

**LAND AT 82-84 BATTERSEA RISE,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
WANDSWORTH, SW11**

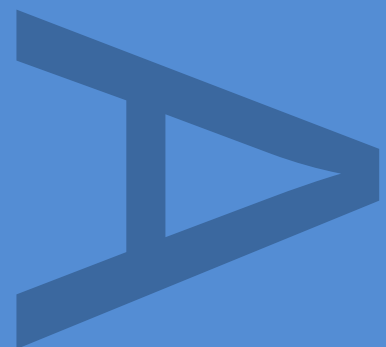
**A PROACTIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
OBSERVATION AND RECORDING
EXERCISE**

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

PCA REPORT NO: R12035

SITE CODE: BTT 15

MARCH 2015



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

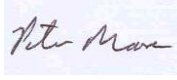
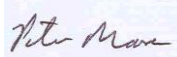
Site Name

Land at 82-84 Battersea Rise, London Borough of Wandsworth,
SW11

Type of project

A proactive archaeological observation and recording exercise

Quality Control

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A proactive archaeological observation and recording exercise on the land at 82-84 Battersea Rise, London, Borough of Wandsworth, SW11

Site Code: BTT 15

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 27366 75136

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March 2015**

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March 2015**

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of a proactive archaeological observation and recording exercise (hereafter referred to as a watching brief) undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 82-84 Battersea Rise, SW11, London Borough of Wandsworth, (Figure 1) between the 2nd and 20th of February 2015.
- 1.2 A Proactive Archaeological Observation and Recording exercise was conducted during excavation of the proposed basement level. This included supervision of the mechanical excavator while grading through the underlying soils carefully and methodically to record and investigate any remains exposed down to the natural undisturbed horizon.
- 1.3 Excavation was initiated through a 1.50-2.50m wide and 1.10m below ground level deep trench around the edge of the excavation area to expose and reduce the level of the surrounding steel piling. Further excavation reduced the level of the entire excavation area to 1.10m below ground level initially. Complete excavation of the area down to 4.00m below ground level is to be continued without the presence of an archaeologist as the natural, undisturbed horizon has been identified. The excavation revealed modern deposits to a depth of 0.45m below ground level at which point a piling mat had been placed. Between 0.45-0.72m below ground level was a layer of post-medieval made ground through which the only identifiable feature, a brick drainage pipe, was cut. This layer sealed an alluvial deposit (0.72-0.96m below ground level) which was situated above the natural brickearth (beginning at 0.96m below ground level).

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 82-84 Battersea Rise, SW11 in the London Borough of Wandsworth between the 2nd and 20th of February 2015. The site is located at National Grid Reference TQ 27366 75136 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site is a sub-rectangular shaped plot - the northern edge is not at a right angle to the rest of the site - covering approximately 250m². It is bounded to the east by no. 80 Battersea Rise and to the west by an access road. To the north the site is bounded by properties fronting Aliwal Road and to the south by Battersea Rise.
- 2.3 Permission (under application number 2014/1591) has been granted by the London Borough of Wandsworth for the demolition of the existing building and its replacement with a restaurant at basement/ground floor level and 7 flats on first to third floors. The London Borough of Wandsworth recommended that an archaeological condition attached to planning consent could be dealt with by means of a Proactive Archaeological Observation and Recording exercise.
- 2.4 The archaeological observation and recording exercise was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Ian Cipin and Christina Reade and the project management of Peter Moore. The initial Written Scheme of Investigation was completed by Tim Bradley, and this report was written by Christina Reade. The archaeological work was commissioned by Dunward Properties Limited and the project was monitored by Mark Stevenson, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth.
- 2.5 The site was recorded using the unique site code BTT 15, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC), Mortimer Wheeler House, Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Policy: National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued National Planning Policy Framework (superseding Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5): Planning for the Historic Environment) which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains. The conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is one of the Core Principles underlying the NPPF. In Section 12 “Conserving and enhancing the historic environment”, page 30 paragraph 128 it states:

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations. The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan, published February 2004. It includes the following policy of relevance to archaeology within central London:

Policy 4B.15 Archaeology

4.2.1 The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and Boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London’s archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their UDPs for protecting scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological assets within their area.

