

**AN EVALUATION ON LAND
AT HELIPORT HOUSE, 38
LOMBARD ROAD, LONDON
BOROUGH OF
WANDSWORTH, SW11 3RP**

SITE CODE:LOB 16

REPORT NO: R12438

APRIL 2016



**PRE-CONSTRUCT
ARCHAEOLOGY**

An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Heliport House, 38 Lombard Road, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW11 3RP

Site Code: LOB16
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April 2016

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**Heliport House, 38 Lombard Road, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW11
3RP**

**Type of project
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Quality Control**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K4448
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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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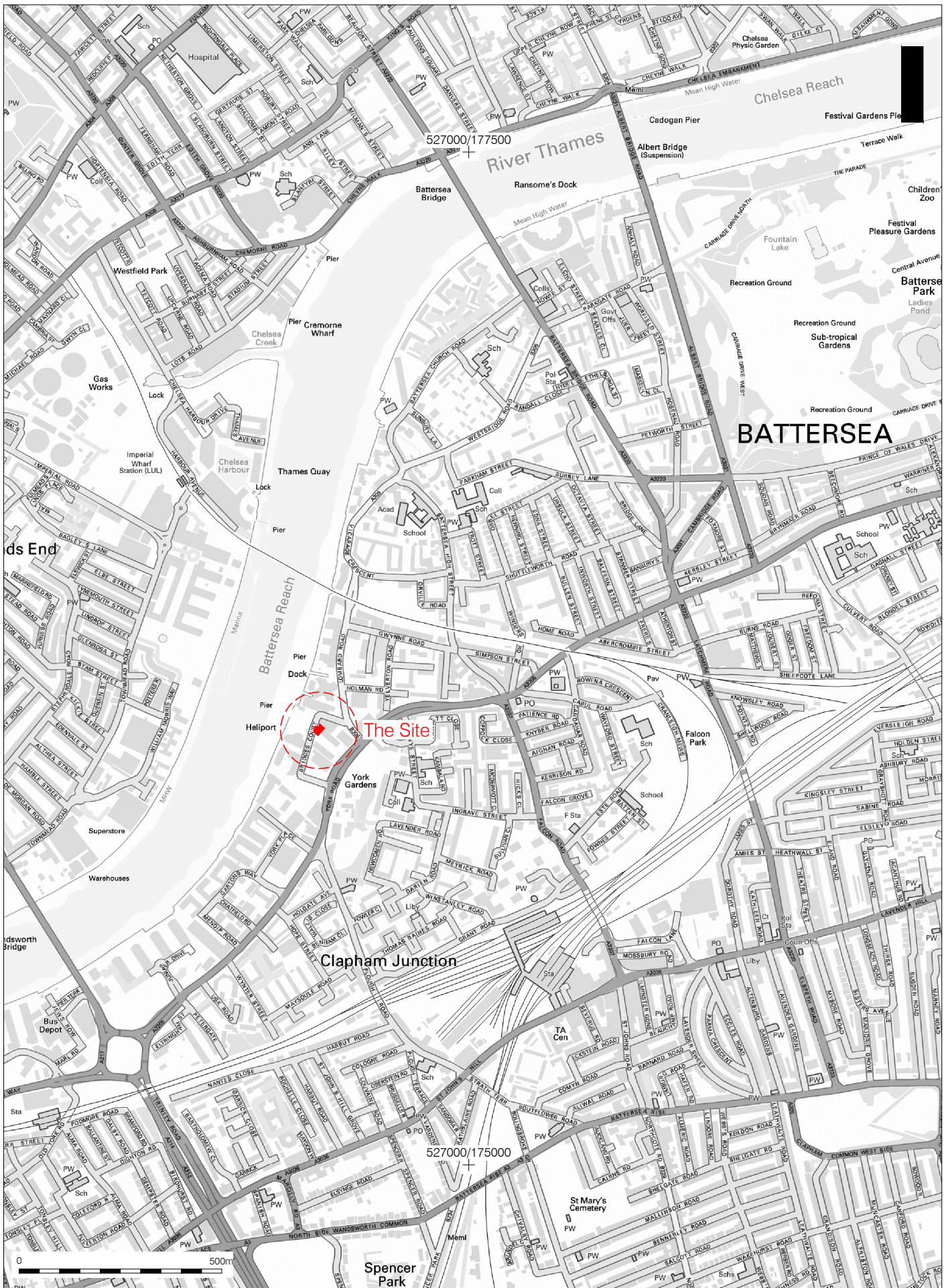
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation that was undertaken on land at Heliport House, 38 Lombard Road, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW11 3RP (TQ 26631 76074).
- 1.2 The aims of the project were to determine the natural topography and the height at which it survived, the presence, absence, nature, date and survival of any archaeological structures and deposits within the confines of the site, and the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 1.3 The evaluation demonstrated that the underlying geology comprised Kempton Park Gravel Terrace Formation (first encountered at 2.06m OD), overlain by thick deposits of sterile, silty clay which can be identified as a type of Langley Silt Member (first encountered at 0.86m OD).
- 1.4 Natural deposits were overlain by thick layers of demolition waste deposited at some point between the late 18th – mid 19th century, probably for the dual purposes of waste disposal and land reclamation/landscaping. This dumping episode may well relate to the demolition of the building complex which historic maps indicate partially occupied the site in the early 19th century, and which is known to have been demolished at some point between 1838 and 1865.
- 1.5 Overlaying these deposits were a succession of late 18th - mid 20th century industrial surfaces, relating to the site's later function as part of an industrial complex. Possibly some kind of external floors or working surfaces, the most likely interpretation is considered to be that they represent surfaces of an area of access within the industrial complex, with the heavily compacted and prepared deposits providing suitably smooth and strong surfaces over which to move heavy industrial machinery and vehicles.
- 1.6 The industrial surfaces themselves were overlain by further thick deposits of mid-19th - mid 20th century made ground. These deposits are interpreted as relating to a substantial phase of dumping of industrial (and some demolition and building) waste, no doubt produced by various activities being undertaken within the industrial complex in which the site sits.
- 1.7 The 18th-20th century activity evidenced across the excavated area was substantial and is likely to have had a significant impact on earlier buried deposits, both natural and cultural. If any archaeological remains from earlier periods ever existed on the site they have been completely removed by this activity, and natural deposits may also have been truncated to some extent. The impact associated with the site's modern development (i.e. the late 20th century construction of Heliport House) is variable across the site but is generally relatively minor, in comparison with the impact associated with the late post-medieval activity evidenced.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation on land at Heliport House, 38 Lombard Street, in the London Borough of Wandsworth, SW11 3RP (Figure 1). The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology prior to, and as a condition for, the land's redevelopment.
- 2.2 The site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 26631 76074. It is located to the south-east of the London Heliport and in the north-west of the Heliport Industrial Estate in the Battersea area. The site is bounded to the north-west by Bridges Court, to the north-east and south-west by car-parking areas, and to the south-east by other commercial properties within the Heliport Industrial Estate.
- 2.3 The proposed development site forms an irregular plot of land, currently entirely occupied by a four-story mixed office and residential block (Heliport House). The site measures up to c. 27m north to south by c. 25m east to west but only a small ground level area will be impacted upon by the proposed development. One trench (Trench 1) was excavated, 10m in length and 1.80m in width (Figure 2).
- 2.4 An archaeological desk based assessment (Boyer 2014) was previously carried out for the site by PCA.
- 2.5 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016), the primary objectives of the exercise were:
- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
 - To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, its nature and (if possible) date.
 - To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
 - To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.
 - To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
 - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 2.6 The investigation was conducted between 4th and 6th April 2016. It was supervised by Maria Buczak and was project managed by Helen Hawkins, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. As the Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth, Mark Stevenson of Historic England acted as monitor for the site. The project was commissioned by Damsonetti UK Ltd.
- 2.7 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be held by the LAARC under the site code LOB16.

