BATTERSEA POWER STATION
PHASE 3, BATTERSEA, LONDON
BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH, SW8

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE: KTL16

PCA REPORT NO: R12432

APRIL 2016

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Battersea Power Station,
Phase 3, Battersea,
London Borough of Wandsworth, SW8.

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Archaeological Evaluation

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	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	J Langthorne		29.3.16
Graphics Prepared by:	R Murphy		28.3.16
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown	Josephine Brown	29.3.16
Project Manager Sign-off:	T Bradley		05.04.16

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

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT BATTERSEA POWER STATION, PHASE 3, BATTERSEA, LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH, SW8.

Site Code:	**KTL16**
Local Planning Authority:	**London Borough of Wandsworth**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TQ 28994 77294**
Written by:	**James Langthorne** **Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, April 2016**
Project Manager:	**Tim Bradley**
Commissioning Client:	**CgMs Consulting**

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

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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at Battersea Power Station, Phase 3, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 28994 77294.

1.2 Following the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2015), an archaeological evaluation was carried out between 10th -18th March 2016 concurrent with redevelopment of the site. The investigation comprised the excavation of three archaeological trial trenches (Trenches 1 - 3) from an original proposal of four trenches. Trench 4 was not accessible due to its location beyond the current Phase 3 site boundary in an area currently occupied by cement silos.

1.3 The archaeological evaluation indicated that the establishment of the Battersea Waterworks in the middle of the 19th century and the site's further development into the railway goods yard during the 20th century led to substantial horizontal truncation of almost any potential archaeological horizon.

1.4 Natural river terrace deposits, consistent with the geology of the area, were encountered in all of the trenches at heights varying between -0.60m OD and 3.08m OD. The variance in heights was considered to have been caused by late post-medieval and modern groundworks associated with the Battersea Waterworks and the later railway goods yard. A number of cut features investigated in Trench 1 were interpreted as post-medieval planter beds associated with the market gardens which occupied the area of the site until the construction of the Battersea Waterworks in the middle part of the 19th century.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at Battersea Power Station, Phase 3, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth between 10th-18th February 2016. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 28994 77294 (Figure 1).

2.2 The evaluation consisted of 3 trenches (Figure 2) which aimed to address the following research design objectives:

- To establish the presence or otherwise of prehistoric and any later activity and to define the date and nature of such activity.
- To establish the environmental context of prehistoric and later activity.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development;
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy

2.3 The Phase 3 area of the site is defined by the Phase 2 development works centred around Battersea Power Station itself to the north, by the NLE box construction ground works fronting onto Nine Elms Lane to the east and south and by the Western Services working zone to the west. The site encompasses an area of approximately 2 hectares.

2.4 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of James Langthorne and the project management of Tim Bradley. The archaeological work was commissioned by CGMS Consulting and the project was monitored by Mark Stevenson, Historic England Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth.

2.5 The site was recorded under the unique site code KTL16, 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) under that code.

2.6 There are no Scheduled Monuments on or close to the site. However the site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Wandsworth and the former Battersea Power Station is a designated Grade II* listed building.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

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

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by The London Plan, published July 22nd 2011. Policy 7.8 headed "Heritage Assets and Archaeology" details guidance relating to strategy and planning decisions that affect the historic environment and the outlines the formulation of Local Development Framework for each London Borough.

3.3 Local Development Framework: London Borough of Wandsworth Core Strategy 2010

3.3.1 This study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Wandsworth, which fully recognises the importance of the heritage for which they are the custodians. The Core Strategy of the Wandsworth Local Development Framework was adopted in 2010, and contains policy statements in respect of protecting the heritage within the borough.

3.3.2 These Local Development Framework policy statements are supported by the 2012 Development Management Policies Document and the London Borough of Wandsworth Site Specific Allocations Document; specifically Policy DMS2 'Managing the Historic Environment' in the .Development Management Policies Document and Section 2.1.1 'Battersea Power Station and Goods Yard, Kirtling Street, London SW8' in the Site Specific Allocations Document.

3.3.3 Additionally Section 8 of the Wandsworth Planning Obligation Supplementary Planning Document restates and reinforces Policy DMS2 and makes a number of recommendations that could be included within a Section 106 agreement.

3.4 Planning condition

3.4.1 A number of planning permissions for the redevelopment of the site have been given by Wandsworth Council. This report is specifically concerned with the most recent condition that relates to the archaeological resource during the redevelopment (ref 2014/2837) that was granted on 5th December 2014:

45. Unless otherwise agreed in writing that no further archaeological investigation is required on the site, no development in any particular Development Zone shall commence until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work for that Development Zone in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority. The details approved on the 12 August 2013 (ref: 2013/2372) and 29

August 2014 (ref: 2014/4341) have discharged the foregoing requirement in relation to Phase 1 and Phase 2, respectively. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme pursuant to this condition including a detailed design and method statement for the foundation design and all new ground works. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the local planning authority.

Reason: In order that the archaeological remains that may exist on the site can be investigated and that suitable arrangements for recording and preservation are made as appropriate, pursuant to DMPD policy DMS2.

3.4.2 The archaeological evaluation has been undertaken in following an approved written scheme of investigation in accordance with the above planning condition.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The geology on the site comprised the London Clay Formation sealed beneath gravel terraces that were deposited during glacial and inter-glacial periods that was further overlain by alluvium, defined as 'mainly sand, silt and clay', and finally by made ground.

4.1.1 Previous geotechnical investigations at the site indicated that while there were variable thicknesses of alluvium present in the southern end of the Phase 1 area and in 2 boreholes which were located in the northern part of Phase 3. However, the geotechnical records provided for the remainder of the Phase 3 area demonstrated that little or no alluvium was extant.

