue from sample <18> were submitted for post-excavation assessment. Samples were taken from six pits, six ditches and a beam slot.

Methods

Flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnification and an overview of their contents was recorded in Table 6 which is arranged in order of preliminary spot date information. Preliminary identifications of marobotancial remains have been made using modern comparative material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London and in reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). Abundance and preservation of the macrobotanicals have been recorded to establish their potential for further analysis. Wood charcoal fragments were fractured and viewed under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 for preliminary grouping and an incident light microscope at x50, 100, 200 & 400 magnifications for identification. Identifications were made through comparison with reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schweingruber 1990, Schoch *et al*. 2004).

Results

With the exception of sample <2> each sample produced a small flot and on the whole the samples contained very little archaeobotanical or other environmental material. Flots consisted mainly of industrial debris and sediments. On average the industrial debris represented a third of each flot, although a larger amount was noted in sample <2> (70%). A large proportion of the industrial material consisted of vesicular material that could easily be crushed and might indicate the presence of coke. In addition, more solid and unbreakable fragments included some glassy materials, probable slag fragments; spherical hammerscale and clinker-like material.

Each flot also contained various amounts of uncharred seeds, predominantly elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and possible mulberry (cf. *Morus nigra*) but also bramble (*Rubus* sp.), spurge (*Euphorbia* sp.) and seeds from the carrot (Apiaceae) family. If the deposits were sufficiently wet and remained waterlogged until exposed, the uncharred remains may have preserved in anaerobic conditions. Many of the same taxa have been noted in deposits dated to different periods and therefore the presence of

uncharred material is perhaps more likely in this instance to be indicative of contamination by later intrusions.

Flots from samples <4, 11 and 13> contained no macrobotanical remains. Seven samples produced very small assemblages of charred cereal remains including two grains of barley (*Hordeum* sp.), one grain of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), twelve indeterminate cereal grains as well as two chaff elements. Several grains were distorted and this may indicate that they were also exposed to high temperatures. However, the majority were highly fragmented which might be the result of post-depositional disturbances. Sample <7> from the fill [58] of pit [59] contained a moderately well preserved glume base of spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and sample <17> from the secondary fill [68] of ditch [70] contained an indeterminate glume base fragment. Non cereal crops were represented by one single poorly preserved vetch or pea (*Vicia/Pisum* sp.). Wild/weed seeds were also infrequent in the sampled deposits, consisting of woodruff (*Asperula* sp.), knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.) possible spurge (cf. *Euphorbia* sp.) and nettle (cf. *Urtica* sp.), oat/bromes (*Bromus/Avena* sp.), possible fescue (cf. *Vulpia* sp.) as well as other grasses (Poaceae) and some seeds from the pink, goosefoot and daisy (Caryophyllaceae, Chenopodiaceae and Asteraceae) families.

Wood charcoal fragments were noted in all the flots however the assemblages were generally small and highly fragmented. Exceptions are samples <2> taken from the fill [213] of pit [214] and <17> taken from the secondary fill [68] of ditch [70] which produced a limited quantity of fragments >4mm including hazel/alder (*Corylus avellana/Alnus* sp.) roundwood, beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and oak (*Quercus* sp.). A single fragment of oak charcoal was also recovered from sample <18>, [69] an undated deposit within ditch [70]. Vitrified charcoal fragments are however prominent in most assemblages. Vitrification may indicate a rapid combustion of the wood at high temperatures and often causes total fusion of the anatomical constituents of the wood resulting in a dense non-recognisable mass for which no identifications can be provided. Such vitrified material may also be associated with industrial activities at the site.

Samples <2> and <6> contained a small quantity of burnt and unburnt bones.