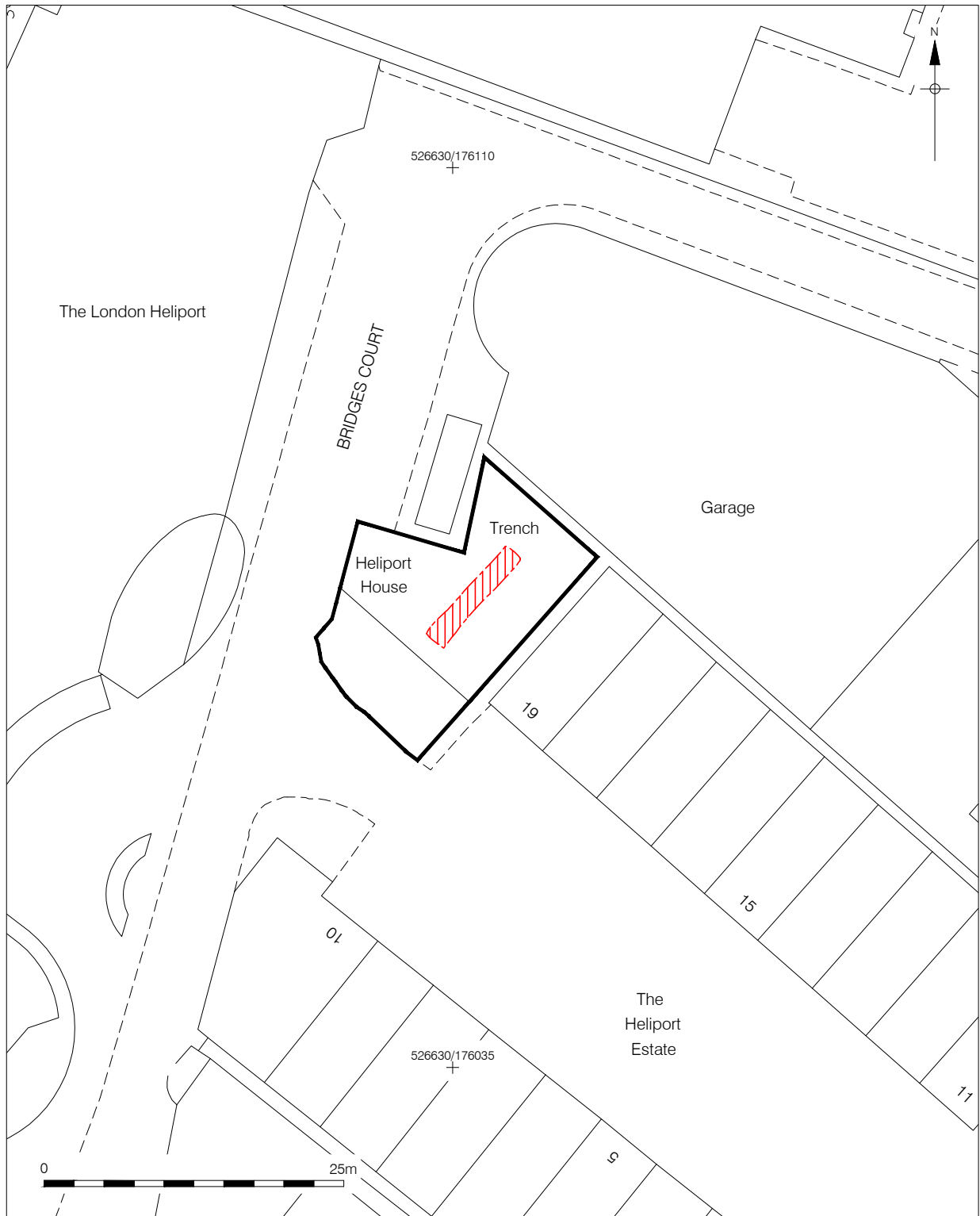


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Figure 1
Site Location
1:12,500 at A4