4.1.2 During the course of the evaluation trenching natural river terrace deposits, consistent with the geology of the area, were encountered in all of the trenches at heights varying between -0.60m OD and 3.08m OD. In every instance this was overlain by modern made ground, the thicknesses varying depending on the level of truncation within each area of the site.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The general topography of the Battersea Power Station Phase 3 site comprises a gradual rise from north to south, from c.3.44-4.06m AOD, and covers a roughly trapezoidal area of approximately 2 hectares.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background cited below was summarized from the site-specific desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting (2013).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Evidence of prehistoric activity in and around the study area is confined to a number of find spots, particularly along the Thames foreshore. It is thought that this site was situated within mixed woodland from the late Mesolithic until forest clearances in the early Neolithic increased the amount of grassland in the area, a process that culminated in the early Bronze Age. Notable finds encountered from the shoreline included several Bronze Age items, such as a socketed spearhead and pottery. Peat formation at the site indicated flooding of the area leading to further reduction of woodland and the creation of open fields on the river front by the late Iron Age. A number of Iron Age weapons have been recovered from the vicinity of the site including the Battersea Shield which was discovered at Chelsea Bridge to the north-west.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Occasional coins and other items, such as shoes and a spearhead, dating to the Roman period have been found in the vicinity of the Phase 3 site. However it is considered that the site is somewhat remote from known Roman settlement probably due to it being subject to periodic flooding during this period.

5 4 Saxon and Medieval

5.4.1 The Phase 3 site was considered to have been agricultural in character during the Saxon and medieval periods with the Saxon settlements of Battersea and Lambeth being founded to the south-west and north-east of the site respectively. A potential medieval manor house on the north side of Nine Elms Lane is considered to lie some distance to the east of the Phase 3 site in the vicinity of the Heathwell Sewer.

5.5 Post-medieval and Modern

5.5.1 During the post-medieval period, the site comprised open land used as market gardens, prior to the construction of the Battersea Waterworks in 1839-40. At this time the Phase 3 area became occupied by filter beds and reservoirs associated with those same waterworks.

5.5.2 During the early 20th century, the Phase 3 site was subsequently redeveloped into a railway goods yard, which subsequently fell out of use during the later part of the 20th century, with all associated buildings and related infrastructure subsequently being demolished or removed.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The excavation of the 4 trenches was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the Battersea Power Station, Phase 3 site (CgMs 2015). The aim of the evaluation was to establish the presence or otherwise of prehistoric and any later activity and to define the date and nature of such activity, to establish the environmental context of prehistoric and later activity, to evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development and ultimately to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

6.2 Trench 4, situated in the extreme south west of the Phase 3 area, was not accessible due to its location beyond the current Phase 3 site boundary in an area currently occupied by cement silos. As such Trenches 1-3 were excavated as part of this phase of evaluation.

6.3 All 3 trenches were excavated by 13 ton machine under archaeological supervision until either significant archaeological horizons or natural deposits were encountered at which point deposits were cleaned and excavated by hand. The table below summarises the dimensions of each of the trenches.

Trench Number	Orientation	Length at top (m)	Width at top (m)	Max. Depth (m)
1	E-W	19.10m	4.30m	1.00m
2	N-S	4.76m	2.20m	0.90m
3	NE-SW	17.10m	3.75m	4.37m

6.4 All deposits were then recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. The locations of the trenches were determined using a GPS system. A digital photographic record was also kept of all the trenches.

6.5 Temporary benchmarks at heights of 4.13m OD, 3.99m OD and 3.67m OD respectively were established on site using the GPS for levelling purposes.

6.6 The archaeological works were monitored by Mark Stevenson, the Historic England Archaeological Adviser to the London Borough of Wandsworth.

6.7 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code KTL16.

6.8 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (number 23) with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered in all 3 trenches (Trenches 1-3) were natural deposits of varying description. Trench 1 contained fairly loose light orange brown gravel and sand [37], while in Trench 2 fairly firm but friable mid orange brown sand [3] was present and in Trench 3, within a sondage at the north-east end of the trench, fairly loose light whitish grey sandy clay [51] was recorded. The maximum heights that these deposits were encountered at are summarized in the table below:

Trench No	Context No	Height (m OD)
1	[37]	2.42
2	[3]	3.08
3	[51]	-0.60

7.1.2 The variance in heights and descriptions between the trenches is most likely due to truncation caused during the construction and associated landscaping of the Battersea Waterworks and the later railway goods yard.

7.2 Phase 2: Garden Features

7.2.1 Sealing the natural gravelly sand [37] in Trench 1 was a 0.27m thick layer of fairly loose light yellow brown slightly clay sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles and manganese flecks [36]. This sterile layer of subsoil was encountered at heights between 2.65-2.67m OD.

7.2.2 Subsoil [36] was overlain by a further slightly patchy layer of fairly friable light grey yellow sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles [35]. This layer was 0.30m thick and recorded at heights between 2.92-2.98m OD.

7.2.3 Truncating natural gravelly sand [37] and subsoil layers [35] and [36] in Trench 1 were 17 cut features. The following table summarises the dimensions of each of these features and the maximum heights that they were found at:

Cut No.	Fill No.	North-South (m)	East-West (m)	Depth (m)	Height (m OD)
11	10	1.15	1.00	-	2.26
13	12	-	1.00	0.20	2.92
15	14	0.30	0.75	-	2.24
17	16	0.30	0.45	-	2.26
19	18	0.85	0.75	0.48	2.57
21	20	0.42	0.35	-	2.57
23	22	0.35	0.45	-	2.22
25	24	0.85	1.00	0.48	2.53
30	29	0.95	0.85	0.32	2.69

32	31	0.95	1.00	0.18	2.65
34	33	0.30	0.20	-	2.65
39	38	-	1.17	0.48	2.96
41	40	-	0.61	0.53	2.98
43	42	-	1.44	0.56	2.98
45	44	1.75	0.92	0.77	2.82
50	49	0.77	0.30	0.40	2.57
53	52	1.30	1.60	0.56	2.55

7.2.4 The fills of all of the cut features were firm light-mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles and moderate root activity. The sterility of these fills combined with their sizes and the regularity of the shapes of most of these features, the majority being circular or oval shaped, indicated that they were probably planter beds or deliberately planted tree-bowls. The 2 irregularly shaped features, [45] and [53], were interpreted as being the the result of several intercutting planter beds, such as [41] which was seen to be truncated by [39].

7.2.5 Also slightly truncating the top of subsoil [36] in Trench 1 were 3 small depressions containing firm mid-light orange brown silty clay, [26], [27] and [28]. These could potentially have been the bases of severely truncated planter beds. They were all encountered at a maximum height of 2.59m OD and none were more than 0.08m deep.