3.2 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Wandsworth

- 3.2.1 This study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Southwark Plan (formerly the Borough’s ‘Unitary Development Plan’ (UDP)), adopted October

2010, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

- 3.2.2 The site is located within the Wandsworth Town Conservation Area (sub-area 1 “*Town Centre Core Area*”) and within a designated Area of Archaeological Potential (AAP). As such, the proposed development will be subject to the Council’s Archaeology Policies outlined in the Plan:

Core Strategy

Core Policies for Places: Policy PL 12 Central Wandsworth and the Wandle Delta

(includes)

- b. Development on the Ram Brewery site should deliver a high quality public realm, good quality housing accommodation and retailing that complements the retail offer within the Southside Centre and provides an opportunity to create a new public space of civic significance at the High Street to connect with an enhanced entrance to the north mall of the Southside Centre. This new public space will be the focal point of pedestrian activity in the town centre. The development of the Brewery will also enable the enhancement of heritage buildings and increased public access and high quality pedestrian connections through the site within a close-grained public realm, including public access, initially to the east bank of the river Wandle and facilitating the opportunity to open up the west bank of the Wandle with bridge links. A connection from the Brewery to the junction of Wandsworth Plain and Armoury Way will be the link to a new enhanced pedestrian and cycling connection north to the Thames riverside. Pedestrian routes between the town centre and Wandsworth Town Station will also be improved.

(and)

- h. The heritage core of the town centre will be safeguarded, protecting the Conservation Area from any possible harmful development, by ensuring that new development at the Ram Brewery, Southside Centre and within the Hardwicks Square quarter will be set away from listed and other sensitive High Street buildings. A new library is to be provided in the heart of the town centre at the Old Court House. Higher buildings reflecting the status of the town centre while respecting existing landmark buildings may be appropriate on some sites, subject to qualifications set out in Policy IS3 and the criteria based policy on tall buildings to be included in the Development Management Policies Document.

(additionally)

Core Policies for Issues: Policy IS 3 Good quality design and townscape

- a. The Council will protect and reinforce the existing varied character and heritage of the borough.

Development Management Policies

Managing the historic environment

- 2.17 The Council has a duty to conserve and enhance the significance, character and appearance of the borough’s historic environment when carrying out its statutory functions and through the planning system. It is recognised that the historic environment contributes to the enjoyment of life in the borough and provides a unique sense of identity.
- 2.18 Wandsworth has a wide range of heritage assets across the borough. Our 45 conservation areas include town centres, such as Clapham Junction and Wandsworth town; planned philanthropic Victorian housing at the Shaftesbury Park Estate; pioneering early twentieth century ‘cottage estates’ such as the Dover House Estate and Totterdown Fields; and many other areas of special character such as the Heaver Estate, Battersea Park and Putney Embankment.
- 2.19 The borough has around 500 statutory listed buildings which include former Georgian country houses in Roehampton, bridges across the Thames, many churches, former municipal buildings such as Wandsworth’s Court House (now Wandsworth library), the 1930s Town Hall itself and many houses; all buildings that are of recognised interest to the nation.
- 2.20 Not all of Wandsworth’s heritage is designated and it is important that we recognise the value of our undesignated historic environment in planning for the future. Many buildings are of significance, particularly to the local environment, even though they may not be protected by law. The Council recognises this and maintains a Local List of heritage assets which may include