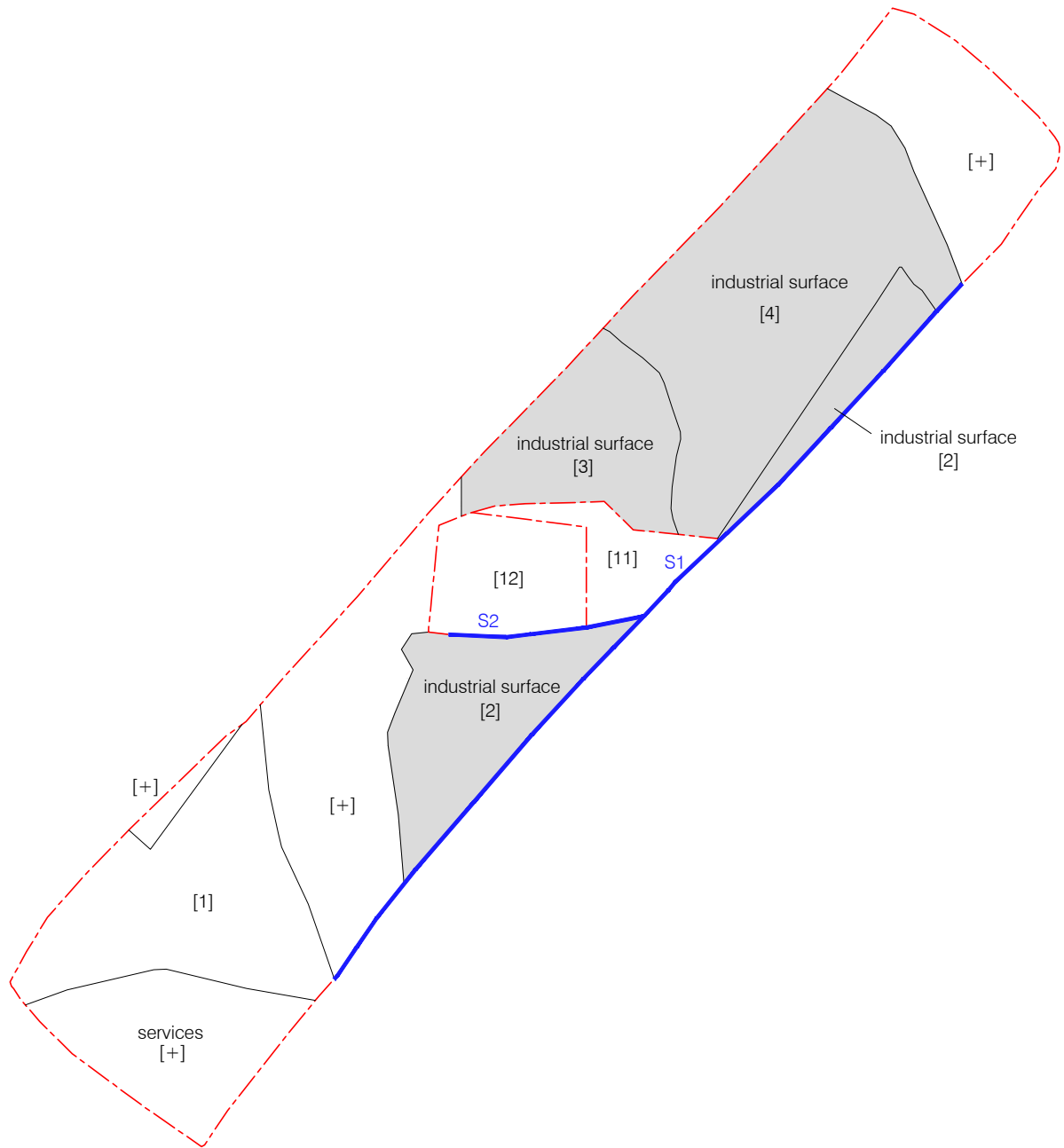


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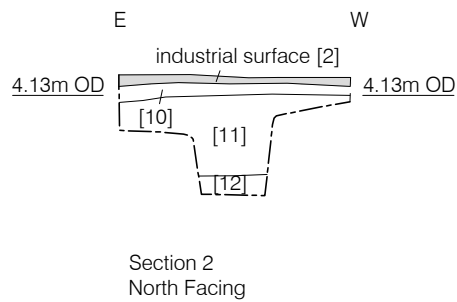
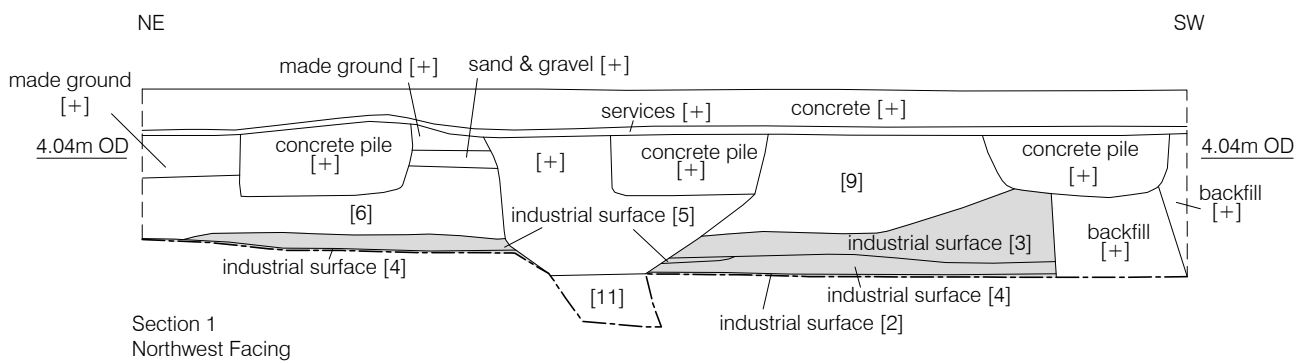
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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:500 at A4



0 2m
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Figure 3
Trench Plan
1:50 at A4



0 2m
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Figure 4
 Sections 1 & 2
 1:50 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

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

3.2 National Guidelines

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

3.2.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

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

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal

3.2.3 Additionally:

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

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

3.2.5 The NPPF also states that:

214. For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.

215. In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).

- 3.2.6 The provisions set out in the new guidelines superseded the policy framework set out in previous government guidance namely Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment'. Planning Policy Statement 5 had itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, PPG 16, which was issued in November 1990 by the Department of the Environment.
- 3.2.7 Although the replacement of PPG 16 with PPS 5 gave new guidance the Unitary Development Plans of most local authorities still contain sections dealing with archaeology that are based on the provisions set out in PPG 16.. The key points in PPG16 can be summarised as follows:
- 3.2.8 Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, and in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly and thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.
- 3.2.9 Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in their physical preservation.
- 3.2.10 If physical preservation in situ is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative. From an archaeological point of view, this should be as a second best option. Agreements should also provide for subsequent publication of the results of any excavation programme.
- 3.2.11 The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains are known to exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal.
- 3.2.12 Planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains, must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission.

3.3 **Regional Guidance: The London Plan**

The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan (revised 2015) which includes the following statement relating to archaeology:

Policy 7.8

Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

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

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

Planning decisions

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

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

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

LDF preparation

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

G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.4 Local Planning Policy

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

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

POLICY DMS 2

MANAGING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

A. IN ADDITION TO SATISFYING THE RELEVANT PARTS OF POLICY DMS1, APPLICATIONS AFFECTING A HERITAGE ASSET OR ITS SETTING WILL BE GRANTED WHERE IT:

- I. IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NPPF, THE LONDON PLAN AND RELEVANT ENGLISH HERITAGE GUIDANCE;
- II. TAKES FULL ACCOUNT OF THE COUNCIL'S CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISALS AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES;
- III. IS ACCOMPANIED BY A SATISFACTORY STATEMENT OF HERITAGE STATEMENT AND IMPACT (HERITAGE STATEMENT) PRODUCED BY A HERITAGE SPECIALIST WHERE APPROPRIATE.

B. APPLICATIONS WILL BE GRANTED WHERE THEY SUSTAIN, CONSERVE AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, ENHANCE THE SIGNIFICANCE, APPEARANCE, CHARACTER AND SETTING OF THE HERITAGE ASSET ITSELF, AND THE SURROUNDING HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, AND WHERE THEY HAVE CONSIDERATION FOR THE FOLLOWING:

- I. THE CONSERVATION OF FEATURES AND ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE HERITAGE ASSET'S SIGNIFICANCE AND CHARACTER. THIS MAY INCLUDE: CHIMNEYS, WINDOWS AND DOORS, BOUNDARY TREATMENTS, ORIGINAL ROOF COVERINGS, SHOPFRONTS OR ELEMENTS OF SHOPFRONTS IN CONSERVATION AREAS, AS WELL AS INTERNAL FEATURES SUCH AS FIREPLACES, PLASTER CORNICES, DOORS, ARCHITRAVES, PANELLING AND HISTORIC PLANFORM 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. 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 SUBSTANTIAL HARM TO HERITAGE ASSETS WILL ONLY BE GRANTED IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES, WHERE THE GREAT WEIGHT GIVEN TO CONSERVATION HAS BEEN FULLY TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT; AND THE NECESSITY FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE ASSET OR THE SUBSTANTIAL PUBLIC BENEFIT DERIVED HAS BEEN CLEARLY AND CONVINCINGLY DEMONSTRATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NPPF.

D. PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT INVOLVING GROUND DISTURBANCE IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS (AS IDENTIFIED ON THE POLICIES MAP), WILL NEED A DESK BASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND MAY ALSO REQUIRE FIELD EVALUATION. THE RECORDING AND PUBLICATION OF RESULTS WILL BE REQUIRED AND IN APPROPRIATE CASES, THE COUNCIL MAY ALSO REQUIRE PRESERVATION IN SITU, OR EXCAVATION.

E. FURTHER DETAIL WILL BE SET OUT IN A FORTHCOMING HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (SPD).

F. APPLICATIONS AFFECTING NONO-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (SUCH AS LOCALLY LISTED BUILDINGS) WILL BE DEALT WITH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NPPF.

G. DELIBERATE DAMAGE AND NEGLECT TO A HISTORIC BUILDING WILL NOT BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN ANY DECISION.

3.5 Site Specific

3.5.1 The site does not contain any listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments, however it is located within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA) as defined by the London Borough of Wandsworth.

3.5.2 The Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth, Mark Stevenson of Historic England, has advised that the planning consent for the site's development should include an archaeological condition for evaluation trial trenching:

No development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a Written Scheme has been submitted and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Following the conclusion of the archaeological evaluation a report on that evaluation shall be submitted and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The Written Scheme of Investigation shall be prepared and implemented by a suitably qualified archaeological practice in accordance with English Heritage Greater London Archaeology guidelines. In order that the potential of any archaeological remains that may exist on the site can be evaluated for their significance, in accordance with Council policies DMS2(d).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 According to the 1:50,000 British Geological Survey Sheet 270, South London, the site is underlain by Palaeogene London Clay, deposited between 56 and 34 million years ago. The London Clay is overlain by superficial deposits comprising sands and gravels of the Kempton Park Gravel Terrace formation, deposited during the Pleistocene epoch and capped with clay and silt brickearth of the Langley Silt member, laid down in a local environment dominated by wind-blown deposits (BGS, 2015).
- 4.2 No geotechnical investigations have been carried out as part of the current development proposal but borehole data is available from a number of locations nearby. A shallow borehole sunk to the east of the proposed development site at York Road from a surface elevation of +4.24m OD (BGS ID: 587608), encountered the surface of Terrace Gravel at 1.42m below ground level (bgl). This was overlain by "Common Ground" to 0.81m bgl with made ground covering this to 0.36m bgl. The sequence was completed by the modern road. A much deeper borehole to the west at Bridges Wharf (BGS ID: 18375875) recorded the surface of London Clay at 8.10m bgl. This was overlain by Terrace Gravel to 4.20m bgl with the brickearth capping recorded at an upper elevation of 3.10m bgl. Above this was 1m of made ground and a thick concrete slab. Another borehole nearby (BGS ID: 18375932) recorded the surface of London Clay at 9.40m bgl, Terrace Gravel at 3.90m bgl, the surface of mixed deposits at 1.85m bgl and the top of modern made ground at 0.20m bgl. This sequence was capped by a concrete slab but the brickearth appears to have been absent from this area (Boyer, 2014).
- 4.3 The site lies on land that is flat at a surface elevation of 4.46m OD. The modern surface topography is however the product of extensive ground modification and it is likely that the underlying natural topography would originally have exhibited a noticeable slope down to the north-west towards the Thames (Ibid.).
- 4.4 The site lies less than 140m to the east of the Battersea Reach stretch of the River Thames, though historically the river probably flowed much closer to the site, prior to reclamation and ground-raising in the area (Ibid.).