Significance and Potential

Sampling has confirmed the presence of a small range of environmental remains including wood charcoal fragments, a limited quantity of charred crops and weeds and some burnt and unburnt bones. Unfortunately these environmental remains were poorly represented in each of the samples and they seem to represent a background of disturbed general waste material. Cereal grains and other non cereal crops are poorly preserved and provide little evidence for agriculture. Two glume bases including one that indicates the presence of spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) were noted in samples <7> and <17> from features of Late Iron Age date. Non free-threshing hulled wheat species predominated during the prehistoric and Roman periods and were replaced by free-threshing ones during the Anglo-

Saxon period. The evidence for spelt wheat at this site is therefore not unexpected. The small assemblage of charred wild/weed seeds might be found as weeds on arable land and could have been introduced to the site with the crops, although they might also provide evidence for natural vegetation in the vicinity of the site. The wood charcoal assemblage is small and highly fragmented and as the majority of fragments are vitrified and unidentifiable the assemblage holds no potential for examining fuel use. It should also be noted that sampling has highlighted a relatively high frequency of industrial debris present in all the flots regardless of occupation period. Uncharred seeds are also frequent in each sample and together their ubiquitous distribution suggests post-depositional disturbances that restrict the potential of these samples for any further work.

Further Work

The assemblage of environmental remains recovered from the evaluation on land north of Howie Street, Battersea is not considered to warrant any further analysis as it is very limited in size and extremely fragmentary.

Table 6: Sample Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Spot dates	Sample Number	Context	Feature type	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Ind debris hammerscale
Prehistoric	6	26	Fill of pit [27]	6	<2	15	35	** *Sambucus nigra*, *Rubus* sp., *Euphorbia* sp., cf. *Morus nigra*	1	*	**				*	Chenopodiaceae indet., cf. *Urtica* sp.	++				*		*	** 20%
Prehistoric	15	86	Fill of ditch [87]	2	2	1	37			*	*				*	Poaceae	+	*	indet. CPR frag.	+				** 39%
Late Iron Age	7	58	Fill of pit [59]	4	<2	1	45	* *Sambucus nigra*	1	*	**	*	Cerealia	+				*	*T. spelta* glume base	++				** 27%
Late Iron Age	9	56	Fill of pit [57]	2	<2	1	40	* *Sambucus nigra*		*	**		Cerealia, *Triticum* sp.	+ to ++										** 32%
Late Iron Age	12	67	Fill of ditch [70]	4	2	2	40	* *Euphorbia* sp., cf. *Morus nigra*	1	*	**	*	Cerealia	+	*	Chenopodiaceae indet.	++							**38 %
Late Iron Age	13	78	Fill of ditch [79]	10	3	1	70	* *Sambucus nigra*, *Solanum* sp.		*	*													* 15%
Late Iron Age	14	82	Fill of pit [83]	2	<2	2	35	* *Sambucus nigra*, cf. *Morus nigra*		*	*	*	*Hordeum* sp.	++										** 38%

Spot dates	Sample Number	Context	Feature type	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Ind debris hammerscale
Late Iron Age	16	80	Fill of beam slot cut [81]	4	2	2	42	* *Sambucus nigra*		*	*				*	cf. *Vulpia* sp.	++							** 37%
Late Iron Age	17	68	Fill of ditch [70]	4	5	1	7		* *Quercus* sp.	**	***	*	Cerealia	+	*	Caryophyllaceae, Poaceae, *Polygonum/Rumex* sp., seed to ID	+ to ++	*	indet. glume base	+				** 15%
AD 50-200	8	54	Fill of ditch [55]	4	<2	1	50	* *Sambucus nigra, Apiaceae,* cf. *Morus nigra*		*	**	*	Cerealia	+	*	Poaceae indet., cf. Asteraceae	+							** 30%
AD 40-100	10	60	Fill of pit [61]	2	<2	2	30	* *Sambucus nigra,* Apiaceae indet.		*	**				*	Poaceae	++							** 38%
AD 270-Saxon	11	71	Fill of ditch [72]	2	<2	2	31	* *Sambucus nigra,* cf. *Morus nigra*		*	**													** 33%
AD 1080-1201	4	310	Upper fill of ditch [312]	12	10	10	25	* *Sambucus nigra*	1	*	****													*** 50%
Undated	2	213	Fill of pit [214]	166	322	2	4	*** *Sambucus nigra, Rubus* sp., cf. *Morus nigra*	** *Quercus* sp., *Fagus sylvatica*, *Corylus/*	***	****	*	*Hordeum* sp., Cerealia, *Vicia/Pisum* sp.	+ to ++	*	cf. *Euphorbia* sp., *Asperula* sp.	+ to ++					*			*** 70%