-
- buildings, structures, street furniture, war memorials, archaeological areas, public art and more if it is of significance to the borough. Public art is welcomed to reinterpret or retell history through site responsive work and community engagement. There were approximately 400 locally listed heritage assets in 2010.
- 2.21 The importance of the historic environment is confirmed in PPS5 - Planning for the Historic Environment, which is material to all applications affecting the historic environment. PPS5 aims to:
- recognise the contribution that the historic environment makes in the delivery of sustainable development and reinforcing local distinctiveness;
 - conserve all heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance and promote the enjoyment of the historic environment;
 - contribute to our knowledge and understanding of the past through appropriate evidence gathering and public access to records of heritage assets;
 - recognise the contribution of the historic environment to be a catalyst for regeneration in an area, in particular through leisure, tourism and economic development.
- 2.22 The historic environment is a non-renewable resource and once harmed, buildings and places can lose their character and their significance. A sustainable environment is one in which future generations will have the same opportunity as people today to enjoy, study and make use of our heritage assets. There are many alterations that can needlessly harm what is special about Wandsworth's historic environment and these will be strongly resisted. For this reason there is a presumption in favour of the conservation and enhancement of Wandsworth's historic environment.
- 2.23 The Council maintains a Heritage at Risk Register in conjunction with English Heritage to monitor and find solutions for designated heritage assets that are at risk of losing their significance through decay or unsympathetic alteration. The Council works with owners to help them restore their buildings (or areas) so that they can be removed from the register. Grant assistance may be available for conservation and enhancement from the Council, and officers can advise on other grant giving bodies. Where new uses are found, these will only be approved if they are compatible with the conservation of the building or area. There can often be a positive relationship between the use of historic buildings for arts and culture uses and these will be encouraged subject to the satisfaction of town centre and community facilities policies in Chapters 4 and 7.
- 2.24 The Council may from time to time make Article 4 Directions to protect parts of the historic environment that, if lost, would harm the significance, appearance, character and setting of a heritage asset or the surrounding historic environment. The Council will collate information on the borough's historic environment including maintaining up to date Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies; a Local List of heritage assets of significance to the borough of Wandsworth, and make this publicly available through the website and the Historic Environment Record.
- 2.25 War memorials are an important part of our heritage. They provide insight into the changing face of commemoration and military, social and art history. The UK National Inventory of War Memorials records 237 memorials in Wandsworth at May 2009, some of which are listed heritage assets and others undesignated. Given the importance of war memorials in commemorating those who gave their lives for peace, development involving their demolition is considered inappropriate.
- 2.26 Battersea Park, Wandsworth Park, Putney Vale Cemetery, Wimbledon Park and part of the grounds of the Grove House, Roehampton and Springfield Hospital are designated as Historic Parks and Gardens under the National Heritage Act 1983. These areas have historic layouts and features which make them of special historic interest. Development should aim to conserve and enhance the character and appearance of historic parks and gardens. General policies on protection and enhancement of open space are set out in Chapter 6 of this document.
- 2.27 The historic environment is particularly sensitive to tall buildings. Policy DMS4 - Tall buildings, contains detailed criteria for the assessment of tall buildings, which include an assessment of the impact on the existing historic environment through a conservation impact assessment, identifying how the surrounding area's character or appearance or the setting of a listed building will be preserved or enhanced. As set out in Core Strategy Policy IS3e, views of the Westminster World Heritage Site will be protected in accordance with the London Views Management Framework. Important local views to be protected are currently listed in Supplementary Planning Guidance on Important Local Views. Policy DMH5 - Alterations and extensions, is also relevant because of the impact these can have on the historic environment.
-

- 2.28 All applications affecting a heritage asset or its setting must be accompanied by a Design & Access Statement which includes a Statement of Heritage Significance and Assessment of Impact on the Heritage. This shall be proportionate in detail to the value of the asset affected and the impact of the proposal. The Statement of Significance and Assessment of Impact should be carried out by a specialist historic environment consultant where applications involve substantial change or demolition of a heritage asset or new buildings which may impact on a heritage asset.

Heritage assets included in this policy include:

- Listed buildings (designated HA)
 - Locally listed buildings (undesigned HA)
 - Buildings in conservation areas (designated HA)
 - War memorials (undesigned or designated HA)
 - Historic parks and gardens (designated HA)
 - Locally registered parks and gardens (undesigned HA)
 - Scheduled ancient monuments (designated HA)
 - Archaeological Priority Areas (designated HA)
 - Any other building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance warranting consideration in planning decisions (undesigned HA)
- 2.29 A list of Conservation Areas is contained in Appendix 2 - Proposals. The Council's listed buildings and locally listed buildings are available on the Council's website.

Policy DMS 2

Managing the historic environment

- a. In addition to satisfying the relevant parts of Policy DMS1, applications affecting a heritage asset or its setting will be granted where it:
- i. is in accordance with PPS 5, the London Plan and relevant English Heritage guidance;
 - ii. takes full account of the Council's Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies;
 - iii. is accompanied by a satisfactory Heritage Statement produced by a heritage specialist where appropriate.
- b. Applications will be granted where they sustain, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the significance, appearance, character and setting of the heritage asset itself, and the surrounding historic environment, and where they have consideration for the following:
- i. the conservation of features and elements that contribute to the heritage asset's significance and character. This may include: chimneys, windows and doors, boundary treatments, original roof coverings, shopfronts or elements of shopfronts in conservation areas, as well as internal features such as fireplaces, plaster cornices, doors, architraves, panelling and any walls in listed buildings;
 - ii. the reinstatement of features and elements that contribute to the heritage asset's significance which have been lost which may include any of the above items or others;
 - iii. the conservation and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the space in between and around buildings as well as front, side and rear gardens;
 - iv. the removal of additions or modifications that are considered harmful to the significance of any heritage asset. This may include the removal of pebbledash, paint from brickwork, non-original style windows, doors, satellite dishes or other equipment;
 - v. the use of the heritage asset should be compatible with the conservation of its significance;
 - vi. historical information discovered during the application process shall be submitted to the Greater London Historic Environment Record.
- c. Development involving the demolition or removal of significant parts of heritage assets will be granted in exceptional circumstances which have been clearly and convincingly demonstrated to be in accordance with the requirements of PPS 5 policies HE 9 and 10.
- d. Proposals for development involving ground disturbance in Archaeological Priority Areas (as identified on the proposals map), will need to be assessed and may be required to be accompanied by an archaeological evaluation report. The recording and publication of results will be required and in appropriate cases, the Council may also require preservation in situ, or excavation.
- e. Further detail will be set out in a forthcoming Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series Sheet 270 (South London) suggests that the site will be underlain by superficial Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. These are underlain by London Clay Formation formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The wider Battersea area has proven potential for the prehistoric period, whilst the area of the site is likely to have lain in agricultural land through the medieval and early post-medieval periods. The development of the area in the post medieval period is likely to have centred on the junction of Battersea Rise and St. John's Road to the east but may have incorporated the area of the site at an early stage.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The proposed methodology of the archaeological investigation followed the methodology set out in:

- The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLASS) Standards for Archaeological Work: 2 Written Schemes of Investigation (2009)
- The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLASS) Standards for Archaeological Work: 3 Fieldwork (2009)
- The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLASS) Standards for Archaeological Work: 4 Reporting Dissemination and Publication (2009)
- English Heritage, 1991, 'Management of Archaeological Projects'
- English Heritage, 2006, 'The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment'
- Institute of Field Archaeologists, revised 2001, 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs'
- The Archaeological fieldwork will also conform to the Council's archaeological policies

6.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook the archaeological fieldwork under the terms of the 'Code of Practice' of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a 'Registered Archaeological Organisation' with the IFA (number 23).

6.3 The client's groundworks contractor, operating under constant archaeological supervision, graded through the underlying made ground and soil horizons until the undisturbed natural had been reached.

6.4 Where safe, the attendant archaeologist entered the trench to investigate and record all exposed archaeological deposits, features, and horizons.

6.5 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by MOLAS (1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 as applicable. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

6.6 A digital photographic archive was maintained during the course of the watching brief.

6.7 The completed archive produced during the investigation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the allocated site code BTT 15.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Brickearth

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded was the natural brickearth, context (3). This deposit was not bottomed, but is at least 0.15m thick and was recorded at 0.96m below ground level.
- 7.1.2 The natural deposit recorded is consistent with the underlying geology as described by the British Geological Survey as London Clay Formation formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period.

7.2 Phase 2: Alluvium

- 7.2.1 Above the natural brickearth was a sandy silt alluvial deposition, context (2), with a thickness of 0.24m recorded at 0.72m below ground level.

7.3 Phase 3: Post-Medieval/19th Century

- 7.3.1 Sealing the alluvial deposit (2) was a layer of post-medieval made ground, context (1). This deposit was recorded at 0.45m below ground level and was 0.27m thick.
- 7.3.2 Cutting through the made ground deposit (1) was a brick drainage pipe (Plate 2). The masonry for this feature is recorded as context (5), the construction cut is [6], the fill of the construction cut is (7), and the fill of the drainpipe itself is (4). This feature appears to run the length of the excavated area, parallel to, and ca.2.50m from, the NE edge of excavation. The drain was composed of yellow to red frogged bricks, with a maximum dimension of 230mm x 65mm x 105 mm, though the majority of bricks had been cut down to a much smaller size. There was a soft, buff/grey mortar used.

7.4 Phase 4: Modern

- 7.4.1 Sealing the 19th century made earth was a Piling Mat and a subsequent layer of modern levelling representing the modern ground surface. These modern deposits had an overall thickness of 0.45m.



Plate 1: Trench 1, 1m scale facing west.



Plate 2: 19th century brick wall (5) in Trench 1, 1m scale facing west.



Plate 3: Eastern half of Trench 2, facing northeast.



Plate 4: Western half of Trench 2, facing west.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The research questions identified in the watching brief WSI (Bradley 2014) were:

- .1 What is the nature, depth, survival and date of any archaeological deposits on the site?
- .2 Is there any evidence for prehistoric remains?
- .3 Is there any evidence for Roman, Saxon or medieval activity?
- .4 Is there any evidence for post-medieval activity on the site, whether associated with the early agricultural use of the area or the later urbanisation?
- .5 What has been the impact on the site by previous development?

8.2 The archaeological investigation demonstrated that natural brickearth deposits were present on the site at 0.96m below ground level with alluvial deposition beginning at 0.72m below ground level.

8.3 No evidence was recorded during the investigation for prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity at the site.

8.4 Sealing natural deposits was a layer of post-medieval made ground, the later date of which is more suggestive of links to the later urbanisation of the area than to early agricultural use.