5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The historical and archaeological background for this site is taken from the archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Boyer 2014).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 No artefactual evidence of a specifically early prehistoric (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic) date is recorded within 500m of the study site, the earliest dateable artefact in the vicinity being a Neolithic polished flint axe, believed to have been found in the vicinity of Wandsworth Bridge, some distance to the south-west of the site. A small number of Bronze Age finds are also listed on the GLHER in the vicinity of the study site. A poorly-provenanced dirk, likely to be of Early to Middle Bronze Age date, is recorded from the broad Battersea area. At Wandsworth Court, approximately 130m south-west of the study site at the edge of the Thames foreshore half of a Bronze Age sword was found in the early 1920s.

5.2.2 Archaeological investigations on the site of the former Price's Candle Factory, less than 200m south-west of the study site exposed a single ditch thought to date to the Early to Middle Bronze Age. A small area of disturbed brickearth on the site also yielded a quantity of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery. Six pieces of burnt flint along with four waste flakes were found during an archaeological evaluation at York Road, a little more than 100m north-east of the site and a residual flint blade was found during an evaluation at 2-4 Gwynne Road, further to the north-east.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 There is no evidence for Iron Age occupation within 500m of the study site, whilst Roman activity is only evidenced by a small number of poorly-provenanced chance finds. A Bronze coin of Vespasian is believed to have come from Battersea Park, though could equally have derived from the Thames, whilst a Roman pin may also have come from the Thames. Both of these finds are only listed within a 1km grid square area on the GLHER.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 Following the Norman Conquest the manor was granted by King William I to Westminster Abbey, in whose hands it remained until the Dissolution in 1540. There is rather more evidence for occupation in the medieval period in the vicinity of the study site. A medieval hamlet extended along the south side of the Thames between Battersea and Wandsworth. The settlement was known as Bridges (*Brugges*, *Bregges*), taking its name from a timber bridge crossing the Falcon Brook, and was located on the east bank of Battersea Reach. The settlement extended along the river bank into Wandsworth as far as the Wandle, which was crossed by a bridge maintained by the Abbot of Westminster, lord of the manor of Battersea and Wandsworth.

5.4.2 The study site would have lain within the vicinity of buildings and activities positioned close to the Thames during the medieval period. To the north of the site, limited archaeological evidence of medieval activity comprising a single pit and the butt end of a ditch was recorded during excavations at Regent and Grove Wharves.

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 In the post-medieval period the area in the vicinity of the study site developed further with the establishment of a number of commercial properties alongside the Thames, particularly wharf complexes. A number of the early post-medieval developments have been recorded during archaeological investigations in the area.

5.5.2 At Gwynne Road, to the north-east of the site, an undisturbed layer containing 16th- and 17th-century pottery was recorded during an archaeological evaluation, whilst the foundations and enclosing walls of a subterranean structure, possibly a cellar, were also revealed. Nearby investigations at 2-4 Gwynne Road recorded a post-medieval developed soil horizon as well as the remains of 18th- and 19th-century buildings.

5.5.3 At Bridge's Wharf, a short distance to the south-west of the study site, three sequential timber revetments at the side of the Thames were recorded during archaeological investigations.

These had been constructed over a period of time from the early post-medieval period up until the 18th century.

- 5.5.4 At Regent and Grove wharves to the north of the study site the first buildings were erected in the late 16th or early 17th century and are likely to have been mainly industrial in nature. The structures were continually modified and by the middle of the 19th century the site had become an extensive chemical works complex.
- 5.5.5 The archaeological investigations at the former candle factory to the south-west of the study site have revealed a complex sequence of post-medieval development of the site. High quality buildings were constructed on the south-eastern part of the site as early as the first quarter of the 17th century, whilst a late 17th- to early 18th-century house was built to the north of the site. 18th century drains and sluices associated with industrial usage were also recorded during the course of the investigations. A possible laboratory had been established on the site prior to 1745. Price's Patent Candle Factory was established on the site in the middle of the 19th century and saw many subsequent alterations.
- 5.5.6 One of the earliest maps to show the area of the study site is John Rocque's "Map of London and Ten Miles Around" compiled between 1741 and 1745. This appears to show the area of the study site west of what is now Lombard Road, in an area of laid out agricultural or horticultural land and north of a substantial 'L-shaped building, whilst to the south, the York Place complex (later to become the site of the candle factory) can clearly be seen to be taking shape. Further structures, probably mostly wharf buildings are also visible to the north.
- 5.5.7 The "Survey of the Manor and Parish of Battersea" produced in 1760 is at a larger scale than the earlier Rocque image and appears to show rather more detail in the area of the study site, though the level of accuracy is not clear. The site is apparently located within a large area of land occupied by Mr John Baptist, which has a number of structures along its Thames frontage. Further plots and structures are laid out to the north and east, though there is little development south of Adam Lane (now York Road), whilst the map does not continue any great distance south-west of the study site.
- 5.5.8 A map of London produced by John Corris in 1787 is at a smaller scale than the 1760 survey but still appears to show the area of the study site within a large plot of land that extends to the Thames. Buildings are shown within the plot on this image but they are not along the Thames frontage as they appeared on the earlier image; either one of the maps is lacking in accuracy or earlier buildings had been replaced with later structures. The area of proposed development still appears predominantly undeveloped. Further afield there does not appear to have been significant extra development, though Lombard Street (now Lombard Road) is named on this image.
- 5.5.9 The Battersea Tithe Map of 1838 shows far greater detail than earlier images, the area of the study site now being located within an extensive plot of land that extends from York Place Creek to the south-west to Lombard Road to the northeast, with the northern boundary being just to the north of the site. A large building complex in the centre of the plot is possibly part of the Bridge's Wharf development, and partly extends over the area of proposed development.
- 5.5.10 The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1865 shows significant changes in the layout of the area. The plot in which the study site stands now contains a number of large buildings that appears to have replaced the single central complex shown on the Tithe Map, whilst the candle factory is clearly shown to the south-west as the Belmont Works. A number of smaller, elongated structures occupy the north-eastern part of the plot, whilst the study site itself no longer contains any structures.
- 5.5.11 In the later part of the 19th century the area of Battersea in the vicinity of the study site experienced further intensive development, with commercial properties alongside the Thames and residential developments to the east. The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1894-6 shows these further developments; there are further structures surrounding the site though still none actually within it and to the east all of the area east of Lombard Road and north and south of York Road has been developed for residential purposes.

5.5.12 In addition to the archaeological investigations at the former wharf and candle factory sites already mentioned, post-medieval activity has also been recorded during interventions at other sites in the vicinity. An evaluation at Jack Barclay's Garage on Lombard Road revealed a brick-lined well or cess pit, whilst made ground of 18th-century and later date was identified during a watching brief at Falcon Wharf to the north of the study site.

5.6 **Modern**

5.7 The industrial Thames-side area of Battersea continued to develop into the 20th century and the 1916 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map shows changes in the near vicinity of the study site compared to the 2nd Edition. A new, large structure has appeared to the north-west of the site, whilst the layout of buildings to the south has been totally altered, though the site itself appears to have experienced little, if any structural development. To the north-east of the site there has also been further residential infilling in the area at the junction of Lombard Road and Holman Road.