Spot dates	Sample Number	Context	Feature type	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Ind debris hammerscale
									Alnus sp.															
Undated	18	69	Fill of ditch [70]	2	2	1	35	* *Sambucus nigra,* Caryophyllaceae indet., *Morus nigra*	* *Quercus* sp.	*	**	*	Cerealia	+	*	Chenopodiaceae indet., *Bromus/Avena* sp.	+							** 30%

RCA BATTERSEA ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE CONSERVATION OF METAL FINDS

By Pieta Greaves

SUMMARY

The following assessment of conservation needs for the accessioned and bulk finds from the excavations at RCA Battersea encompasses the requirements for analytical conservation and long term curation. Work outlined in this document is needed to produce a stable archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1992) and the Museum of London's Standards for archive preparation (Museum of London 1999).

Conservation support was provided by conservators working for the AOC Archaeology Group. Records of conservation carried out at the fieldwork stage are held in the conservation department of the AOC Archaeology Group Archives.

DESCRIPTION

The assemblage consists of 3 Copper alloy object and 4 Iron objects.

CONDITION

Iron

The iron finds appear chemically stable. Corrosion products obscure the surface making identification difficult.

Copper alloy

The copper objects appear stable with soils from the burial environment on the surface.

METHODOLOGY

All objects are to be packed in archive quality materials and stored in suitable environmental conditions. Records of all conservation work are prepared on paper and on the Museum of London collections management system (Multi MIMSY) and stored at the Museum of London.

X-RAY CATALOGUE:

X-Ray No	Volts(KeV)	Time (secs)	Finds no.
BBI 08 001	70	3	14, 12, 11, 13, 2, context 607

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

Copper alloy

It is recommended that the copper alloy artefact undergo superficial cleaning using scalpels and wooden tools under the microscope. To ensure stability of the find, chemical stabilisation should be carried out using 3% BTA in IMS in immersion under vacuum, followed by rinsing in IMS. Finally the object should be coated with a solution of 15% Incralac in acetone, applied by immersion and repeated up to three times. The last layer should contain a small amount of matting agent to minimise glare and shininess. The finds should be packed according to current standards at the Museum of London archive and stored in a sealed box with silica gel.

Iron

The cleaning of the selected iron finds should be carried out using an air-abrasive machine and 53µ aluminium oxide powder. If active corrosion is noted during cleaning, stabilisation should be carried using a 2% aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, followed by rinsing in deionised water and drying. Objects that have been stabilized should then be lacquered with a 10% solution of Paraloid B72 in acetone with the addition of fumed silica as a matting agent. Any adhering required should be carried out using 40% Paraloid B72 in acetone.

PACKAGING FOR ARCHIVE

The Museum of London's archive standards (1999) state that the accessioned finds need to be appropriately packed and stabilised before the site can be accepted into the archive. The work is required to bring them into line with the set standards and ensure that the archive is stable before transfer. The accession record needs to be completed, with accession numbers given to all the identified artefacts

ESTIMATED TIME

LABOUR	**No. hours**
conservation	15
Report	1
Total hours	**16**

METAL ASSESSMENT

By Andy Heald

OVERVIEW

A small metal assemblage (four iron and three copper alloy objects) was recovered from the excavations undertaken by AOC Archaeology. Many of the objects need to be cleaned before further discussion can take place. What follows is an assessment of all the objects with an indication of probable date.

Iron

Four iron objects were recovered. Only the shape and form of two can currently be recognised, prior to conservation.

Nails

Two nails were found. These are common finds on many sites of any period, from the Iron Age through to the post-medieval period.

002 Nail, complete. Length: 29mm. Context 213. Fill of pit. Mixed context. Associated with a glass fragment of probable Roman date; a clay pipe and CBM dated to between the 15th and 19th centuries.

No no Nail, head and shank, missing tip.Length: 55mm. Context 607. Context possibly 17th and 19th in date.

Miscellaneous

Two objects cannot be currently identified.

No no Badly corroded lump with adhering wood. X-ray suggests that the lump may contain an object although this is impossible to see in current condition. Needs cleaned for identification. Context 054. Sample 008. From a possible Roman context (AD50-200).

