

**BATTERSEA GASHOLDERS
101 PRINCE OF WALES DRIVE
LONDON SW8 4BL
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**



**SITE CODE: PWD16
REPORT NO: R12445**



MAY 2016



**PRE-CONSTRUCT
ARCHAEOLOGY**

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Battersea Gasholders, 101 Prince of Wales Drive, London SW8 4BL

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Battersea Gasholders, 101 Prince of Wales Drive, London SW8 4BL
An Archaeological Evaluation

Site Code: PWD16

Central NGR: TQ 28806 77182

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Wandsworth

Planning Reference: 2015/0591

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 In March 2016 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the former Battersea Gasholders site located at 101 Prince of Wales Drive, Battersea, London SW8 4BL (centred on NGR TQ 28806 77182). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) proposing the excavation of three evaluation trenches measuring 5m by 5m at the base was submitted to Historic England GLAAS for approval. Following review by Mark Stevenson, Historic England GLAAS, the WSI was amended to include the excavation of a fourth trench of the same dimensions (CgMs 2016). However, due to on-site constraints it was only possible to excavate three of these trenches.

1.2 Results

1.2.1 Excavation of the three trenches recorded the natural sand and gravels, the top of which sloped down from the south towards the River Thames to the north. Sealing these was a subsoil horizon producing finds dated from the 16th to the 19th century. This was only observed in the northern and southern trenches; in the third trench this had been removed entirely by later activity. Sealing the subsoil horizon was a horticultural horizon yielding finds ranging in date from the 16th to the 19th century. This demonstrates the agricultural nature of the site prior to the construction of the gasholders, which occupied a large part of the site by the close of the 19th century. Evidence for the levelling of the site was observed in the form of a layer of late 19th century made ground extending across all three trenches and sealing the horticultural soil horizon.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 General

2.1.1 In September 2015 full planning permission (2015/0591) was granted for the redevelopment of the former gasholders site located at 101 Prince of Wales Drive, Battersea, London SW8 4BL (NGR TQ 28806 77182). One of the conditions attached to planning permission stipulated the need for a programme of archaeological work to be established prior to the commencement of any construction work on site. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of the site in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). The initial WSI called for the excavation of three trenches measuring 5m by 5m at the base, although this was amended by Mark Stevenson of Historic England GLAAS to include a fourth trench of the same dimensions (CgMs 2016). However, due to on-site constraints it was only possible to excavate three of these trenches during this visit. The three trenches were excavated between 29 March and 01 April of 2016.

2.2 Existing Site Condition

2.2.1 The northern part of the site was previously occupied by four large deep circular gasholders. These had been demolished and backfilled before the archaeological evaluation took place, although the footprint of the fourth (northernmost) gasholder was still evident. To the south of the gasholders a number of associated buildings had until recently occupied the site. With the exception of a few brick sheds along the western site boundary these had also been demolished prior to the archaeological work commencing. To the east and west the site is bounded by railway tracks while the northern and southern boundaries are formed by Battersea Dogs Home and Prince of Wales Drive respectively.

2.2.2 During the construction of the gasholders in the late 19th century the ground level within the site was levelled and this was reflected in the present topography across the site, which remains mostly flat.

2.2.3 Only the northern part of the site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as designated by the London Borough of Wandsworth.

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. 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’.

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 Site Specific

3.4.1 On 05 February 2015 a planning application was registered with the London Borough of Wandsworth proposing the redevelopment of the former gasholders site located at 101 Prince of Wales Drive. The proposed development was for a mixed use development including commercial and residential units. Planning permission was granted on 18 September 2015 subject to a series of conditions (2015/0591). The condition pertaining to the archaeological work is detailed below.

3.5 Condition 28

- A) *No development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation site work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing.*
- B) *Under Part A, the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) shall implement a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.*
- C) *Under Part A, the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) shall implement a programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.*
- D) *The site investigation and post-investigation assessment will be completed prior to one year post the completion date of the development as defined by the borough building regulation officer, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A), and the provision for analysis, publication via the Battersea Channel Project report and dissemination of the non-Battersea Channel Project archaeological results and archive deposition has been secured.*

To secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation as heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on the site, including the publication of results, in accordance with Section 12 of the NPPF and Council policy DMS2.

- 3.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation, which was undertaken in following the methodologies detailed in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2016), in accordance with the above archaeological condition.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey identifies the underlying geology of the site as London Clay overlain by Kempton Park Gravels (British Geological Survey 2016). In 2015 a series of boreholes were carried out across the site. These identified London Clay at between -2.50m OD and -5.00m OD (CgMs 2016). During the current investigation the top of the Kempton Park Gravels was reached at between 2.70m OD and 3.20m OD.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 While the site currently consists of level ground, this is a result of deliberate levelling of the site in the late 19th century in preparation for the construction of gasholders that until recently occupied the site. Prior to this the ground level seems to have reached its highest point near the centre of the site, from which point it sloped down towards the south as well as towards the River Thames to the north.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The site specific archaeological and historical background was discussed in detail in the archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2015) and therefore only summarised below.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 From at the Mesolithic period the Thames floodplain was exploited by hunter-gatherer communities. While the floodplain was utilized it is likely that actual settlement activity would be concentrated on the higher gravel terraces to the south. The earliest evidence for human activity within the area is a Lower Palaeolithic handaxe found to the north or northwest of the study site. Antiquarian accounts exist detailing the discovery of mammalian remains found on the site at a depth of c. 22-30 feet below the ground during the excavation for the gasholder station. These represented the remains of elephants, rhinoceros, horse, red deer and reindeer.