8.5 Despite the presence of various clay drainage pipes, the thick layer of post-medieval made ground appears to have preserved the underlying horizons well. This suggests that the lack of evidence for earlier periods is due to a dearth of occupation and/or usage of the site area in archaeologically visible ways rather than post-depositional destruction of the remains.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Duncan Watson of Dunward Properties Limited for commissioning the work and Steven Evans for his support. Thanks also go to Barrie Gill of PROMO for all his help and cooperation on site. Thanks are also due to Mark Stevenson, English Heritage Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth, for monitoring the site.
- 9.2 The author would also like to thank Peter Moore for his project management and editing, Tim Bradley for the initiation of the project and the Written Scheme of Investigation, and Ian Cipin for the initial observation and recording work.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No	Sect/elev No	Phase	Type	Description	High	Low	notes
1	1	3	Layer	Post-Medieval Made Ground	0.45 BGL		0.27m thick
2	1	2	Layer	Alluvium	0.72 BGL		0.24m thick
3	1	1	Layer	Brickearth	0.96 BGL		>0.15m thick
4		3	Fill	Fill of Brick Drain (5)			
5		3	Masonry	Brick Drain in Cut [6]			
6		3	Cut	Construction Cut for Brick Drain (5)			
7		3	Fill	Backfill of [6]			

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-204504

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at 82-84 Battersea Rise, SW11, London Borough of Wandsworth
Short description of the project	A Proactive Archaeological Observation and Recording exercise at 82-84 Battersea Rise, London Borough of Wandsworth, during excavation of a basement level for development. Excavation was initiated through a 1.50-2.50m wide and 1.10m below ground level deep trench around the edge of the excavation area to expose and reduce the level of the surrounding steel piling. Further excavation reduced the level of the entire excavation area to 1.10m below ground level initially. Complete excavation of the area down to 4.00m below ground level is to be continued without the presence of an archaeologist as the natural, undisturbed horizon has been identified. The excavation revealed modern deposits to a depth of 0.45m below ground level at which point a piling mat had been placed. Between 0.45-0.72m below ground level was a layer of post-medieval made ground through which the only identifiable feature, a brick drainage pipe, was cut. This layer sealed an alluvial deposit (0.72-0.96m below ground level) which was situated above the natural brickearth (beginning at 0.96m below ground level).
Project dates	Start: 02-02-2015 End: 20-02-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH BATTERSEA 82-84 Battersea Rise
Postcode	SW11
Study area	290.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2727 7519 51.4608561587 -0.167797387684 51 27 39 N 000 10 04 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	PCA
Project design originator	Tim Bradley
Project director/manager	Peter Moore

Project supervisor	Ian Cipin/Christina Reade
Type of sponsor/funding body	Commercial Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Dunward Properties Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	BTT 15
Physical Contents	"other"
Physical Archive notes	2x brick fabric samples
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	BTT 15
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	BTT 15
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at 82-84 Battersea Rise, SW11, London Borough of Wandsworth
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Reade, C.
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London

Entered by	Gemma Stevenson (gstevenson@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	18 March 2015