7.2.6 In Trench 2 natural sand [3] was sealed by a 0.13m thick layer of firm light-mid orange brown clay with occasional CBM flecks and root activity [2]. This 'dirty' natural clay was recorded at heights between 3.14-3.20m OD.

7.3 Phase 3: Modern

7.3.1 Cutting planter beds [45] and [53] in Trench 1 was an extensive linear cut [9] that contained modern concrete drain [46] and was backfilled by fairly firm mid grey brown silty sand with yellow mottling and moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded [8]. Fragments of post-medieval peg tile and ceramic pipe recovered from fill [8] dated from AD1700-1950, a residual piece of London area post-medieval slipped redware dated to c.1480-1650 was also found within this fill. Drain cut [9] was seen to run 12.50m east-west by 6,00m northwest-southeast, typically the cut varied between 0.50-0.75m wide and was over 0.78m deep. Modern drainage cut [9] was encountered at a maximum height of 2.94m OD and the concrete covered pipe itself [46] was recorded at a maximum height of 2.10m OD.

7.3.2 The 'dirty' natural clay [2] in Trench 2 was truncated by an east-west orientated linear cut [5] that contained the remnants of a demolished culvert constructed of type 3209 Gault brick, dated to AD 1850-1925, and fairly loose mottled mid greyish orange brown slightly clay silt with moderate concrete fragments and small angular, sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles [4]. The dimensions of modern culvert cut [5] were 2.28m north-south by 1.80m east-west and it was recorded at a maximum height of 3.19m OD.

7.3.3 The southern edge of culvert cut [5] was subsequently cut by a sub-rectangular disused service cut [7], measuring 1.76m north-south and 0.86m east-west, that was backfilled with loose light yellow sand with occasional plastic fragment inclusions [6]. This feature was encountered at a maximum height of 3.20m OD.

7.3.4 Sealing natural sandy clay [51] in Trench 3 was a 3.47m thick layer of firm light yellow brown streaked bluish grey redeposited alluvial clay and friable dark brown peat [48] with very occasional type 3035 brick fragments dated to AD1780-1940, residual clay tobacco pipe stems, dated to c.1580–1740, oyster shell fragments, timber fragments and a sherd of London area redware pottery, dated to c.1580–1900. Redeposited alluvium [48] was found at heights between 2.63-2.99m OD and was considered to be the result of landscaping following the discontinuation of the Battersea Waterworks during the site's redevelopment into the railway goods yard.

7.3.5 Overlying all of the above deposits in all 3 trenches was a layer of modern made ground recorded as [+] in Trench 1, [1] in Trench 2 and [47] in Trench 3. The modern made ground was composed of fairly firm but friable mottled mid grey brown and black sandy silt and silty clay with frequent coal, brick and concrete rubble, moderate small angular, sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles, occasional cobbles, rebar and rail track fragments and disused cables. The table below summarises the thicknesses and maximum heights that the made ground was found at in each trench:

Trench No	Context No	Max. thickness (m)	Height (m OD)
1	[+]	0.31	3.16
2	[1]	0.63	3.75
3	[47]	1.00	3.68

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Research Objectives

8.1.1 The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2015) for the evaluation:

8.1.2 To establish the presence or otherwise of prehistoric and any later activity and to define the date and nature of such activity

The only archaeological activity on site that pre-dated the modern period was the planter beds or deliberately cut tree-bowls that were identified in Trench 1. The sterile fills of these features did not produce any material that could be assigned a date. However since the DBA identified that the site was open ground employed as market gardens in the post-medieval period until the construction of the Battersea Waterworks in the middle part of the 19th century it was considered likely that these features are the remnants of the market garden planting beds from that period.

8.1.3 To establish the environmental context of prehistoric and later activity

Substantial truncation on site had removed almost all potential archaeological horizons or features, with the exception of the post-medieval planter beds in Trench 1. The planter beds are considered to represent the bases of features that would originally have been cut through now truncated horizons. As a result the environmental context of these features cannot be inferred. The complete sterility of the fills themselves provides no further environmental evidence.

The natural deposits themselves were river terrace deposits consistent with the established underlying geology of the area. The only alluvium and peat deposits found at the site, in Trench 3, had been redeposited during modern redevelopment of the site.

8.1.4 To evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development

All features and deposits that cut or overlay natural deposits dated to the later post-medieval or modern periods indicating that the bulk of potential archaeological deposits had been entirely truncated due to the severity of modern development of the site. Initially this development would have been the foundation of the Battersea Waterworks in the 19th century followed by its redevelopment into a railway goods yard during the 20th century. Modern impact varied across the site as was demonstrated by the significantly differing heights that natural deposits were encountered at in each of the trenches.

8.1.5 To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy

Due to the level of modern truncation witnessed at the Phase 3 site during the archaeological evaluation it is not recommended that further investigative works take place within this area of the Battersea Power Station site.

8.2 Conclusions

8.2.1 The archaeological evaluation strongly suggested that, with the exception of the deepest cut post-

medieval planter beds, extensive re-development due to the establishment of the Battersea Waterworks in the middle of the 19th century and its further development into the railway goods yard during the 20th century led to substantial horizontal truncation of potential archaeological horizons.

8.2.2 Once the project is deemed complete and the report approved by the London Borough of Wandsworth, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with LAARC under site code KTL16.

8.2.3 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* 'Round Up'.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work.

9.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited also thanks Mark Stevenson, the Archaeological Adviser to the London Borough of Wandsworth, for monitoring the project.

9.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would also like to extend its gratitude to the personnel of Bouygues for all their assistance during the archaeological evaluation.