5.2.2 Paleoenvironmental evidence shows that by the later prehistoric period the site consisted of open woodland and grass/herb cover elsewhere. Isolated finds dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods have been recovered from the area surrounding the site, though mostly to the north along the Thames.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Isolated finds dated to the Roman period have been found along the Thames with many of them found on the foreshore of the river. Within the site itself a coin of Antoninus Pius minted c. 144 AD was found in 1857.

5.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

5.4.1 While settlements existed at Battersea and Lambeth by the late Saxon period no sites or finds dated to these periods have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site. It is believed that during this time the site continued as low-lying agricultural land.

5.5 Post-medieval and Modern

5.5.1 John Rocque's Survey of London (1745) shows the site in open land. While the surrounding area was developed throughout the 18th and 19th centuries the site itself remained open land until the construction of the gasholder station in the 1870s. The gasholders and the associated structures and buildings continued to exist on site until shortly before the commencement of the archaeological evaluation.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The excavation of the four trenches was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the Battersea Gasholders site (CgMs 2016). 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 It was only possible to excavate three of the four proposed trenches as Trench 4 was located within an area currently used as a car park. As such, only Trenches 1-3 were excavated as part of this phase of evaluation.
- 6.3 All three 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.
- 6.4 All deposits were then recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale at 1:20 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 4.97m OD and 4.57m 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 Upon completion of all phases of work, the complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code PWD16.
- 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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit reached comprised moderately loose naturally deposited moderately to poorly sorted gravel (contexts [1], [8] and [13]) comprising sub-rounded and sub-angular fine to coarse pebbles in a moderately coarse dark yellowish brown sand matrix. In the central part of the site (Trench 2) it was first encountered at 2.98m OD while to the north and south the top of the gravel was reached at 2.31m OD and 2.68m OD respectively.

7.1.2 This was sealed by a deposit of loose moderately fine grained dark yellowish brown silty sand (contexts [2], [7] and [12]) with occasional root activity and small sub-rounded pebbles noticed throughout. Like the underlying gravel, the top of the sand deposit occurred at a higher level (3.20m OD) in the centre of the site than to the north and south, where it was recorded at 2.70m OD and 3.15m OD respectively.

7.2 Agricultural use

7.2.1 Sealing the top of the natural depositional sequence was a layer of subsoil comprising friable dark brown silty sand (contexts [3] and [11]) with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional sub-rounded pebbles seen throughout. This deposit was only seen in Trenches 1 and 3; in Trench 2 it had been completely truncated during the construction of the gasholders in the late 19th century. In both Trenches 1 and 3 it extended across the entire trench and was encountered at levels of 3.56m OD and 3.42m OD respectively. Excavation of the deposit produced artefactual material dated from the 16th to the 19th century (Appendices 3-7).

7.2.2 Overlying the subsoil in Trenches 1 and 3, and the natural sand in Trench 2 was a layer of agricultural or horticultural soil, [4], [9] and [10]. This comprised very dark brown friable sandy silt with moderately frequent flecks of mollusc shell and charcoal as well as fine to medium sub-rounded pebbles. In Trench 2 this layer had largely been removed during the construction of the gasholders in the late 19th century. Here only a small 1.22m by 0.50m remnant of the horizon survived in southwest corner of the trench. Unlike the underlying deposits, the highest point of the horticultural/agricultural deposit was in the southern part of the site where the top of the horizon was recorded at 3.50m OD. This was fairly consistent in all three trenches, with the lowest point of the horizon (3.43m OD) recorded in Trench 1 in the northern part of the site. As with the subsoil horizon, this deposit produced finds dated from the 16th to the 19th century (Appendices 3-7).

7.3 Industrial use

- 7.3.1 The horticultural/agricultural horizon was sealed in all three trenches by a levelling/made ground deposit (contexts [5], [6] and [14]), which was presumably laid down in the late 19th century in order to raise the ground level across the entire site and provide a good surface for the construction of the gasholders and associated buildings and structures. Deposition of this layer resulted in the ground level across the site being raised to c. 4.50m OD.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION

8.1 Natural

8.1.1 The natural sequence comprised silty sand overlying gravel with the former reaching a height of 2.98m OD and the latter 3.20m OD. Both the sand and the underlying gravel were highest in the centre of the site, sloping down towards the north and south. The British Geological Survey indicates that the site is situated over an area where the superficial geological deposits are made up of Kempton Park Gravel (British Geological Survey 2016) and it seems likely then that the sand and underlying gravel form part of this deposit.

8.1.2 While the current topography within the area displays little relief, this is largely the result of deliberate levelling of the terrain in order to facilitate the ever expanding city. The paleotopography in the area along the River Thames has been shown to consist of a series of small islands (Eyots) rising out of the floodplain. This is also the case within the area surrounding the site, where Battersea Eyot was defined by two channels of the braided Thames of the late glacial/early Holocene cut into the remnants of the former floodplain formed some 30,000-150,000 years ago by the deposition of the Kempton Park Gravel. One of these channels, the Battersea Channel, flowed to the east and south of the study site until at least the Mesolithic period. Previous studies have suggested that the basal level of the Battersea Channel was in the vicinity of -3.00m OD (Morley 2009).