No no Crescent-shaped object, one terminal flat. Needs to be cleaned for identification. May be part of a fitting but impossible to say in current condition. Length: 33mm; W: 24mm; T: 7mm. Context 310. Sample 4. Associated with 17th to 19th century CBM.

Copper alloy

Three copper alloy objects were recovered.

Pin

11 Pin. Complete. The spherical head is ?soldered to the shank. In its present condition it is difficult to be sure of the form and decoration on the head. The head needs cleaned to ascertain true shape, from which further discussion of type and chronology can take place. Length: 73mm; width at head 3mm; diameter of shaft 01mm. Context 002. Demolition layer.

Glass fragments of 19th and 20th centuries were recovered from the same context as well as clay pipes of 18th to 20th century date.

No no ?Pin. Two small fragments may be the head and shaft of a pin. Length: 9mm. Context 305. Sample 003. Associated with 17th to 19th century CBM.

Button

No no Broken circular sheet disc; plain except for beading around the edge. Probably part of a post-medieval button cap. Dia: 22mm. Context 032. Sample 12. Associated with 17th to 18th century CBM and 18th to 19th century glass vessels.

SIGNIFICANCE OF DATA

The majority of finds (the pin and the two miscellaneous iron objects) need to be cleaned to aid identification. Until then no fuller discussion of typology or chronology can take place. The nails relate to structures and buildings and the pin and button are best viewed within a domestic content.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

The two miscellaneous iron objects and the copper alloy pin head should be cleaned to aid identification. The objects should then be placed within their local context.

COST

Further discussion of objects requiring conservation and placed into wider context: 1 day

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Appendix D – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-68326

Project details

Project name	Royal College of Art, North Site, Howie Street, Battersea
Short description of the project	A group of mid-late 19th century properties on the east side of Battersea Bridge Road. These are generally three storeys with basements, and are a mixture of shops, offices and accommodation. The record is a level 2 record, presenting a description of each property of 25-35 Battersea Bridge Road. Evidence for blocked openings, enlargements and alterations are presented. Battersea Bus Garage, of mid-20th century date, was also recorded. Seven trenches were excavated and revealed naturally lain terrace gravels overlain by alluvial silts with what appears to be an agricultural soil above. While the site is depicted as mostly gardens in early 19th century maps, ditches running towards the river were present in two trenches, and two of these ditches contained pottery of medieval date, indicating some form of activity in that period, although it may have been limited top drainage channels or property boundaries.
Project dates	Start: 17-11-2009 End: 27-05-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	30102 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	30740 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BBI 08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area

Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure
Monument type	SHOP Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Late Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Late Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING REMAINS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Roman
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Late Iron Age

Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Part Excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH BATTERSEA Royal College of Art, North Site, Howie Street, Battersea
Postcode	SW3
Study area	4000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2716 7707 51.4777782696 -0.168703532628 51 28 40 N 000 10 07 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.22m Max: 2.26m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	EH GLAAS
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Edmund Simons

Project supervisor	Les Capon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London-LAARC
Physical Archive ID	BBI 08
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Industrial','Metal','Worked bone'
Physical Archive notes	held at AOC until transfer
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London-LAARC
Digital Archive ID	BBI 08
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Industrial','Metal','Survey','Worked bone'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Text'
Digital Archive notes	held at AOC until transfer
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London-LAARC
Paper Archive ID	BBI 08
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Industrial','Metal','Survey','Worked

	bone'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Matrices','Microfilm','Plan','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'
Paper Archive notes	held at AOC until transfer

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	LAND AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART (NORTH SITE),
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Capon, L.
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	40 pages, 11 illustrations, 26 plates in text