9.4 The author would like to thank:

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- Chris Faine and his team who processed the finds.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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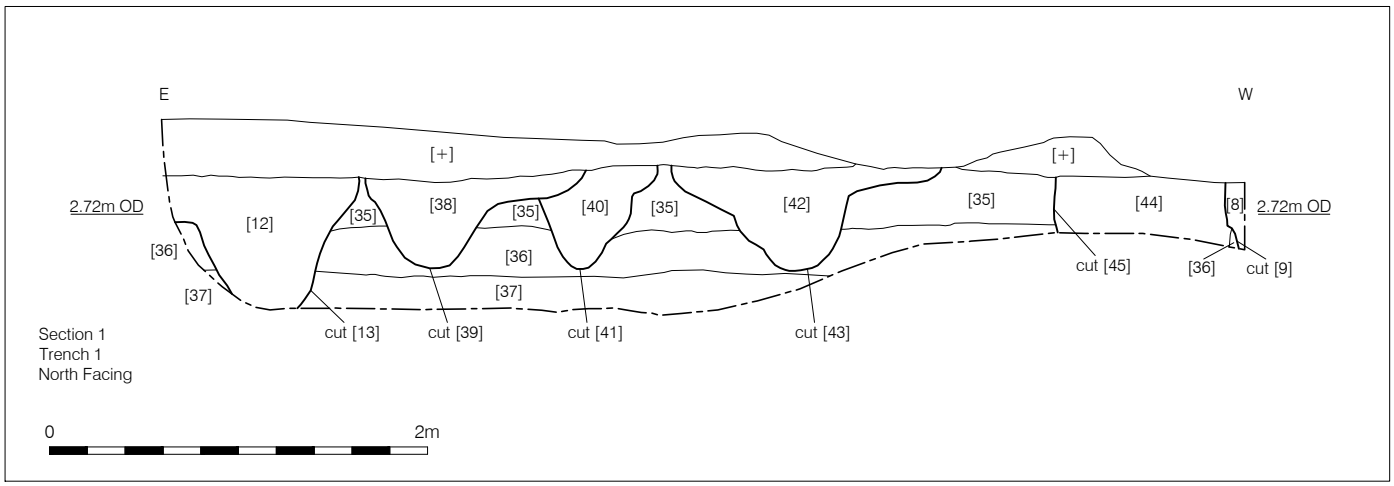
CgMs, 2015. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation: Battersea Power Station, Phase 3.* CGMS Unpublished Report.