8.1.3 As previously stated, the top of the Kempton Park Gravel was recorded at 3.20m OD in the central part of the site. This likely reflects the site's position on Battersea Eyot, some distance from the edge of both the channels.

8.2 Agricultural use

8.2.1 The horticultural/agricultural soil horizon and the underlying subsoil produced a variety of artefactual material dated from the 16th century to the 19th century, which suggests that the area remained in use for the cultivation of crops from at least the 16th century until the construction of the gasholders in the late 19th century (Appendices 3-7). A site specific map regression exercise carried during the preparation of the archaeological desk based assessment of the site confirms that this was the case. Historic maps of the area show that the site remained open fields from at least the time of John Rocque's Survey of London in 1745 until 1871 when the London Gas Light Company purchased the site (CgMs 2015).

8.3 Industrial use

- 8.3.1 Sealing the horticultural/agricultural horizon was a layer of made ground dated to the late 19th century. This was likely laid down after the London Gas Light Company purchased the site in order to prepare for the construction of the gasholders and the associated buildings and structures. Most of these had been demolished by the time the archaeological evaluation commenced.

9 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSION

9.1 What is the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of the surviving archaeological remains?

9.1.1 The only archaeological remains discovered during the evaluation was a horizon of horticultural or agricultural soil and an underlying subsoil horizon. This deposit produced finds ranging in date from the 16th century to the 19th century. This reflects the use of the site for the cultivation of crops from at least the 16th century. As this horizon was present in all three trenches it can be assumed that it is likely to have extended across the site, although heavily truncated during the construction and operation of the gasholders and the associated buildings and structures. This was evident from Trench 2 in the central part of the site, where the horizon survived only in the southwest corner of the trench. No archaeological features were present within any of the trenches. The horizon effectively represents a topsoil horizon that has been reworked from at least the 16th century to the end of the 19th century.

9.2 What is the degree of archaeological survival?

9.2.1 Significant truncation occurred during the construction of the gasholders and later buildings although truncation seems to have been less severe in the southern part of the site. While the current evaluation did demonstrate that archaeological deposits survive within the site these are considered to be of low significance. The likelihood of significant archaeological deposits and/or structures surviving within areas not already examined by the three evaluation trenches is considered to be low.

9.3 The Battersea Channel Project Research Design

9.3.1 The current evaluation has demonstrated that the top of the Kempton Park Gravel survived to a level of 3.20m OD, suggesting that the site was situated on the high ground of the former Eyot and away from the edges of the Battersea Channel. As the channel is thought to have silted in during the Mesolithic period and no deposits contemporary with the channel were encountered during the evaluation it is not considered that the site has any potential to contribute to our understanding of the channel or its evolution other than to demonstrate that the edges of the channel lie beyond the limits of the site.

9.4 Conclusions

9.4.1 Excavation of the three trenches recorded the natural sand and gravels, the top of which sloped down from the south towards the River Thames to the north. Sealing these was a subsoil horizon producing finds dated from the 16th to the 19th century. This was only observed in the northern and southern trenches; in the third trench this had been removed entirely by later activity. Sealing the subsoil horizon was a horticultural horizon yielding finds ranging in date from the 16th to the 19th century.