APPENDIX 3: BUILDING MATERIAL

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

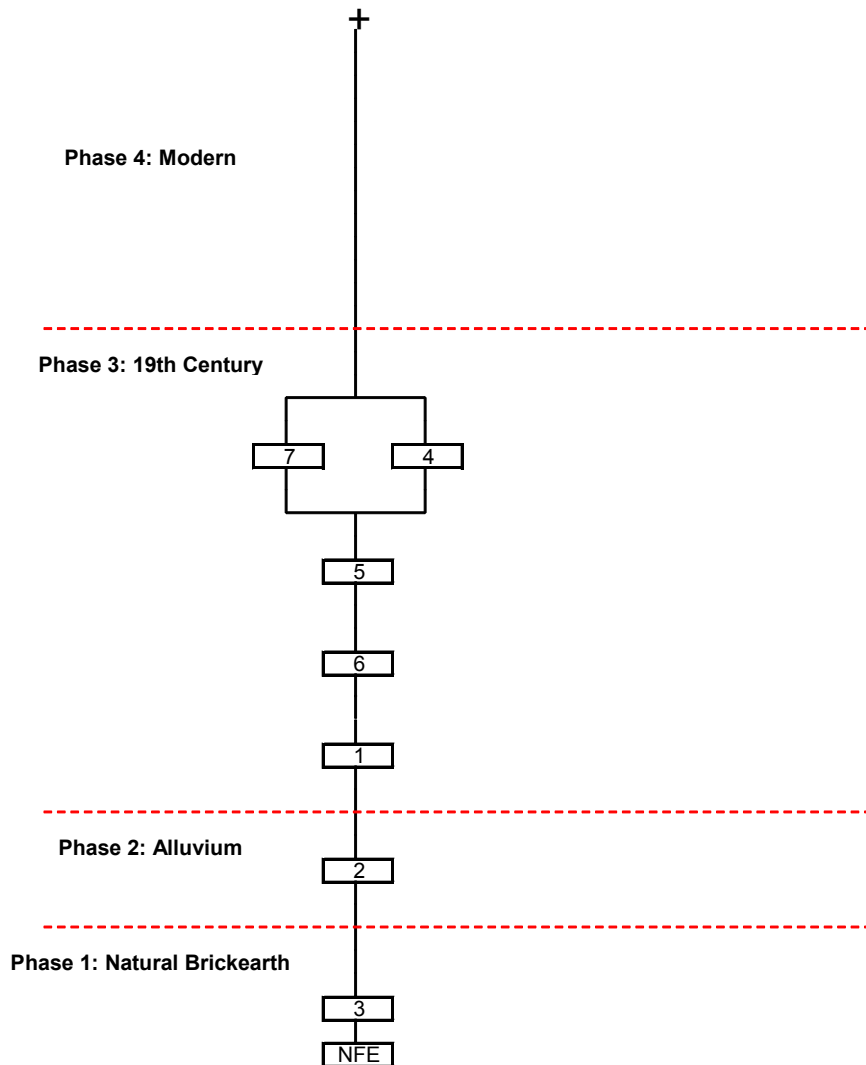
Kevin Hayward

Context	Fabric	Form	Spot date	Spot date with mortar
5	3032	Red brick	Late 18 th -19 th century	19 th century
5	3035	Yellow brick	19 th century	

Review

The assemblage consists of two bricks. One is a late 18th-19th century red post medieval brick which has a hard grey 19th century mortar attached to it. There is also one yellow stock brick dating to the 19th century. These are typical of post medieval construction materials.