31/03/16 RM

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

31/03/16 RM

Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:800 at A4



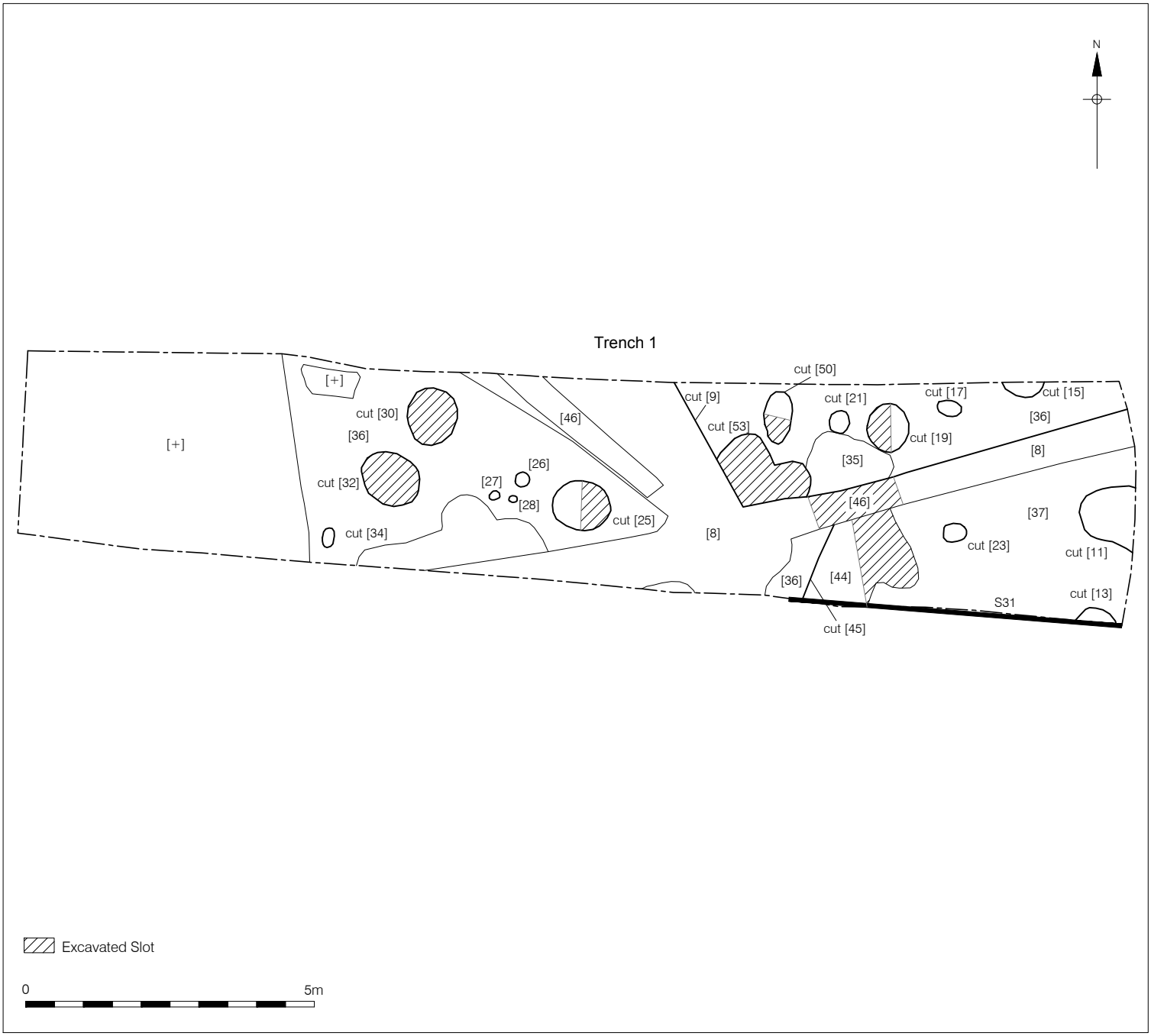


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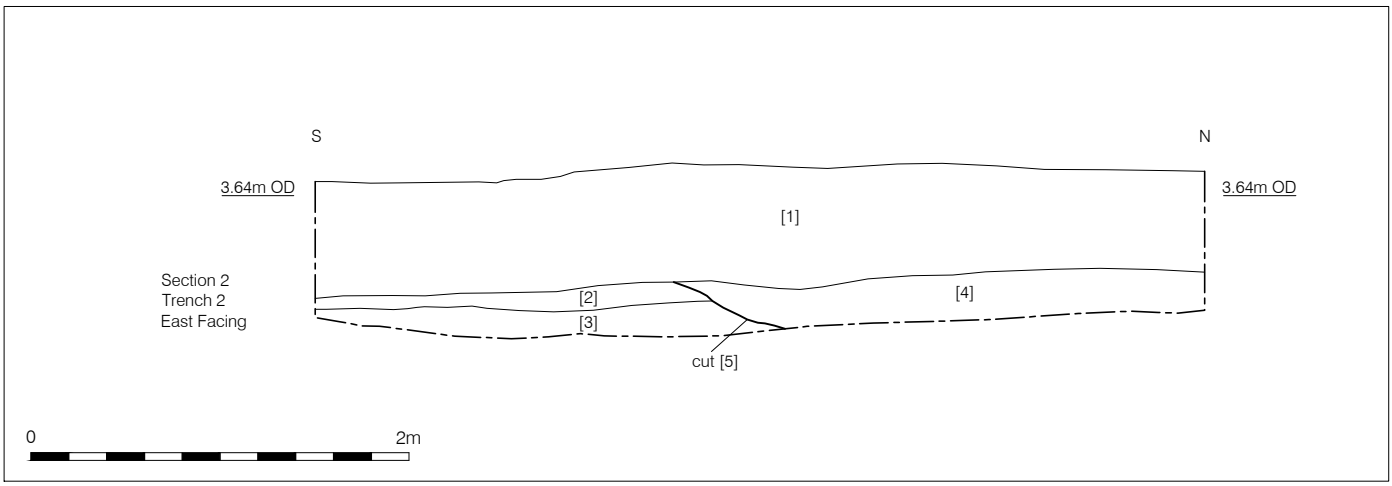
Figure 3
Plan and Section of Trench 1
Plan1:100 and Section 1:40 at A4