5.8 Because of its industrial and commercial importance, Battersea suffered from significant wartime bombing. During the blitz of 1940 to 1941, a high-explosive device fell a short distance to the north-west of the study site, the result of which is clear on the 1949 Ordnance Survey Map. This image shows that the former buildings covering a large area between the site and the Thames are no longer present, presumably having been destroyed directly by bombing or demolished because of the extensive damage caused. However, the effect of the bombing appears to have been somewhat localised as most of the buildings to the south and east of the study site appear to have remained intact, whilst a further large structure has been added immediately north of the site. The site itself though, still appears to be essentially undeveloped.

5.8.1 The 1964 Ordnance Survey Map shows further significant changes in the area around the study site, which now lies adjacent to Bridge's Court. Buildings to the north, east and south-east appear to have been extensively demolished and replaced with new structures, parts of which extend onto the northern area of the site itself.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Evaluation Methodology

- 6.1.1 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins, 2016), one trench (Trench 1) was machine excavated inside the current building under archaeological supervision. The trench measured 10m x 1.80m and was located to avoid areas of deep impacts from previous constructions, notably foundation piles for the existing building (Figure 2).
- 6.1.2 Trench 1 was machine excavated under archaeological supervision to the surface of the first significant archaeological horizon or, in places where no significant remains were present, to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The machining was undertaken using an 8 ton excavator, with a driver and banksman provided by the client.
- 6.1.3 The existing concrete ground surface was removed by the excavator, using a breaker and toothed bucket, before an archaeologist was present. Once completed, and an archaeologist had arrived on site to supervise proceedings, a toothless ditching bucket was then used to remove modern overburden and low grade archaeological deposits within the trench until the necessary depth was reached. Spoil was mounded at least 2m from the edges of the trench.
- 6.1.4 Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until the necessary depth was reached. The trench was CAT scanned by a trained operator both before excavation began, and at every spit through made ground.
- 6.1.5 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Archaeological evaluation required work by 'pick and shovel,' and by trowel on the more fragile finds and complex stratigraphy.
- 6.1.6 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 and in section at 1:10 using standard recording methods. All features were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets and a full digital photographic record was compiled. The trench was located via triangulation, using the current building's walls as known, fixed points from which to triangulate from. This allowed the trench to be tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid. Finds, brick and mortar samples were collected according to standard retrieval methods as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins, 2016).
- 6.1.7 Levels were obtained by using the current concrete floor of the existing building as a Temporary Bench Mark, which formed a flat surface and was known, from previous surveys, to have a value of 4.46m OD (Ordnance Datum). Levels on archaeologically relevant structures and strata were taken from this through the use of a dumpy level.
- 6.2 As natural deposits were not encountered within the excavated trench, a deeper machine sondage was excavated across the north-east half of the trench, immediately prior to backfilling. This revealed natural deposits at a highest level of 2.06m OD, or 2.40m below the current ground level. For safety reasons, this sondage was not entered by PCA staff. Following observation, it was immediately shored by professional contractors hired by the client for the purposes of future engineering monitoring works. The remainder of the trench was then backfilled using the same excavated material, with excess arisings left on site.
- 6.3 Although the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins, 2016) specified a machine sondage be excavated at both ends of the trench, this was ultimately impossible due to the concentration of (possibly live) service runs across the trench's south-western half.
- 6.3.1 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be deposited with the LAARC under the site code LOB16.
- 6.3.2 As detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016), the evaluation was undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA 2014).

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.2 Kempton Park Gravel [14] and Langley Silt Member [13]: Up to 2Mya

7.2.1 Natural deposits of sand and gravel [14] were discovered at the base of the sequence in Trench 1, during the excavation of the deeper machine sondage. These deposits can be identified as Kempton Park Gravel Terrace Formation, which would have been deposited during the Pleistocene epoch up to 2 million years ago and is indicative of a local environment previously dominated by rivers. Encountered across only a small area, the top of the deposit was first observed at a height of approximately 0.86m OD, or 3.60m below ground level.

7.2.2 Immediately overlying natural sand and gravel was a (1.20m) thick deposit of firm, mid reddish-brown, silty clay [13] containing occasional small stones. Although the depth and small size of the sondage allowed only a limited view, no features were observed truncating this layer, and the deposit itself appeared to be fairly sterile with no artefacts or cultural inclusions apparent within it. It is thus considered to be a natural deposit and has been identified as a type of Langley Silt Member (Brickearth), a superficial geological deposit which would have formed up to 2 million years ago through the deposition of wind-blown deposits. This deposit was encountered at a highest level of approximately 2.06m OD, or 2.40m below ground level. These deposits were not recorded in section due to safety concerns, although OD heights were obtained.

7.3 Phase 2: Late Post-Medieval

7.4 Made Ground/Dump Deposits [10], [11] & [12]: Late 18th-Mid 19th century (Figure 4; Plate 4)

7.4.1 Immediately overlying natural was a thick sequence of made ground, comprising various deposits of dumped material, dated by finds to between the late 18th-mid 19th centuries. These deposits included layers of silty and sandy clay (contexts [10] and [12]) which contained inclusions of mortar, CBM (ceramic building material), charcoal, chalk and gravel in varying quantities, and would appear to represent a phase of late post-medieval dumping of largely building/demolition waste. In addition to the disposal of waste, this dumping may also have been carried out for purposes of land reclamation or landscaping.

7.4.2 By far the most substantial deposit encountered however was a thick layer of loose, light whitish-grey chalky mortar [11]. Extending across at least the north-eastern half of the trench, this deposit was first encountered at 3.13m OD and was 0.54m thick. In addition to mortar lumps, the deposit also contained moderate fragments of brick and slate (including some slate peg tiles), and frequent white wall plaster pieces, one of which was painted yellow.

7.4.3 Considering the extent and thickness of this deposit, it would appear that this layer represents a fairly substantial demolition phase of a late 18th-19th century building(s). Historic and cartographic research has identified just one phase of building upon the site prior to its modern development; a large building complex which partially covered the site is first identified on the Battersea Tithe Map in 1838 (Boyer, 2014). By 1865, the building is already absent from further maps (Ibid.); the demolition layer revealed here may thus well relate to this building's demolition at some point during the early-mid 19th century.

7.5 Industrial Floor Surfaces [2], [3], [4] & [5]: Late 18th – Mid 20th century (Figures 3-4; Plates 1-4)

7.5.1 Above these thick dumping episodes, the evaluation revealed a number of compact surfaces, built successively on top of one another. Deposits [2] and [3] - separated by a modern intrusion but considered to represent the same (albeit truncated) surface - comprised thin (0.06m-0.08m thick) black layers of slag, scrap metal, coal and cinder fragments, heavily compacted to form a very regular, relatively flat and tough surface. Clearly constructed using industrial waste, it seems most likely that [2] and [3] represent some kind of industrial floor/working surface. The deposits were encountered across the north-western half of the trench and sloped down slightly from the north-east (at 3.27m OD) to the south-west (at 3.24m OD).