APPENDIX 4: SITE MATRIX



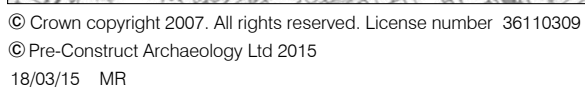


Figure 1
Site Location
1:12,500 at A4



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18/03/15 MR

Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:400 at A4

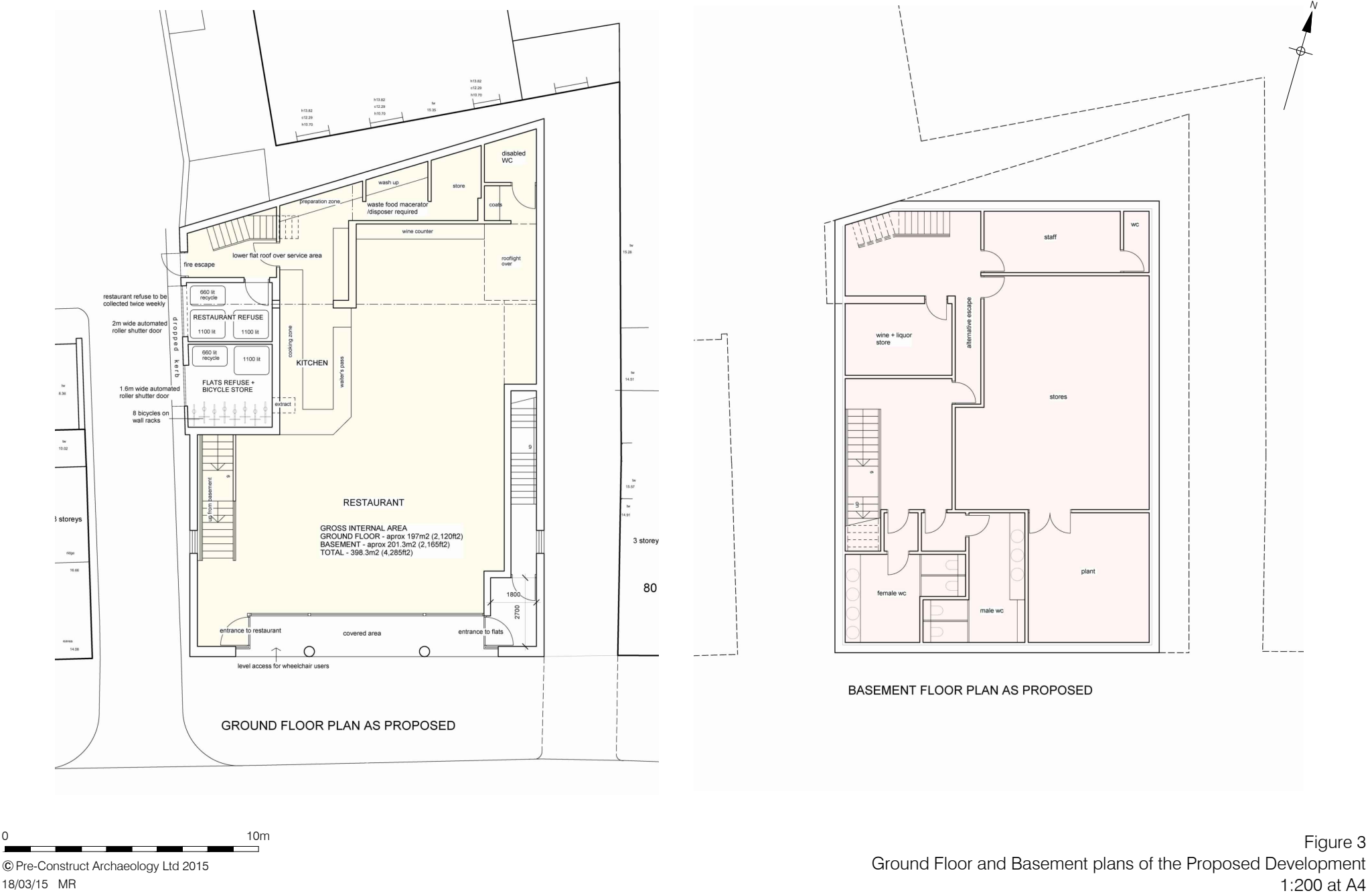