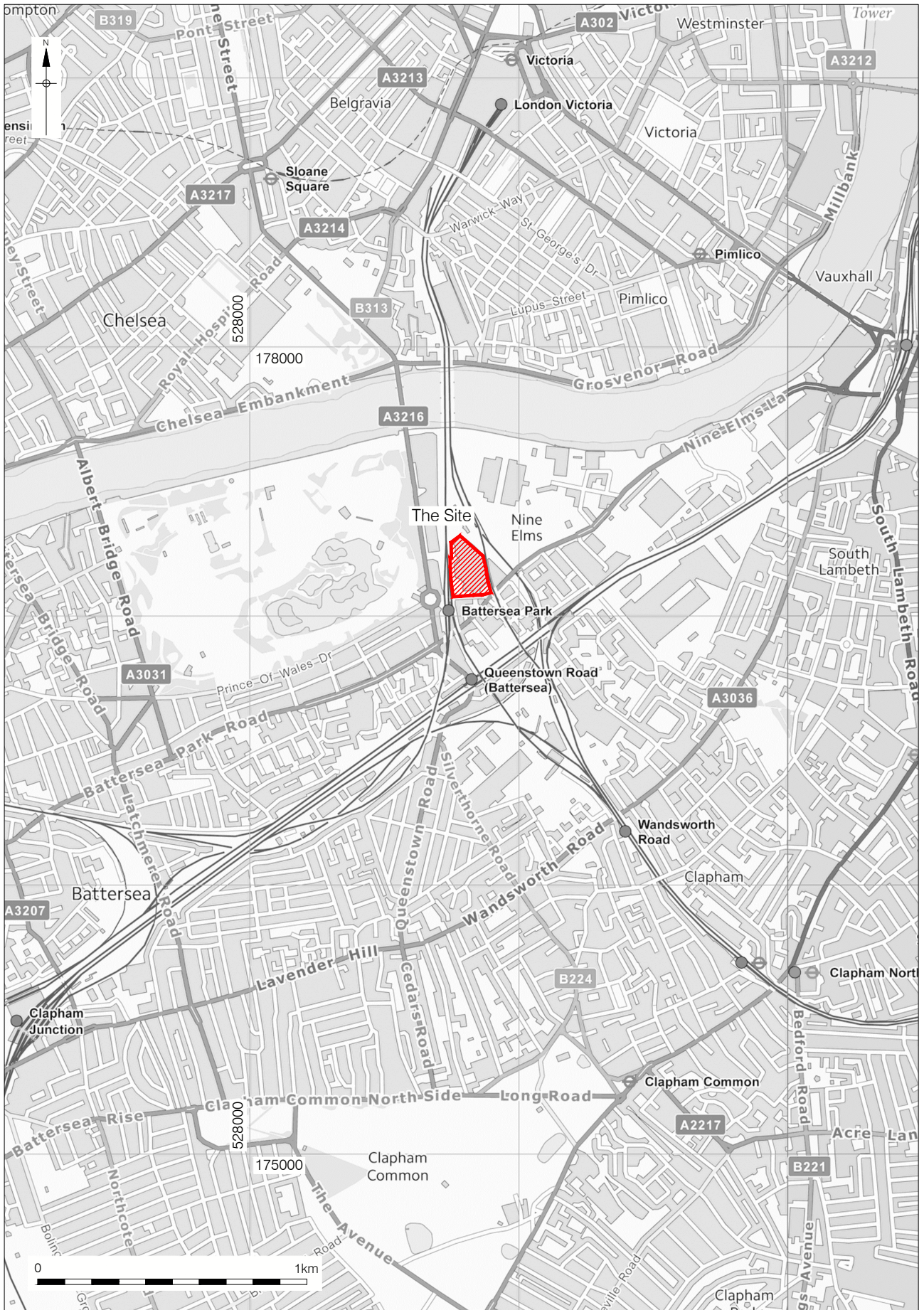
- 9.4.2 No archaeological features or finds of significance were found during the evaluation. The results of the work are entirely consistent with the area being used for agriculture prior to the construction of the gasholders, which occupied a large part of the site by the close of the 19th century. Evidence for the levelling of the site was observed in the form of a layer of late 19th century made ground extending across all three trenches.
- 9.4.3 Trench 4 was not excavated during this phase of the evaluation due to the prevalence of live services and a contamination 'hot spot' in the south eastern area of the site. However, given the complete absence of archaeological features from within Trenches 1-3, and the likely severe truncation from services, previous gasholder buildings and contamination remediation in this area of the site (all constraints illustrated in Figure 2), it is recommended that Trench 4 is no longer required as part of the archaeological evaluation scheme for the site.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work, Mark Stevenson, the Archaeological Adviser to the London Borough of Wandsworth, for monitoring the project.

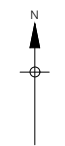
10.2 The author would like to thank:

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- Chris Jarrett for spot dating the post-medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipe.
- Kevin Rielly for his assessment of the animal bones.
- Tibi Nica, John Joyce and Wayne Richards for help with logistics.
- Chris Faine and his team who processed the finds.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



- BT SERVICES**
- EXISTING BT DUCT/S.
 - BT DUCT/S ASSUMED OR TAKEN FROM RECORDS
 - EXISTING BT OVERHEAD CABLES.
 - EXISTING BT DUCTING ABANDONED.
 - EXISTING BT CABINET.
 - EXISTING BT CHAMBER.
- WATER SERVICES**
- EXISTING WATER MAIN.
 - WATER ASSUMED OR TAKEN FROM RECORDS
 - WASH OUT
 - EXISTING WATER PIPES/MAINS ABANDONED.
 - WATER VALVE.
- LP GAS SERVICES**
- EXISTING LP GAS MAIN.
 - GAS ASSUMED OR TAKEN FROM RECORDS
 - GAS REDUCER.
 - GAS VALVE.
 - GAS CAP END.
 - EXISTING LP GAS PIPES/MAINS ABANDONED.
- MEDIUM INTERMEDIATE & HIGH PRESSURE GAS SERVICES**
- EXISTING MP GAS MAIN.
 - MP GAS ASSUMED OR TAKEN FROM RECORDS
 - EXISTING MP GAS PIPES/MAINS ABANDONED.
 - EXISTING IP & HP GAS MAIN.
 - EXISTING IP & HP GAS PIPES/MAINS ABANDONED.
- CABLE TV & COMMUNICATION SERVICES**
- EXISTING CATV/COMMS DUCT/S.
 - CATV ASSUMED OR TAKEN FROM RECORDS
 - EXISTING CATV/COMMS DUCTING ABANDONED.
 - EXISTING CATV/COMMS DISTRIBUTION CABINETS.
 - EXISTING CATV/COMMS CHAMBERS.
- EXTRA HIGH VOLTAGE ELECTRIC SERVICES**
- EXISTING E-HV MAINS CABLE.
 - EXISTING E-HV OVERHEAD MAINS CABLE.
 - EXISTING DUCTING FOR E-HV CABLE/S.
 - EXISTING E-HV CABLES ABANDONED.
- HIGH VOLTAGE ELECTRIC SERVICES**
- EXISTING HV ELECTRIC MAIN CABLE/S.
 - HV ELECTRIC ASSUMED/ORDNANCE ROUTE.
 - EXISTING HV ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CABLES.
 - EXISTING DUCTING FOR HV CABLE/S.
 - EXISTING HV CABLES ABANDONED.
- LOW VOLTAGE ELECTRIC SERVICES**
- EXISTING LV ELECTRIC MAIN.
 - LV ELECTRIC ASSUMED/ORDNANCE ROUTE.
 - EXISTING LV ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CABLE.
 - EXISTING DUCTED LV ELECTRIC MAIN.
 - ELECTRIC P.E.
 - EXISTING LV ELECTRIC CABLES ABANDONED.
- STREETLIGHT DUCTING**
- EXISTING LV STREET LIGHTING DUCT ROUTE/S.
 - EXISTING LV STREETLIGHT DUCT ABANDONED.