- 7.5.2 Lying immediately above surfaces [2] and [3] was a further industrial surface [4]. Similarly compact and a light brownish-black in colour, it too had been constructed using industrial waste materials; small fragments of coal, slag, scrap metal and larger, irregular fragments of (mostly burnt) brick. Apparently more heavily truncated than the surface below it, it extended across only the most north-eastern third of the trench and also showed a slope downwards, from 3.50m OD in the north-east to 3.35m in the south-west. The deposit was 0.09m thick.
- 7.5.3 Immediately above surface [4] was a final industrial surface [5], although it appears to have been the most heavily truncated, surviving only across a small extent right next to the trench's south-eastern edge. Made from a strongly cemented mix of mid greyish-brown mortar, irregular brick fragments, sand and silt, it also contained occasional charcoal flecks and wood fragments. The deposit sloped down from 3.50m OD in the north-east to 3.39m OD in the south-west, and was 0.10m thick.
- 7.5.4 Finds of pottery and CBM have provided spot dates for these deposits, with surfaces [2] and [3] dated to between the late 18th century – late 19th century, and surfaces [4] and [5] to between 1850-1950.
- 7.5.5 Cartographic and historic research indicates that, following the demolition of the early-mid 19th century building upon the site, the plot's next substantial development was not until the late 19th century when it appears to have been incorporated into the Grove Works industrial complex; it then remained as an apparently vacant area within an industrial complex until the current Heliport House was constructed across it in the late 20th century (Boyer, 2014). It would thus appear likely that these surfaces represent a succession of late 18th – mid 20th century external surfaces related to the surrounding industrial works; perhaps outdoor working surfaces or more likely simply surfaces for vehicular and machinery access/transport which were thoroughly prepared to withstand the weight of heavy industrial machines and vehicles.
- 7.6 **Made Ground/Dump Deposits [1], [6], [8], [9]: Mid 19th – Mid 20th Century** (Figure 4, Plates 1 & 3)
- 7.6.1 Overlying the sequence of industrial surfaces in the north-west, and extending across the remainder of the trench, were further deposits of late post-medieval made ground (contexts [1], [6], [8] and [9]). These deposits included sandy clays, sandy silts and clayey silts (with some lenses of crushed CBM and cinder) and were generally loose and mid-light brownish-grey in colour. Inclusions within the deposits comprised largely building and industrial waste, and included (in varying proportions) gravel, mortar, charcoal, coal, CBM, coal, metal, slag and wood. An industrial character was also indicated by these deposits' glass and pottery assemblages, which included a notable proportion of vessels which are known to have often held toxic substances, chemicals or other products used in industry.
- 7.6.2 The deposits were dated by retrieved artefacts to between the mid-19th - mid 20th centuries. It was considered that these various deposits were dumped over a relatively short period of time and represented the same general dumping phase. The deposits comprised largely building and industrial material, which must have been deposited after the earlier surfaces fell out of use, and possibly with the dual purpose of building up the site for further development. Encountered immediately below modern deposits at a highest level of 4.19m OD (0.27m below ground level) and together having a maximum thickness of 0.98m, these deposits clearly represent a substantial phase of dumping, probably associated with industrial, building and demolition activity occurring within the surrounding industrial complex.
- 7.7 **Phase 3: Modern**
- 7.8 **Modern Intrusions and Made Ground [+]: Late 20th Century** (Figure 4, Plates 1 & 3)
- 7.8.1 Earlier deposits had been truncated by modern activity in a number of places across the trench. Three linear modern truncations – at least two of which represented drainage/service runs – heavily truncated post-medieval deposits across the south-western half of the trench. A number of concrete piles associated with the construction of Heliport House could also be seen in section to truncate post-medieval deposits locally, to a maximum depth of 0.50m.

- 7.8.2 Finally, lying above all other deposits and features, were various fairly thin layers of modern made ground (e.g. deposits of sand, plastic sheeting) associated with the construction of Heliport House. These were capped by a 0.25m thick layer of concrete, whose level surface formed the ground surface of the current building and lay at a height of 4.46m OD.

Plate 1: Post-medieval deposits heavily truncated by [+] in the south-west of Trench 1 (looking north-east)



Plate 2: Succession of industrial surfaces [3], [4] & [5] surviving in the north-east of Trench 1



(looking north-east)

Plate 3: NW facing section showing industrial surfaces [4] & [5] overlain by post-medieval dumping [6], and truncated by modern intrusions.



Plate 4: North facing section in hand-excavated sondage, showing demolition layers [10], [11] & [12] underlying industrial surface [2].



8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The results of this evaluation have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation to be addressed:
- 8.2 To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives:
- 8.2.1 The evaluation encountered natural in the form of Kempton Park Gravel Terrace Formation, which was first revealed in the north-western end of the trench at 0.86m OD, or 3.60m below current ground level. Kempton Park Gravel was overlain by a 1.20m thick layer of silty clay, representing Langley Silt Member (brickearth), which was first encountered at 2.06m OD, or 2.40m below ground level. Both deposits would have formed up to 2 million years ago during the current geological (Quaternary) period, and are indicative of a local environment previously dominated by rivers, and wind-blown deposits, respectively.
- 8.2.2 The concentration of (possibly live) service runs prevented the investigation of natural deposits at the opposite end of the trench, limiting a more thorough understanding of the natural topography and how it may have varied across the site.
- 8.3 To establish the presence/absence, survival, nature and date of activity relating to any archaeological period at the site:
- 8.3.1 No archaeological remains pre-dating the late 18th century were discovered. If they did once exist, they have since been completely removed by heavy, late post-medieval activity that is evidenced across the site. Natural deposits may thus also have been heavily truncated by this activity, however the small size and great depth of the sondage in which these deposits were revealed makes this difficult to state with certainty.
- 8.3.2 Natural deposits were immediately overlain by a thick sequence of late post-medieval deposits which would appear to represent a substantial dumping phase of late 18th – mid 19th century demolition material. This phase may well relate to the demolition of the building complex which is recorded (by cartographic sources) to have partially occupied the site in the early 19th century, before being demolished at some point between 1838 and 1865.
- 8.3.3 These deposits of made ground were overlain by a series of three late 18th – mid 20th century surfaces, constructed by heavily compacting various types of industrial waste to form slightly sloping but smooth, tough surfaces. As historic maps depict the site lying as an empty plot within an industrial complex from the late 19th century, it is likely that these surfaces represent external floor or working surfaces within, and related to, the complex. A function as a simple access area is considered the most likely interpretation, with the prepared deposits providing suitably smooth and strong surfaces over which to move heavy industrial machinery and vehicles.
- 8.3.4 The industrial floor surfaces were themselves overlain by further, thick deposits of mid-19th - mid 20th century made ground, interpreted as relating to a phase of heavy dumping of industrial (and some demolition and building) waste, no doubt produced by various activities being carried out within the industrial complex in which the site sits.
- 8.3.5 The only other activities evidenced on site date to the modern period (late 20th century onwards) and relate to the construction of the existing Heliport House. These deposits include a number of service runs and concrete piles which locally intrude into earlier deposits to a substantial degree, and layers of made ground and concrete which overlay all earlier deposits and which have truncated earlier remains to only a limited degree.
- 8.4 To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource:
- 8.4.1 Late post-medieval (late 18th – mid 20th century) deposits extend across the majority of the trench down to a very substantial depth of 2.06m (2.40m below ground level). It is thus apparent that activity during this period was substantial and likely to have had a very significant impact on any earlier cultural deposits that may once have existed on the site, and possibly on natural deposits as well.
- 8.4.2 Modern (late 20th century) activity relating to the construction of Heliport House has had a variable impact upon earlier post-medieval remains, with relatively minimal truncation of

deposits across the north-east of the trench, but fairly heavy truncation by modern service runs across the south-west. However, even across the most heavily impacted areas, it would appear that only fairly low-grade post-medieval dumping deposits have been affected by this later activity.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Paul Woodford of Damsonetti UK Ltd for commissioning the project, and Mark Stevenson of Historic England for his advice and monitoring of the site as Archaeological Adviser to the London Borough of Wandsworth.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins of Pre-Construct Archaeology for her project management and editing, and Anna Tymcio for her invaluable assistance with the excavation and recording. Thanks also to specialists Amparo Valcarcel for spot dating the building material, and Chris Jarrett for spot dating the glass, pottery and clay tobacco pipe.
- 9.3 Finally, the author would like to thank all the contractors on site for their patience, hard work and assistance, Tibi Nicu for technical and logistical support, and Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations.