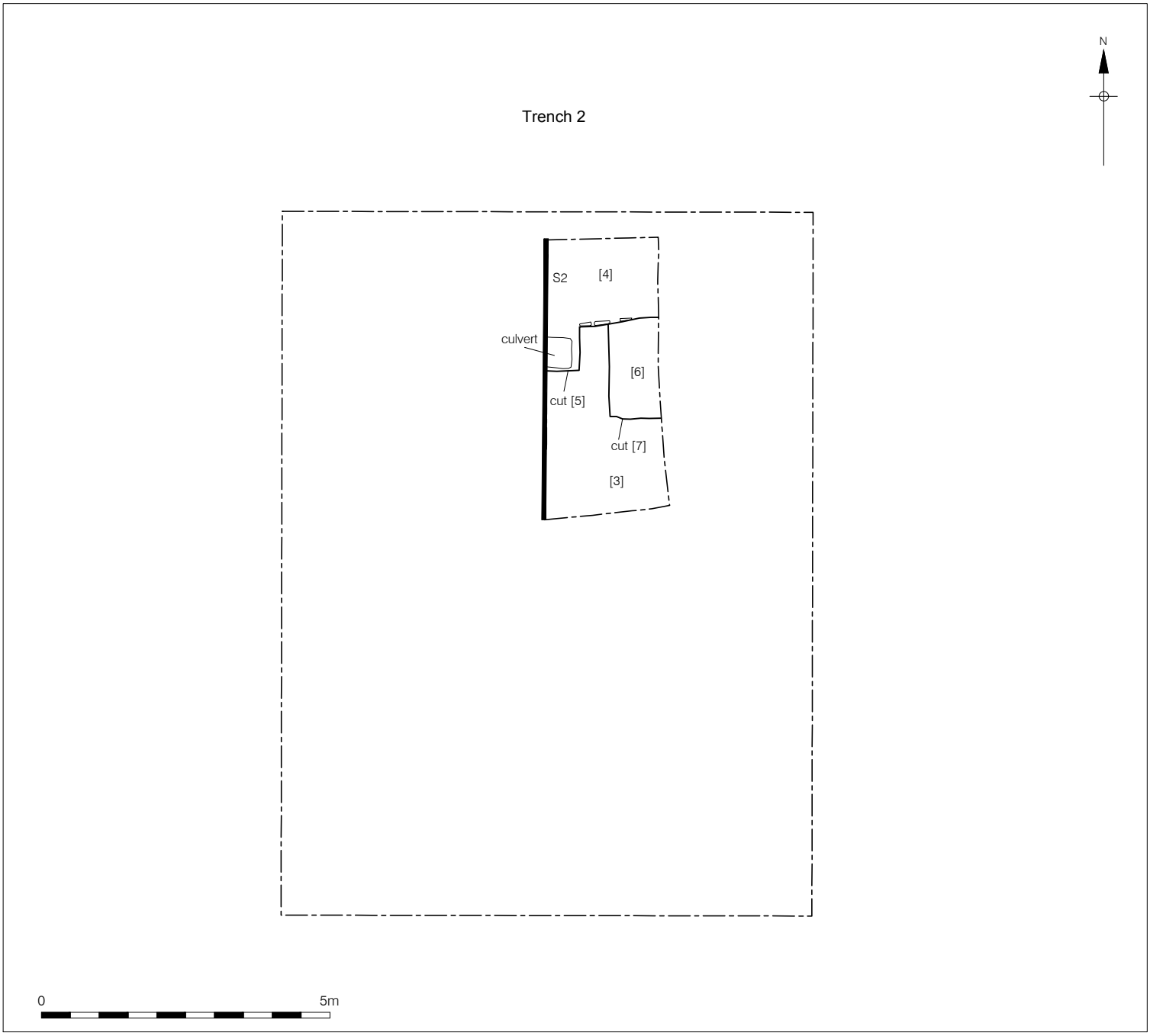


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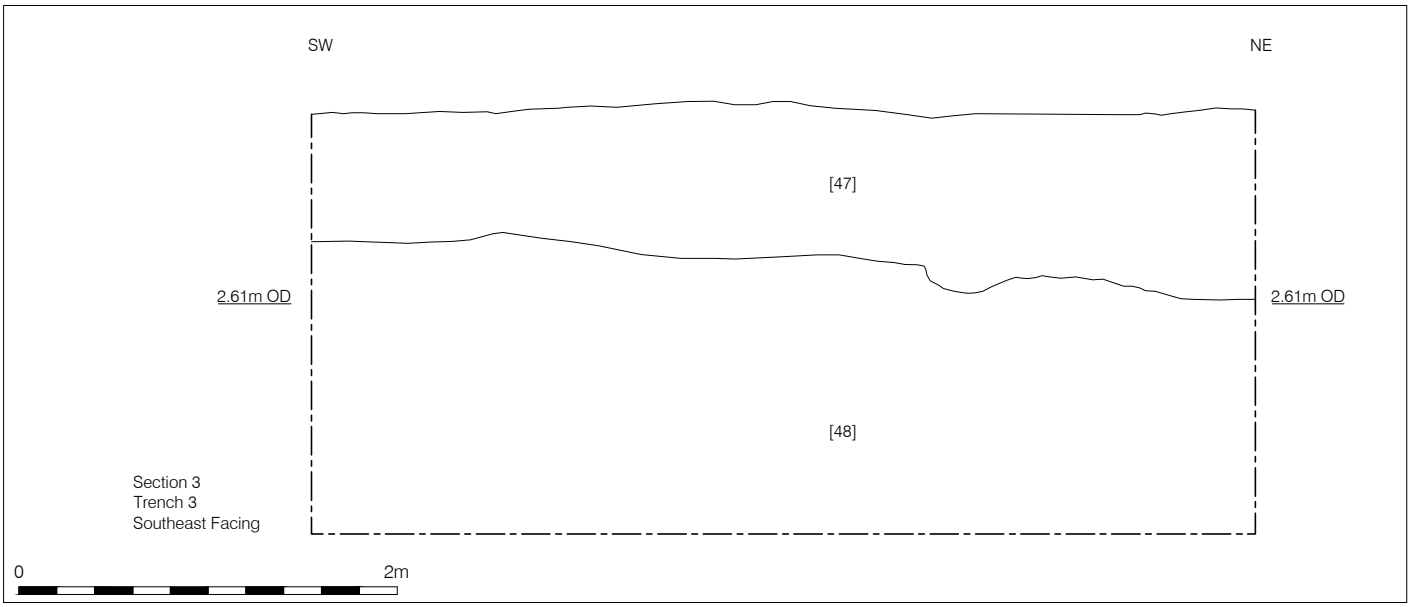
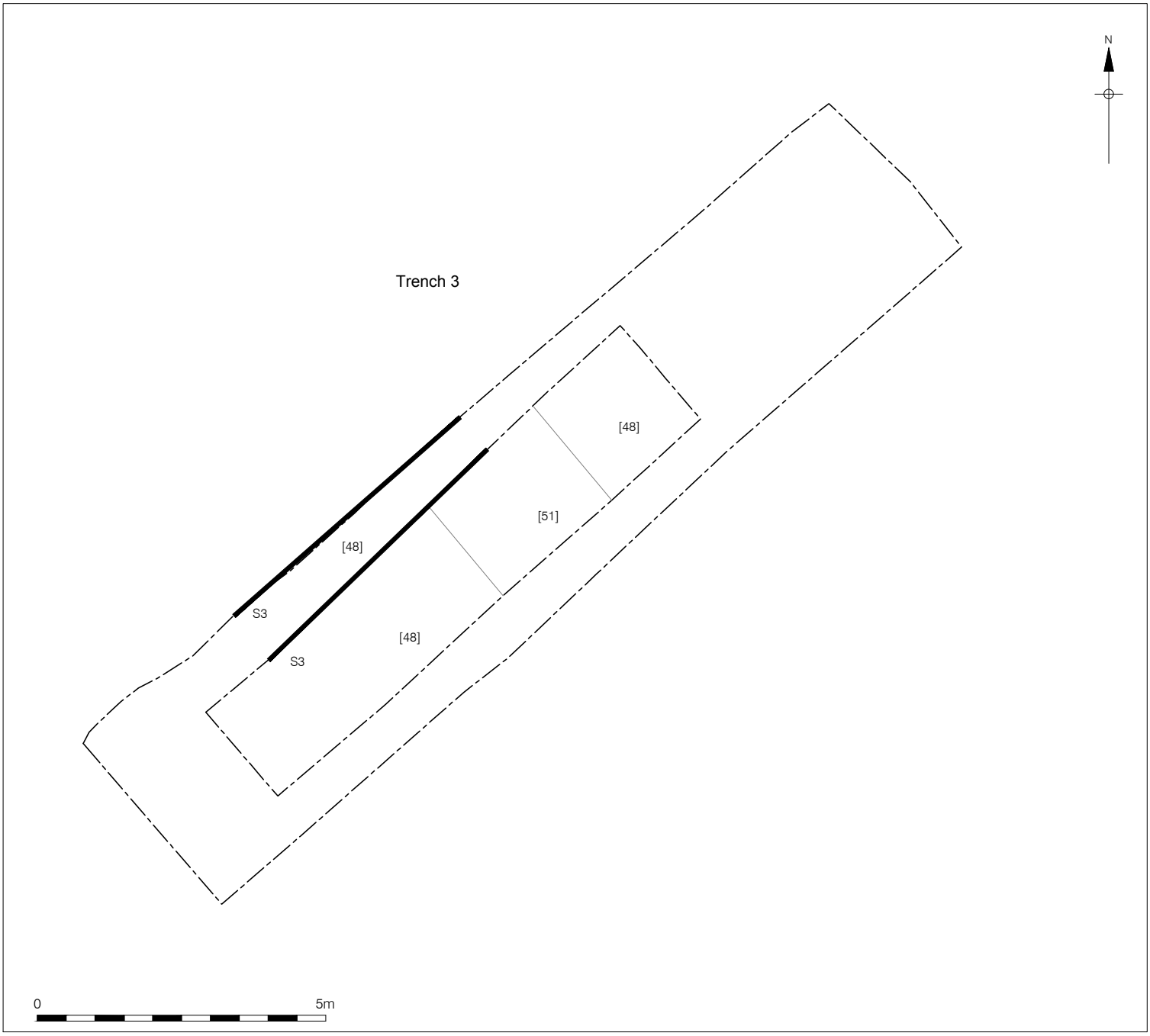
Figure 4
Plan and Section of Trench 2
Plan1:100 and Section 1:40 at A4





31/03/16 RM

Figure 5
Plan and Section of Trench 3
Plan1:100 and Section 1:40 at A4

Image 1: West facing view of Trench 1 (1m scale)