ABBREVIATIONS

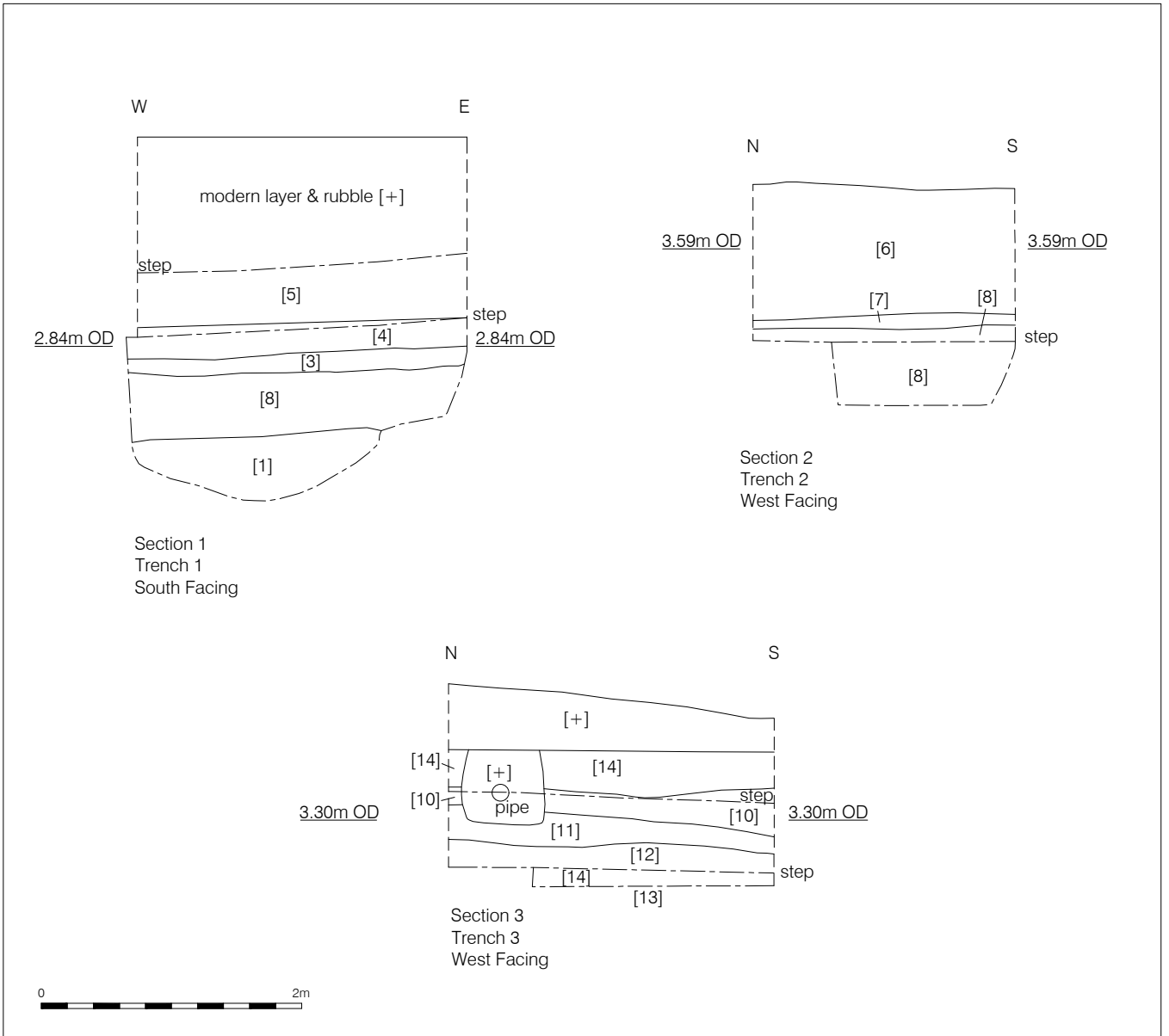
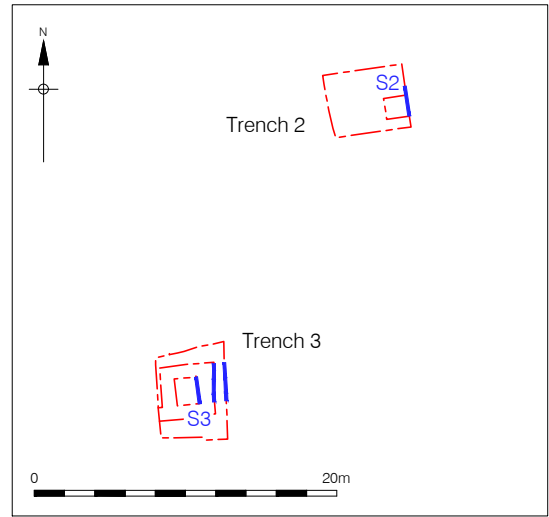
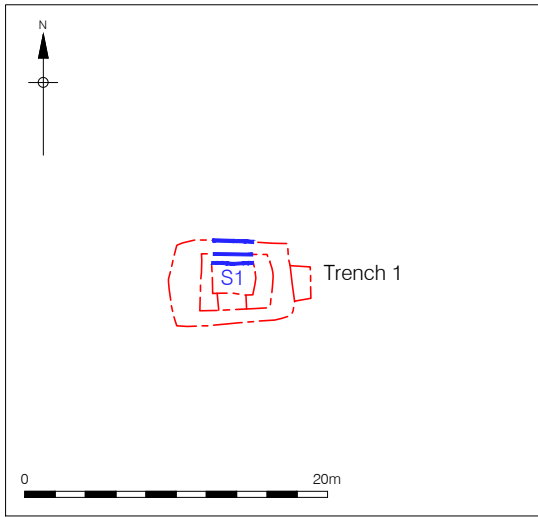
| | |
|-----|--------------------|
| AD | ASSUMED DIRECTION |
| AR | ASSUMED ROUTE |
| CE | CAP END |
| EOT | END OF TRACE |
| FH | FIRE HYDRANT |
| GV | GAS VALVE |
| LB | LINK BOX |
| PE | POT END |
| SV | SLUICE VALVE |
| TBC | TO BE CONFIRMED |
| TFR | TAKEN FROM RECORDS |
| UTL | UNABLE TO LOCATE |
| UTR | UNABLE TO RAISE |
| UTS | UNABLE TO SURVEY |
| UTT | UNABLE TO TRACE |
| WM | WATER METER |
| WO | WASH OUT |