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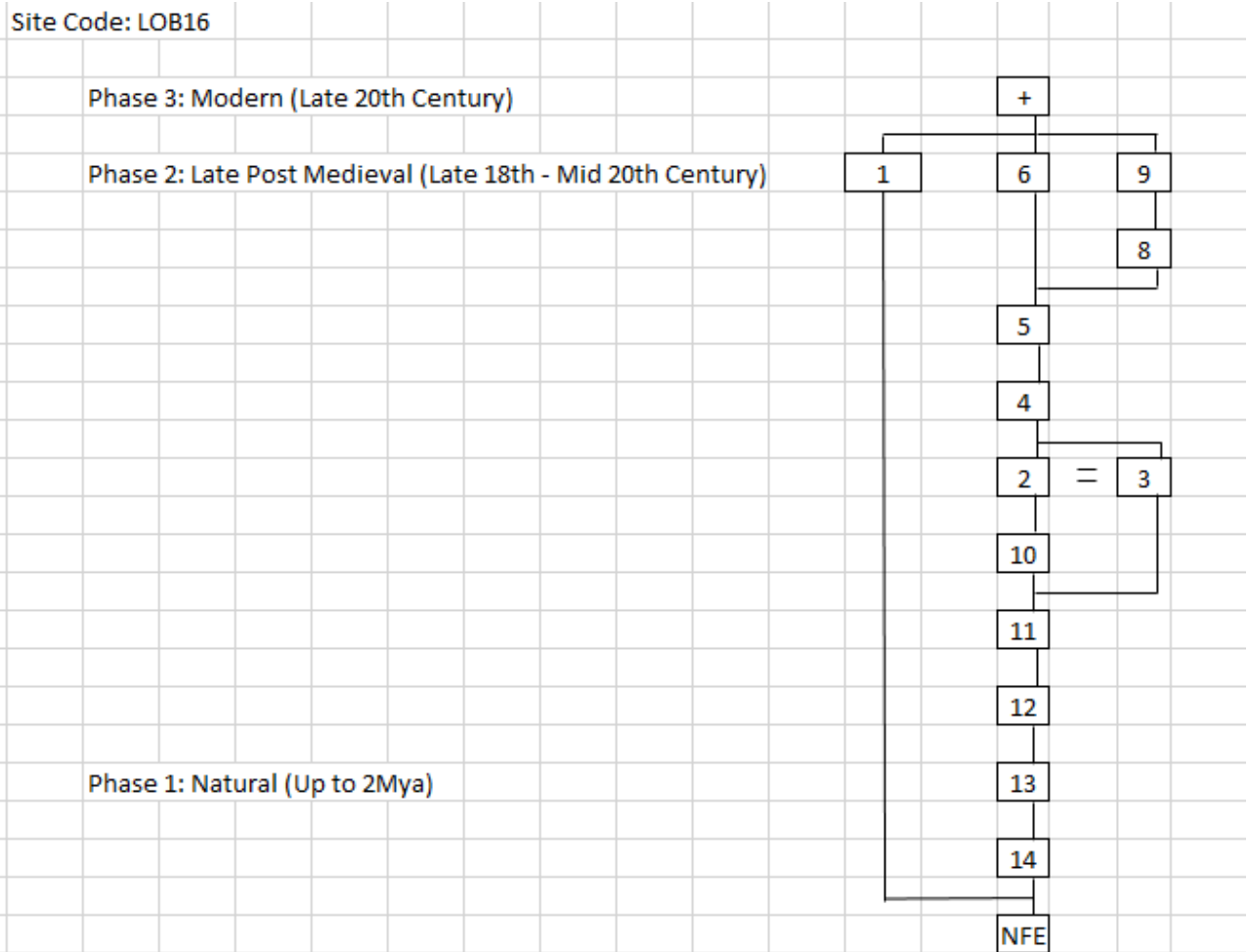
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Appendix 1: Context Index

Context No	Type	Interpretation	Trench No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Levels (m OD)		Dimensions <small>(as recorded within the confines of the trench)</small>			Period	Phase
						Highest	Lowest	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth / Thickness		
1	Layer	Dump Deposit	1	Tr. 1	N/A	3.26	3.21	2.60m	1.80m	N/A	Mid-19 th – mid 20 th century	2
2	Layer	Compact Industrial Surface	1	Tr. 1	1, 2	3.24	3.24	2.70m	1.20m	0.06m	Late 18 th – mid 20 th century	2
3	Layer	Compact Industrial Surface	1	Tr. 1	1	3.27	3.26	1.74m	1.36m	0.08m	Late 18 th – mid 20 th century	2
4	Layer	Compact Industrial Surface	1	Tr. 1	1	3.50	3.35	2.90m	1.74m	0.09m	Mid-19 th – mid 20 th century	2
5	Layer	Compact Industrial Surface	1	Tr. 1	1	3.50	3.39	3.60m	0.40m	0.10m	Mid-19 th – mid 20 th century	2
6	Layer	Dump Deposit	1	N/A	1	4.00	3.90	2.40m	N/A	0.44m	Mid-19 th – mid 20 th century	2
7	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
8	Layer	Laminated Dump Deposit	1	N/A	1	3.84	3.52	2.50m	N/A	0.50m	Mid-19 th – mid 20 th century	2

Context No	Type	Interpretation	Trench No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Levels (m OD)		Dimensions			Period	Phase
								(as recorded within the confines of the trench)				
9	Layer	Laminated Dump Deposit	1	N/A	1	4.19	4.19	1.70m	N/A	0.65m	Mid-19 th – mid 20 th century	2
10	Layer	Sandy Clay Layer	1	N/A	2	3.22	3.19	N/A	1.06m	0.10m	Late 18 th – mid 19 th century	2
11	Layer	Thick Dumped Mortar Layer	1	Tr. 1	2	3.13	3.09	5.90m	1.70m	0.54m	Late 18 th – mid 19 th century	2
12	Layer	Silty Clay Layer	1	Tr. 1	2	2.61	2.59	0.90m	0.80m	0.14m	Late 18 th – mid 19 th century	2
13	Layer	Langley Silt Member	1	N/A	N/A	2.06	2.06	N/A	N/A	1.20m	Up to 2Mya	1
14	Layer	Natural Sand and Gravel	1	N/A	N/A	0.86	0.86	N/A	N/A	N/A	Up to 2Mya	1

Appendix 2: Site Matrix



Appendix 3: Building Material Spot Dating

Spot Dating by Amparo Valcarcel

BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	3033;2271;2279 ; 3032 3035;3038	Early post med sandy red fabric brick; Post medieval peg and pan tile; post great fire bricks; <u>unfrogged</u> machine brick	8	1450	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	1830-1940 (1750-1900)
4	3032;2281;3038	Post great fire bricks; glazed drain pipe; machine bricks	11	1666	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
5	3032;3035;3038 ;3108	Post great fire bricks; reused London stock bricks; <u>machine</u> bricks; <u>Yorstone</u> paver	7	1666	1950	1850	1900	1850-1950	No mortar
9	2276; 3032	Post medieval unglazed peg tile; abraded post great fire brick	4	1480	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
11	3033; 3117;3100PM; 3032	Reused early post med sandy red brick; Slate peg tile; white wall plaster; post great fire brick	22	1450	1900	1666	1900	1780-1900	No mortar
12	3033; 2279;3034	Early post medieval sandy red brick; Post medieval pan tile; post great fire brick	5	1450	1900	1775	1900	1775-1900	No mortar

Review

The small assemblage (57 fragments, 10.43 kg) consists mainly of pieces of fragmentary late post medieval building material (red sandy, post great fire and machine bricks, peg and pan tiles, wall plaster, stone pavers, drain pipe).

Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails (as represented by two nail holes) form numerically the most common post medieval roofing form. A small range of fabrics (2271/2276) have been identified suggesting derivation from more many different buildings. Peg tile from the London sandy fabric 2276, attested to extensive later post medieval red roofing tile development in this area.

Curved, nibbed roofing tile which was used from the mid 17th century (2279 fabric) was recovered from contexts [9] and [13].

Two different sandy red brick fabrics were identified; the fine sandy 3033 and the very sandy red 3046. All were manufactured for the city using local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700. Some of these bricks are reused.

A medium size assemblage of purple post great fire bricks (3032), local post-Fire yellow brick (3034/3035) and late 18th century-mid 20th century estuarine bricks were recovered from the site. The largest proportion of bricks are narrow and unfrogged. Some have sharp arised suggesting possible machine manufacture. Some of these bricks use Victorian mortar. The presence of these bricks shows a phase of redevelopment at the end of 19th century and probably earlier.

Seventeen examples of wall plaster were recovered from [11]. One of them was yellow painted. The style indicates a late 18th century to middle of 19th century date.

Slate roofing was recovered from [11]. A piece of York stone was recovered from [5]. This is a modern paving slab (1700-1900).