Image 2: West facing view of planter feature/tree-bowl [19] in Trench 1 (1m scale)

Image 3: North facing section in Trench 1 (1m scale)

Image 4: North facing view of Trench 2 (1m scale)

Image 5: North-east facing view of Trench 3 (1m scale)

Image 5: South-east facing section in Trench 3 (1m scale)

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Date	Phase
1	2	-	2	Layer	Made Ground	Fairly loose, friable mottled mid grey brown black sandy silt with frequent coal fragments	Modern	3
2	2	-	2	Layer	Dirty' natural	Firm light-mid orange brown clay with occ CBM brick flecks and fragments and root activity	N/A	2
3	2	Tr. 2	2	Layer	Natural sand	Fairly firm but friable mid orange brown sand	N/A	1
4	2	Tr. 2	2	Fill	Demolished culvert backfill in cut [5]	Fairly loose mid brown with mottled grey orange brown slightly clay silt with remnants of culvert masonry	Modern	3
5	2	Tr. 2	2	Cut	Construction cut for demolished culvert	Linear grubbed out construction cut containing the remnants of a demolished culvert	Modern	3
6	2	Tr. 2	-	Fill	Fill of [7]	Loose light yellow sand	Modern	3
7	2	Tr. 2	-	Cut	Service cut	Sub-rectangular disused service cut	Modern	3
8	1	Tr. 1	1	Fill	Backfill of drain cut [9]	Fairly firm mid grey brown with yellow patches silty sand.	Modern	3
9	1	Tr. 1	1	Cut	Construction cut for drainage	Linear construction cut for 20th century drainage	Modern	3

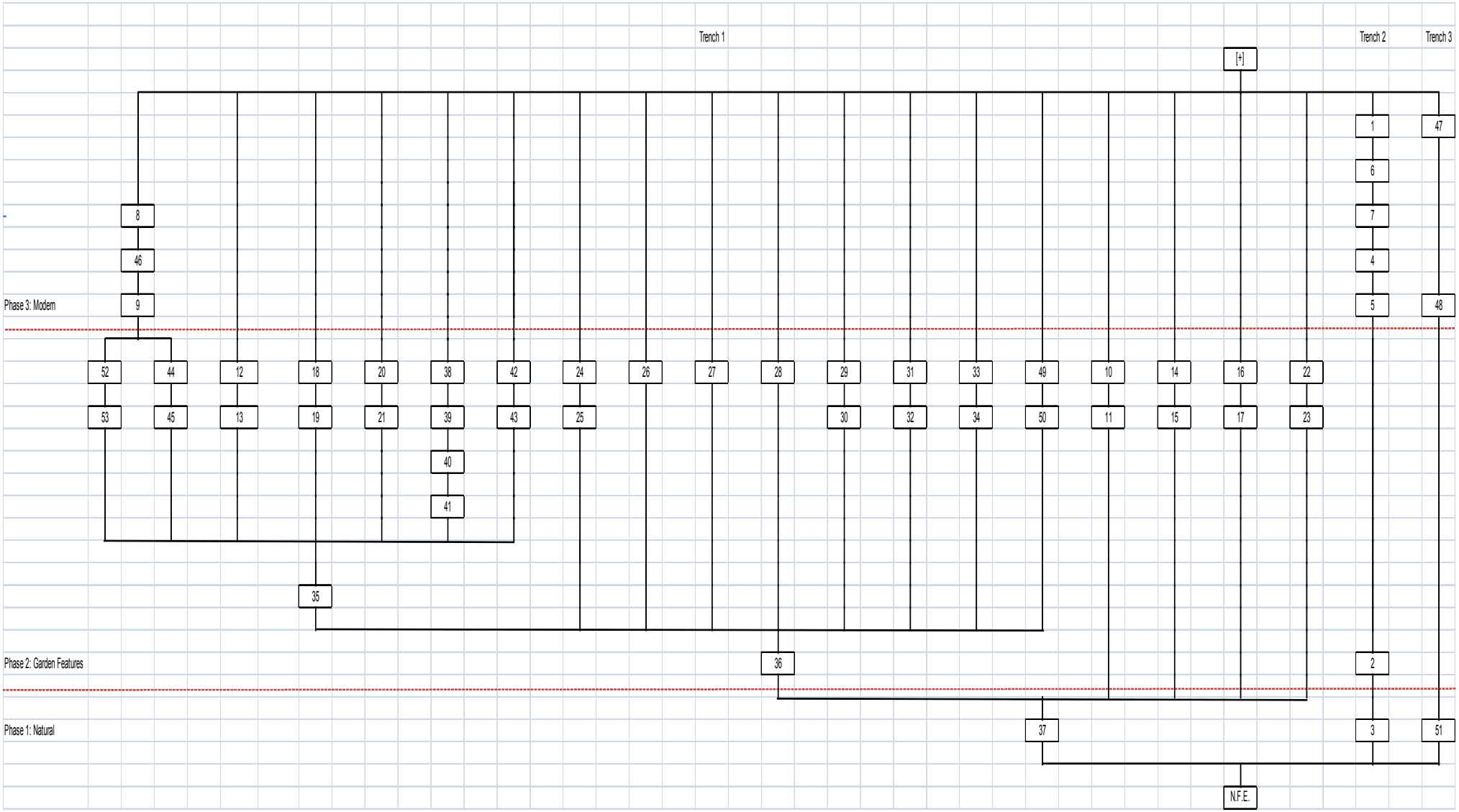
10	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [11]	Firm light-mid orange brown clay silt	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
11	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Planter feature	Sub-circular planter bed	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
12	1	Tr. 1	1	Fill	Fill of [13]	Firm light-mid orange brown clay silt	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
13	1	Tr. 1	1	Cut	Planter feature	Semi-circular planter bed/tree-bowl	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
14	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [15]	Firm light-mid orange brown clay silt	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
15	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Planter feature	Semi-circular planter bed/tree-bowl	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
16	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [17]	Firm light-mid orange brown clay silt	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
17	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Planter feature	Oval shaped planter bed/tree-bowl	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
18	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [19]	Firm light-mid orange brown clay silt	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
19	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Planter feature	Oval shaped planter bed/tree-bowl	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
20	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [21]	Firm light-mid orange brown clay silt	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
21	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Planter feature	Circular planter feature	Post-medieval/ Modern	2