- Previous Gasholder Buildings
- Excavated Trench
- Contamination Hotspot



Based on drawing PES-312116-001-00-GF-00-AS supplied by Premier Energy Surveys Ltd
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 19/04/16 JS_revision 1

Figure 2
 Trench Location overlain onto Service Plan
 1:1,250 at A3



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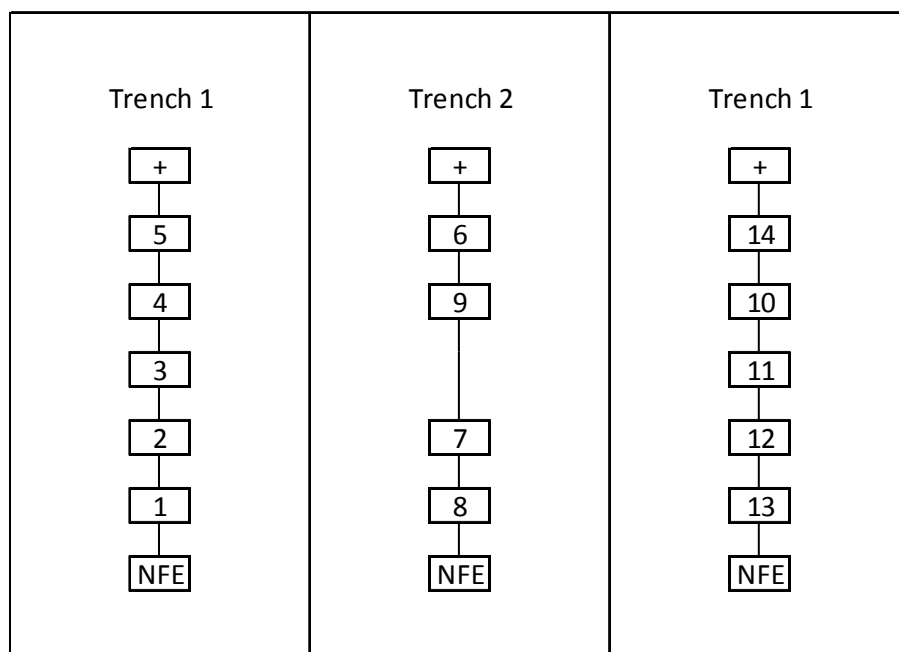
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Morley, M. 2009. 'The Battersea Channel: a former course of the River Thames?' *London Archaeologist* Volume 12, number 7, 175-181.