Figure 3
Ground Floor and Basement plans of the Proposed Development
1:200 at A4

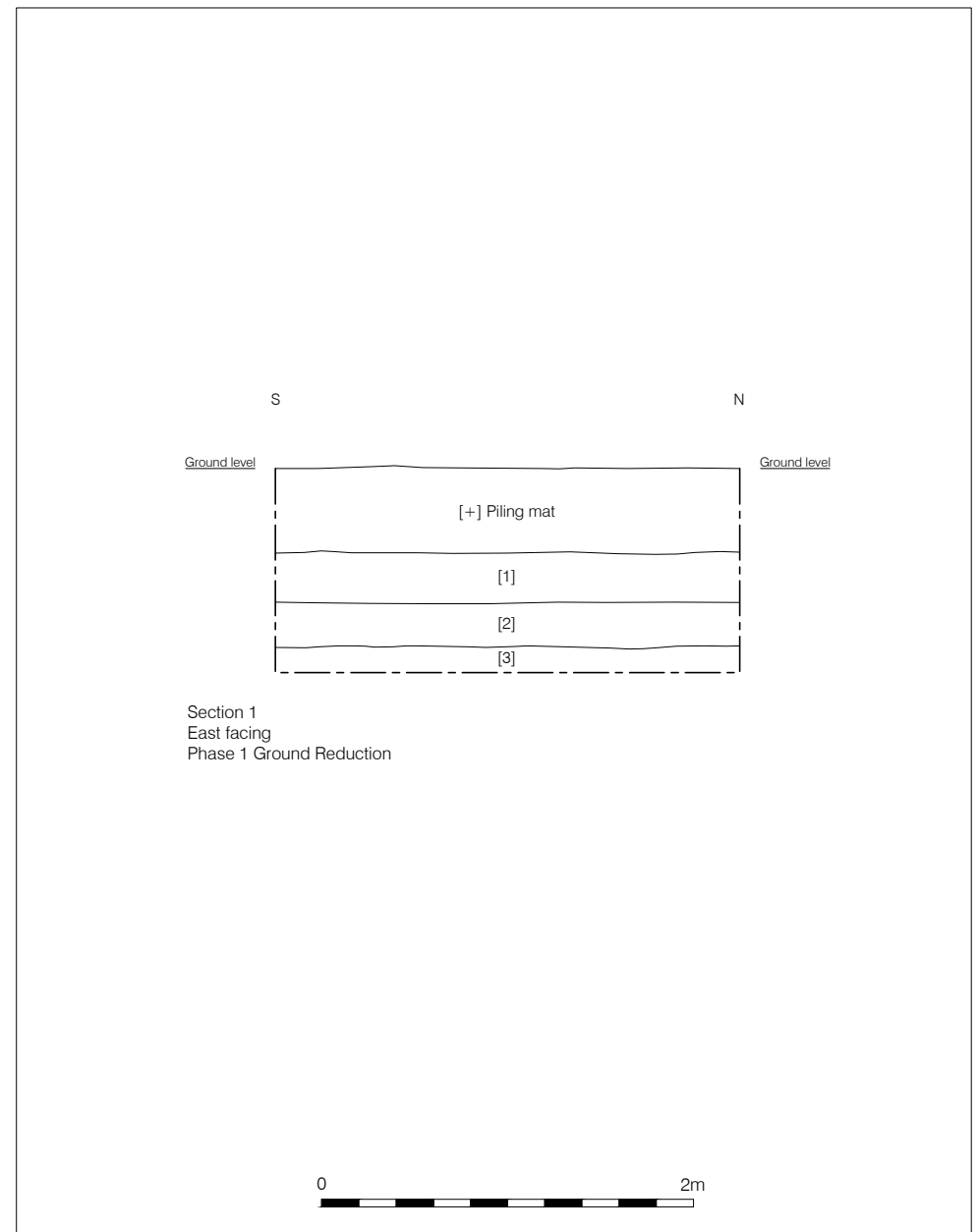
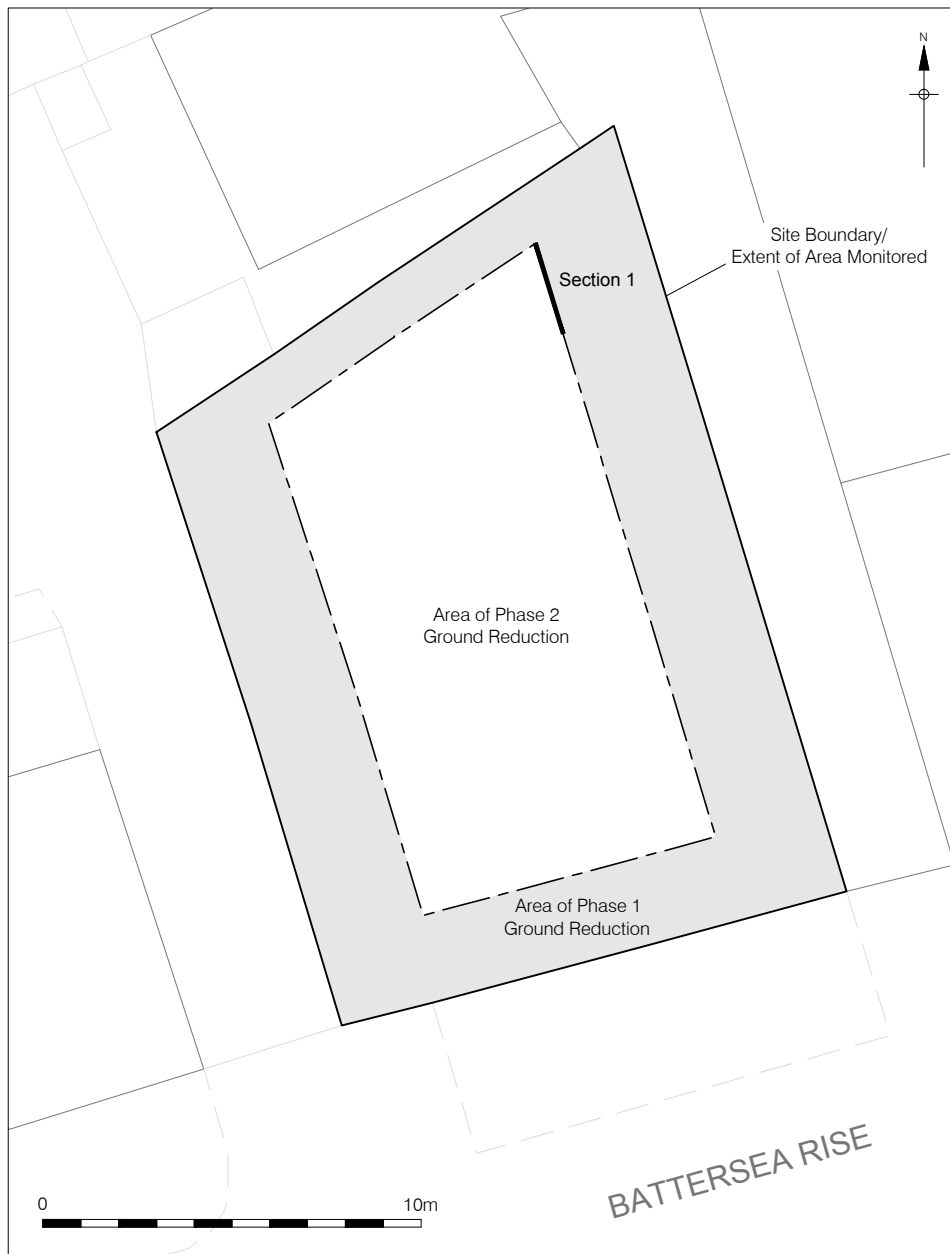


Figure 4
 Site plan showing Phase 1 and 2 Areas of Ground Reduction and Representative Section
 1:200 and 1:40 at A4