22	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [23]	Firm light-mid orange brown clay silt	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
23	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Planter feature	Circular planter bed/tree-bowl	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
24	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [25]	Firm light-mid orange brown clay silt	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
25	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Planter feature	Oval shaped planter bed/tree-bowl	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
26	1	Tr. 1	-	Deposit	Backfill	Firm mid-light orange brown silty clay within small depression	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
27	1	Tr. 1	-	Deposit	Backfill	Firm mid-light orange brown silty clay within small depression	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
28	1	Tr. 1	-	Deposit	Backfill	Firm mid-light orange brown silty clay within small depression	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
29	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [30]	Firm light-mid orange brown clay silt	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
30	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Planter feature	Oval shaped planter bed/tree-bowl	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
31	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [32]	Firm light-mid orange brown clay silt	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
32	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Planter feature	Circular planter bed/tree-bowl	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
33	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [34]	Fill of [34]	Post-medieval/ Modern	2

34	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Potential posthole/ planter feature	Oval posthole/ planter feature	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
35	1	Tr. 1	1	Layer	Subsoil	Fairly friable light grey yellow sandy silt	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
36	1	Tr. 1	1	Layer	Subsoil	Fairly loose light yellow brown slightly clay sandy silt	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
37	1	Tr. 1	1	Layer	Natural sandy gravel	Fairly loose light orange brown sandy gravel	N/A	1
38	1	-	1	Fill	Fill of [38]	Firm light-mid orange brown clay silt	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
39	1	-	1	Cut	Planter feature	Planter bed/ tree-bowl	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
40	1	-	1	Fill	Fill of [41]	Firm light-mid orange brown clay silt	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
41	1	-	1	Cut	Planter feature	Planter bed/ tree-bowl	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
42	1	-	1	Fill	Fill of [43]	Firm light-mid orange brown clay silt	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
43	1	-	1	Cut	Planter feature	Planter bed/ tree-bowl	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
44	1	Tr. 1	1	Fill	Fill of [45]	Firm light-mid orange brown clay silt	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
45	1	Tr. 1	1	Cut	Planter feature	Irregularly shaped planter-bed/ multiple intercutting tree-bowls	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
46	1	Tr. 1	-	Masonry	Drain	Concrete drain pipe	Modern	3

47	3	-	3	Layer	Made Ground	Fairly firm but friable mottled mid yellow brown and dark blackish grey silty clay	Modern	3
48	3	Tr. 3	3	Layer	Redeposited alluvial clay and peat	Firm but friable light bluish grey alluvial clay with yellow brown streaks and dark brown peat patches.	Modern	3
49	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [50]	Firm light-mid orange brown clay silt	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
50	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Planter feature	Oval shaped planter bed/tree-bowl	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
51	3	Tr. 3	-	Layer	Natural sandy clay	Fairly loose light whitish grey sandy clay	N/A	1
52	1	Tr. 1	-	Fill	Fill of [53]	Firm light-mid orange brown clay silt	Post-medieval/ Modern	2
53	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Planter feature	Irregularly shaped planter-bed/ multiple intercutting tree-bowls	Post-medieval/ Modern	2

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

The assemblage consists of two sherds (31g) of post-medieval pottery types found in different contexts. The material is not abraded and was therefore likely to have been deposited soon after being discarded. Context [8] produced a sherd (18g) of a bowl or dish made in London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze (PMSRG) and dated *c.* 1480–1650. A sherd (13g) of London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), dated *c.*1580–1900, decorated with incised horizontal lines, was recovered from context [48].

The pottery has no significance at a local level as it occurs as types frequently found in the London area and in such small quantities that it infers very little upon site activities. The only potential of the pottery is to date the deposits it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery.

APPENDIX 4: CBM ASSESSMENT

Amparo Valcarcel

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
4	3209	Modern brick (Gault)	1	1850	1925	1850	1925	1850-1925	1800-1930
8	2586;2281	post med peg tiles; post med drain pipe	4	1080	1950	1700	1950	1700-1950	No mortar
48	3035	Modern brick, deep frogged	1	1750	1940	1750	1940	1780-1940	No mortar

Review

The small assemblage (9 fragments, 1.73 kg) consists mainly of modern sample bricks.

The building material assemblage reflects the late post medieval development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest.

Recommendations

The value of this small assemblage lies in dating structures and features dating from between the 18th and early 20th century. No further work recommended.

APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

The assemblage of clay tobacco pipes consists solely of three stems, all of which were found in context [48]. The stems range in diameter between medium and thick, although all of the stems have wide bores and can therefore be broadly dated *c*. 1580–1740. The material has no significance and its only potential is to broadly date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

APPENDIX 6: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-246561

Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation on land at Battersea Power Station, Phase 3, Battersea London Borough of Wandsworth SW8.
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation consisting of 3 trenches in the Phase 3 area of the redevelopment of Battersea Power Station and it's surroundings. Deposits and features revealed in the trenches indicated that the establishment of the Battersea Waterworks in the middle of the 19th century and the site's further development into the railway goods yard during the 20th century led to substantial horizontal truncation of almost any potential archaeological horizon. Natural river terrace deposits, consistent with the geology of the area, were encountered in all of the trenches at heights varying between -0.60m OD and 3.08m OD.
Project dates	Start: 10-03-2016 End: 18-03-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	KTL16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	PLANTER BED Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Modern
Monument type	MADE GROUND Modern
Monument type	REDEPOSITED ALLUVIUM Modern
Monument type	DEMOLISHED CULVERT Modern
Monument type	DISUSED SERVICE CUT Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH BATTERSEA Battersea Power Station, Phase 3
Postcode	SW8
Study area	2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 28994 77294 51.479375436966 -0.142224147606 51 28 45 N 000 08 32 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: -0.6m Max: 3.08m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Richard Meager
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	James Langthorne

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	KTL16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	KTL16
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC

Paper Archive ID	KTL16
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Matrices","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	A forthcoming report
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Battersea Power Station, Phase 3, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW8.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Langthorne, J.
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 soft cover grey literature report.

Entered by	James Langthorne (jlangthorne@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	24 March 2016

P C A

PCA SOUTH
UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH
UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL
THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST
BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS
17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com