Appendix 1: Context Index

| Context | Trench | Type | Description | Pot Date | CTP Date | CBM Date |
|---------|----------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Trench 1 | Layer | Natural gravel | | | |
| 2 | Trench 1 | Layer | Natural sand | | | |
| 3 | Trench 1 | Layer | Subsoil | 1580-1700 | 1680-1710 | 1480-1900 |
| 4 | Trench 1 | Layer | Horticultural horizon | 1580-1650 | 1580-1740 | 1480-1900 |
| 5 | Trench 1 | Layer | Made ground | | | |
| 6 | Trench 2 | Layer | Made ground | | | |
| 7 | Trench 2 | Layer | Natural sand | | | |
| 8 | Trench 2 | Layer | Natural gravel | | | |
| 9 | Trench 2 | Layer | Horticultural horizon | 1820-1900 | 1730-1910 | |
| 10 | Trench 3 | Layer | Horticultural horizon | 1780-1900 | 1870-1910 | 1480-1900 |
| 11 | Trench 3 | Layer | Subsoil | | 1740-1910 | 1450-1900 |
| 12 | Trench 3 | Layer | Natural sand | | | |
| 13 | Trench 3 | Layer | Natural gravel | | | |
| 14 | Trench 3 | Layer | Made ground | | | |

Appendix 2: Site Matrix



Appendix 3: Pottery

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

The post-Roman pottery assemblage consists of 23 sherds, representing 23 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 401g. The pottery dates to the Roman (one sherd, 1 ENV, 14g) and the post-medieval periods (22 sherds, 22 ENV, 387g). The condition of the pottery is on the whole good, although only sherd material is represented, with diagnostic parts present allowing for forms to be identified. It is most likely that the pottery was subjected to secondary and tertiary deposition processes. The pottery was recovered from four 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

Context [3], spot date: 1580–1700

| Pottery type | Code | Date range | SC | ENV | Wt (g) | Form(s) |
|---|-------|------------|----|-----|--------|--------------------------|
| Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze | BORDY | 1550-1700 | 1 | 1 | 14 | Bowl or dish |
| Brill post-medieval red earthenware | BRILL | 1550-1800 | 1 | 1 | 14 | |
| Frechen stoneware | FREC | 1550-1700 | 1 | 1 | 7 | jug |
| London-area post-medieval redware | PMR | 1580-1900 | 1 | 1 | 4 | Flower pot ?intrusive |
| English tin-glazed ware | TGW | 1570-1846 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |

Total: 5 sherds, 5 ENV, 40g

Context [4], spot date: 1580–1650

| Pottery type | Code | Date range | SC | ENV | Wt (g) | Form(s) |
|---|------|------------|----|-----|--------|-----------------------------|
| Frechen stoneware | FREC | 1550-1700 | 1 | 1 | 2 | jug |
| Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware | PMBL | 1580-1700 | 1 | 1 | 23 | Drinking form, |
| London-area post-medieval redware | PMR | 1580-1900 | 2 | 2 | 116 | flower pot (?intrusive), |

| Pottery type | Code | Date range | SC | ENV | Wt | |
|--|-------|------------|----|-----|-----|--------------|
| | | | | | (g) | Form(s) |
| | | | | | | pipkin |
| London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze | PMSRG | 1480-1650 | 1 | 1 | 44 | Chafing dish |
| English tin-glazed ware | TGW | 1570-1846 | 1 | 1 | 17 | Albarello |
| London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D) | TGW D | 1630-1680 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Charger |

Total: 7 sherds, 7 ENV, 204g

Context [9], spot date: 1820–1900

| Pottery type | Code | Date range | SC | ENV | Wt (g) | Form(s) |
|----------------------------------|--------------|------------|----|-----|--------|--------------|
| Frechen stoneware | FREC | 1550-1700 | 1 | 1 | 1 | jug |
| Surrey-Hampshire border redware | RBOR | 1550-1900 | 1 | 1 | 41 | |
| Yellow ware with slip decoration | YELL SLIP | 1820-1900 | 1 | 1 | 19 | Bowl, flared |

Total: 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 61g

Context [10], spot date: 1780–1900

| Pottery type | Code | Date range | SC | ENV | Wt (g) | Form(s) |
|--|-------|------------|----|-----|--------|---------------|
| Derbyshire stoneware | DERBS | 1700-1900 | 1 | 1 | 4 | Tankard |
| London-area post-medieval redware | PMR | 1580-1900 | 3 | 3 | 65 | Drinking form |
| London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze | PMSRG | 1480-1650 | 1 | 1 | 7 | |
| Unsources fine reduced ware | FINE | 50–400 | 1 | 1 | 14 | |
| Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration | TPW | 1780-1900 | 2 | 2 | 6 | Jug, plate |

Total: 8 sherds, 8 ENV, 96g

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has some significance at a local level. The sherd of Roman pottery is possibly an anomaly, while the post-medieval pottery indicates 17th-century activity on the site and the occurrence of a PMSRG chafing dish may indicate the pottery belonged to a middling socio-economic group. 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. The sherd of Roman pottery may possibly indicate activity for this period on the site or in the vicinity, while the post-medieval pottery indicates 17th and 18th century households on the site. 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 4: Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site. All of the fragments are in a good condition. Clay tobacco pipes occur in five contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. All of the clay tobacco pipes (42 fragments and present as four bowls, one nib (mouth part) and 37 stems) were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). The material is discussed as a spot dating index and contexts containing only stems or nibs have been broadly dated according to the thickness of the stem and diameter size of the bore.