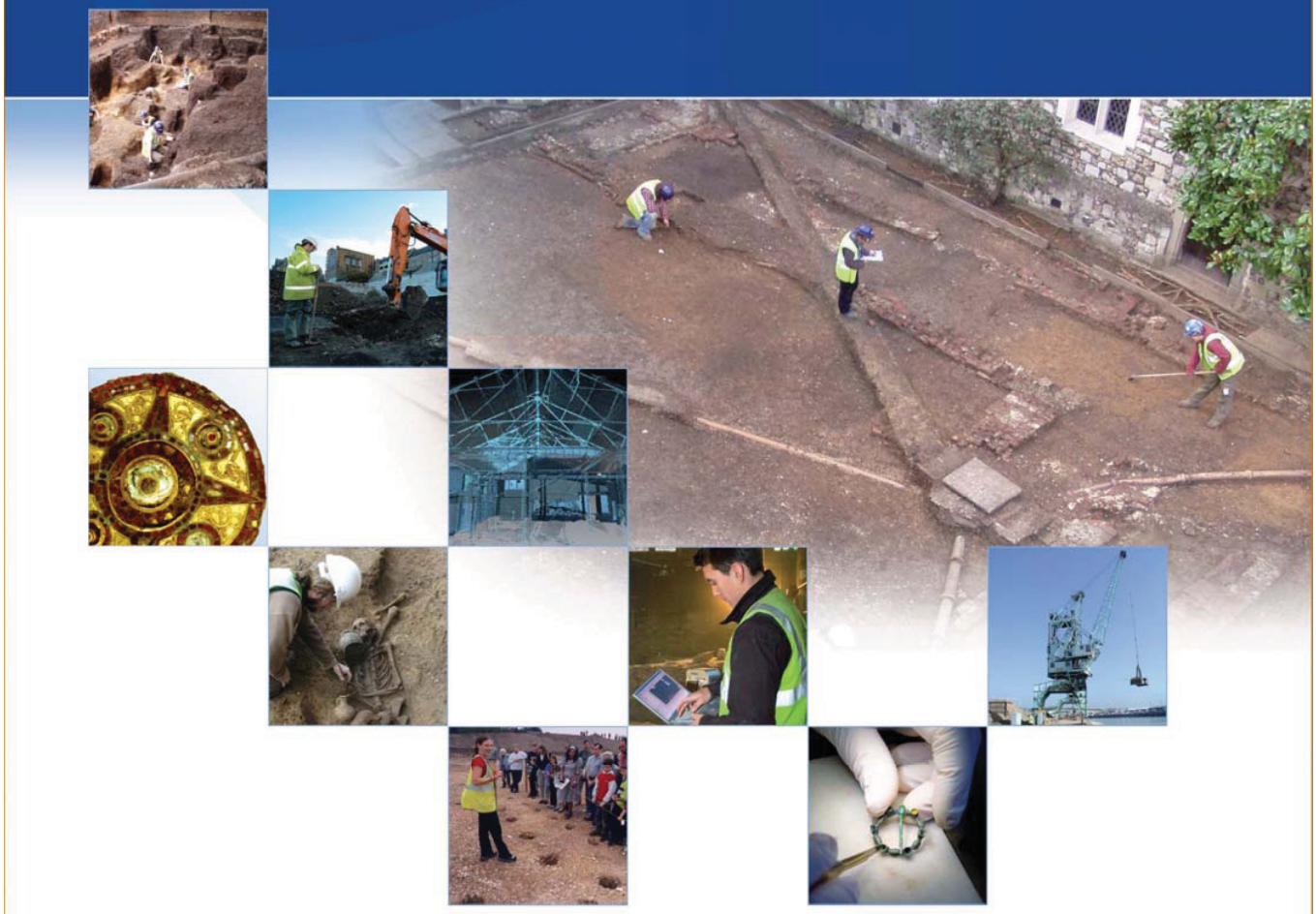
Project bibliography 2

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land At The Royal College Of Art (North Site),Howie Street, Battersea,Historic Building Recording
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Capon, L
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London

Project bibliography 3

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	LAND AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART (NORTH SITE), HOWIE STREET, BATTERSEA, LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH: A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Edwards, C
Date	2010

Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 bound document 65 pages, with illustrations.
Entered by	Catherine Edwards (catherine.edwards@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on	15 October 2010



AOC Archaeology Group

AOC Archaeology Group, Unit 7, St Margarets Business Centre, Moor Mead Road, Twickenham
TW1 1JS

tel: 020 8843 7380 | **fax:** 020 8892 0549 | **e-mail:** london@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com