The building material assemblage reflects the later post medieval (19th -20th centuries) development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. No further work recommended.

Appendix 4: Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment

Spot Dating by Chris Jarrett

A single clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from context [1]. The stem is thin with a fine bore and it is therefore broadly dated c. 1730–1910. The clay tobacco pipe stem has no significance, its only potential is to broadly date the deposit it was recovered from and there are no recommendations for further work.

Appendix 5: Glass Spot Dating

Spot Dating by Chris Jarrett

A small assemblage of glass was recovered from the archaeological investigation and it is quantified as 31 fragments representing 18 minimum number of vessels (MNV) and weighing a total of 1.711kg, of which fourteen sherds, 11 MNV, 631g are unstratified. All of the glass dates to the mid-late 19th century and was found in just two contexts. The glass, although fragmentary, is in a good condition and was deposited probably soon after breakage. The material is discussed by context as an index.

Unstratified

Bottle: dark blue soda glass, rim: double ring finish, internal ledge, short conical neck 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 47g, mid-late 19th century

Bottle: dark blue soda glass, rim: packer finish, short neck, weathered, 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 22g, mid-late 19th century

Bottle: dark blue soda glass, base, underside is stepped, weathered, 2 fragments, 2 MNV, 382g, mid-late 19th century

Bottle: pale blue soda glass, rim: double ring finish, internal ledge, short neck, weathered, 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 20g, mid-late 19th century

Bottle: pale blue soda glass, rim: double ring finish, short neck, weathered, 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 39g, mid-late 19th century

Bottle: pale blue soda glass, rim: double ring finish, internal ledge, short conical neck, weathered, 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 62g, mid-late 19th century

Bottle, cylindrical section: aquamarine tinted soda glass, rim: double ring finish, short neck, body sherds, 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 31g, mid-late 19th century

Bottle, oval section: pale blue soda glass, base, weathered, 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 19g, mid-late 19th century

Bottle, rectangular section: green tinted soda glass, body sherd, weathered, 4 fragments, 1 MNV, 2g, mid-late 19th century

Stopper: pale blue soda glass, intact, small with a circular concave depression on the top, weathered. Smaller example than the item found in [9], 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 7g, mid-late 19th century

Context [9], spot date: mid-late 19th century

Bottle: green tinted soda glass, double ring finish, short neck, weathered, 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 30g, rim: 19th century

Bottle, cylindrical section: dark blue soda glass rim, double ring finish, short neck, body sherds, 9 fragments, 2 MNV, 906g, mid-late 19th century

Bottle, flat, octagonal section: blue soda glass, rim: double ring finish, short neck, body sherds, 3 fragments, 1 MNV, 84g, mid-late 19th century

Bottle, medium cylindrical section: clear soda glass, base and wall, 1 fragments, 1 MNV, 38g, mid-late 19th century

Stopper: dark blue soda glass, nearly intact, concave depression with two small raised bars opposite each other, 1 fragments, 1 MNV, 17g, mid-late 19th century

Context [9], spot date: post-medieval

Window pane: clear soda glass, curving, cylinder made, 2 fragments, 1 MNV, 5g, post-medieval

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has some significance at a local level and the assemblage is notable for containing a large number of blue glass bottles of different sizes and rim finishes. This may denote that the bottles were containers for a number of different toxic substances that were used in a business or the manufacturing process of a factory. The potential of the glass is to date the context it was recovered from and inform upon activities on the site that may relate to a manufacturing business. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage at this stage, although if further work is undertaken on the site then the importance of this glass should be further reviewed.

Appendix 6: Pottery Spot Dating

Spot Dating by Chris Jarrett

Introduction

The post-Roman pottery assemblage consists of 28 sherds, representing 20 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 810g, of which thirteen sherds, 10 ENV, 587g are unstratified. The pottery dates exclusively to the post-medieval period and particularly the 19th century. The condition of the pottery is good, although only sherd material is represented which includes vessels with complete profiles. It is most likely that the pottery was subjected to secondary deposition processes. The pottery was recovered from five contexts as small (30 sherds or less) sized groups. The pottery was defined using Museum of London Archaeology (2014) coding systems. It is discussed as a spot dating index.

Spot dating index

Unstratified

London stoneware (LONS), 1670–1926, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 279g, form: jar; medium cylindrical

Refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805–1900, 3 sherds, 2 ENV, 100g, form: jar; small cylindrical

Refined white earthenware with slip decoration (REFW SLIP), 1805–1900, 1 sherds, 1 ENV, 45g, form: tankard

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 5 sherds, 3 ENV, 140g, form: plate; dinner (wild rose border: Nuneham Courtney and willow pattern designs)

Yellow ware with slip decoration (YELL SLIP), 1820–1900, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 23g, form: jugs

Context [1], spot date: 19th century

London stoneware (LONS), 1670–1926, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 12g, form: unidentified

Context [2], spot date: 1780-1900

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 2g, form: plate (burnt)

Context [3], spot date: 1740-1900

Burnt industrial fineware, c. 1740–1900, 3 sherds, 1 ENV, 8g, form: unidentified

Context [8], spot date: mid - late 19th century

Refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805–1900, 3 sherds, 1 ENV, 91g, form: jar; medium cylindrical

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 31g, form: plate, dinner, willow pattern

Context [9], spot date: mid - late 19th century

Refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805–1900, 3 sherds, 2 ENV, 32g, form: jar; medium cylindrical

Context [12], spot date: 19th century

Creamware (CREA), 1740–1830, 1 sherds, 1 ENV, 3g, form: unidentified

London stoneware (LONS), 1670–1926, 1 sherds, 1 ENV, 44g, form: bottle or jar

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has some significance or interest at a local level as there are recorded a number of London stoneware and refined white earthenware cylindrical jars, which may have contained chemicals or a product used in an industry and when looked at alongside the glassware bottle finds from the site, may indicate some form of business or factory. The pottery types and forms are those frequently recorded in the London area. The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from, although if the ceramics are looked at holistically with the glass then together all of the finds have the potential to identify site activities, particularly when backed up by the documentary evidence. There are no recommendations for further work at this stage, although should further archaeological work be undertaken, then the importance of the assemblage should be further reviewed.

Reference

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

Appendix 7: OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-247775

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Heliport House, 38 Lombard Road, Wandsworth, SW11 3RP
Short description of the project	This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation that was undertaken on land at Heliport House, 38 Lombard Road, Wandsworth, SW11 3RP. The evaluation demonstrated that the underlying geology was Kempton Park gravels, overlain by thick deposits of sterile silty clay, which can be identified as a type of Langley Silt Member. Overlying and possibly truncating natural deposits were thick layers of demolition and industrial waste deposited during the late post-medieval period, as well as a succession of late post-medieval industrial surfaces relating to the site's function as part of a larger industrial complex. The heavy late post-medieval material evidenced across the site is likely to have removed all earlier cultural remains that may once have existed on the site, and has possibly had a significant impact on natural deposits also.
Project dates	Start: 04-04-2016 End: 06-04-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LOB16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2013/6052 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	FLOOR Post Medieval
Monument type	WASTE DISPOSAL SITE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval

Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SLAG Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH BATTERSEA Heliport House, 38 Lombard Road, Wandsworth
Postcode	SW11 3RP
Study area	675 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 52647 17586 50.936944444444 0.172777777778 50 56 13 N 000 10 22 E Point
Lat/Long Datum (other)	4.46m
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.86m Max: 2.06m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Damsonetti UK Limited

Project design originator Helen Hawkins

Project director/manager Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor Maria Buczak

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Damsonetti UK Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient PCA

Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Glass", "Industrial", "Metal"

Digital Archive recipient PCA

Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Digital Media available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient PCA

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Matrices", "Notebook - Excavation', ' Research', ' General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Heliport House, 38 Lombard Road, London Borough of Wandsworth,

	SW11 3RP
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Buczak, M.
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Unpublished client report
URL	http://www.oasis.ac.uk
Entered by	Maria Buczak (hhawkins@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	7 April 2016

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