Spot dating catalogue

Context [3], spot date: c .1680–1710

AO20: one heeled bowl with a rounded profile, surviving as mostly the heel

Bowl fragment, late 17th-18th century

Five stems: x4 medium diameter, wide and fine bores, x1 medium-thick thicknesses and medium sized bore

Context [4], spot date: c .1580–1740

Bowl: present as a heel, 17th century

Nine stems: all thick in diameter with wide sized bore

Context [9], spot date: c .1730–1910

Eight stems: x3 thin diameter with fine, medium and wide bores, x5 medium diameter with fine and medium sized bores

Context [10], spot date: c. 1870–1910

Bowl fragment: surviving as mostly a stem with a c. 1870 style incuse stamp bearing the name and address 'J. VINING' and 'KINGSTON'. James Vining is recorded from censuses as working at Park Place, Kingston during the period c. 1861-81 and prior to this he was living in 1851 at 8 Prince's Place, Battersea.

One nib, bevelled finish, thin diameter, medium bore

Fourteen stems: x8 medium and medium and fine bores, x6 thin fine diameter and fine bores

Context [11], spot date: c .1740-1910

One stem: thin diameter, fine sized bore

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has little significance as the material occurs as small groups without much meaning and it is in a fragmentary state. However, the occurrence of the J. Vining stamped bowl is interesting as it has a type of stamp dated c. 1870, although he was working in Battersea in 1851, before moving to Kingston around c. 1861. The only potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage at this stage, although should further work occur on the site then the importance of the material should be reviewed in the event of new material being recovered.

References

Atkinson D. and Oswald. A., 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

Appendix 5: Glass Assessment

By Chris Jarrett

A total of three fragments (22g) of glass was recovered from the archaeological work and was solely recovered from context [10]. The material is in a good condition, albeit fragmentary and was probably deposited soon after breakage. A fragment (1g) of soda window glass, clear except for a slight green tint, has manufacturing striations on one surface and probably indicates that it was cast. The item dates to the 18th or 19th century. There are two fragments (21g) from the neck and body of a mould made olive green high-lime low-alkali (HLLA) English cylindrical wine bottle and dated to the 19th century.

The glass assemblage has little significance, being in a fragmentary state and present as mundane forms for the 19th century. The material has only the potential to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

Appendix 6: Review of Ceramic Building Material

By Amparo Valcarcel

BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

| Context | Fabric | Form | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date with mortar |
|---------|-----------|--|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 3 | 2276;3033 | Abraded post med sandy red brick; post med unglazed peg tile | 3 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar |
| 4 | 2276 | Post med unglazed peg tile | 6 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar |
| 10 | 3102;2276 | Abraded daub; post med unglazed peg tile | 9 | 1500B | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar |
| 11 | 3102;3033 | Abraded daub and post med sandy red brick | 5 | 1500B | 1900 | 1450 | 1900 | 1450-1900 | No mortar |

Review

The small assemblage (23 fragments, 640g) consists mainly of small pieces of fragmentary and abraded post medieval ceramic building material.

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. Peg tile from the London sandy fabric 2276, attested to extensive later post medieval red roofing tile development in this area.

Bricks are made by red sandy fabric 3033. This fabric continued to be used outside of the confines of the City of London, where local brickearth was exploited until 1900 (Ken Sabel pers. comm.)

Unworked slightly burnt daub attests to the presence of a timber framed wattle and daub construction in the vicinity. These were identified as small lumps.

The building material assemblage reflects the post medieval development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. No further work recommended.

Appendix 7: Animal Bone

By Kevin Rielly

A small quantity of animal bone was collected by hand from two contexts during the course of excavation. Finds were as follows:

Context 11 . Sheep size cervical vertebra fragment and calcined rib fragment.

Context 22. Pig tibia shaft and fragmentary sheep size radius.

No evidence of butchery or canid gnawing was noted on material from either context. The material has little potential to add to the understanding of the site and no further work is recommended.

Appendix 8: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-248360

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Battersea Gasholders |
| Short description of the project | In March of 2016 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the former Battersea Gasholders site located at 101 Prince of Wales Drive, Battersea, London SW8 4BL. This included the excavation of three trenches targeting the areas not previously affected by the four gasholders. Excavation of the three trenches reached the natural sand and gravels, the top of which sloped down from the south towards the River Thames to the north. Sealing these was a subsoil horizon and over this a horticultural/agricultural horizon, both producing finds dated from the 16th to the 19th century. |
| Project dates | Start: 29-03-2016 End: 01-04-2016 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | 2015/0591 - Planning Application No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | PWD16 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area |
| Current Land use | Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial |
| Monument type | AGRICULTURAL SOIL Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Roman |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | GLASS Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | CBM Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | ANIMAL BONE 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 full determination (eg. As a condition) |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH BATTERSEA Battersea Gasholders |
| Postcode | SW8 4BL |
| Site coordinates | TQ 28806 77182 51.478411733829 -0.144971054403 51 28 42 N 000 08 41 W Point |

Height OD / Depth Min: 2.7m Max: 3.2m

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |
| Project brief originator | Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist) |
| Project design originator | CgMs Consulting |
| Project director/manager | Tim Bradley |
| Project supervisor | Paw Jorgensen |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | St. William |

Project archives

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Physical Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Physical Contents | "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass" |
| Digital Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Digital Contents | "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet","Matrices","Plan","Report" |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | An Archaeological Evaluation: Battersea Gasholders, 101 Prince of Wales Drive, London SW8 4BL |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Jorgensen, P. |
| Date | 2016 |
| Issuer or publisher | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |
| Place of issue or publication | London |

| | |
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