AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT 98 YORK ROAD, BATTERSEA, LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH, SW11 3RD

SITE CODE: YKR16

REPORT NO: R12488

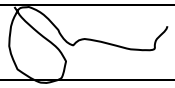
MAY 2016

REV 01

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

98 York Road
Type of project
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K4324
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	M Buczak & J Langthorne		20.5.16
Graphics Prepared by:	R Murphy		20.5.16
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown		23.5.16
Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins		23.5.16

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved
01	02/06/16	C Mayo	C Mayo

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

An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at 98 York Road, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW11 3RD

Site Code:	**YKR16**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TQ 2663 7595**
Written by:	**Maria Buczak and James Langthorne**
	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project Manager:	**Helen Hawkins (MCIfA)**
Commissioning Client:	**CgMs Consulting Ltd**

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

May 2016

PCA Report Number: R12488

CONTENTS

1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation at 98 York Road, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth. The evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited. The evaluation took place in two phases between 7th-10th March and 5th-10th May 2016, and consisted of five trenches.

1.2 Natural deposits were only encountered within sondages in Trenches 1 and 2 in the southern part of the site. Natural sand and gravel found in Trench 1 was consistent in character with Kempton Park gravels and was overlain by alluvial clay. Potential alluvium was also found in Trench 2. These alluvial deposits were likely to be associated with the Falcon Brook which is now in a sewer immediately to the south of the site.

1.3 The most archaeologically significant deposit encountered during the evaluation was a layer, more than 2 metres thick, composed of possible post-medieval homogenous dumped deposits. This material was found to be sealing the natural deposits within a single sondage in the eastern part of Trench 1.

1.4 Extensive very late post-medieval and modern impacts were found in all five trenches. Principally these were structures associated with the Price's Candle Factory and its successors, dating from the 19th-20th century, including soakaways, floor surfaces, extensive wall foundations, large basements and layers containing industrial waste.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation on land at 98 York Road, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW11 3RD (Figure 1). The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology as part of an archaeological condition appended to the planning consent that was granted for the development of the site.

2.2 The site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 2663 7595. The site is bounded to the east by York Road, to the south and west by Bridges Court, and to the north by the Heliport Industrial Estate.

2.3 The site comprised an irregular shaped plot, most recently occupied by a car showroom and associated car park, which is proposed to be redeveloped and extended. A total of five trenches (Trenches 1-5) were excavated in two stages prior to its redevelopment: Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated before the showroom building was demolished; the remainder were undertaken after its demolition (Figure 2). A summary of the dimensions of each trench is given below.

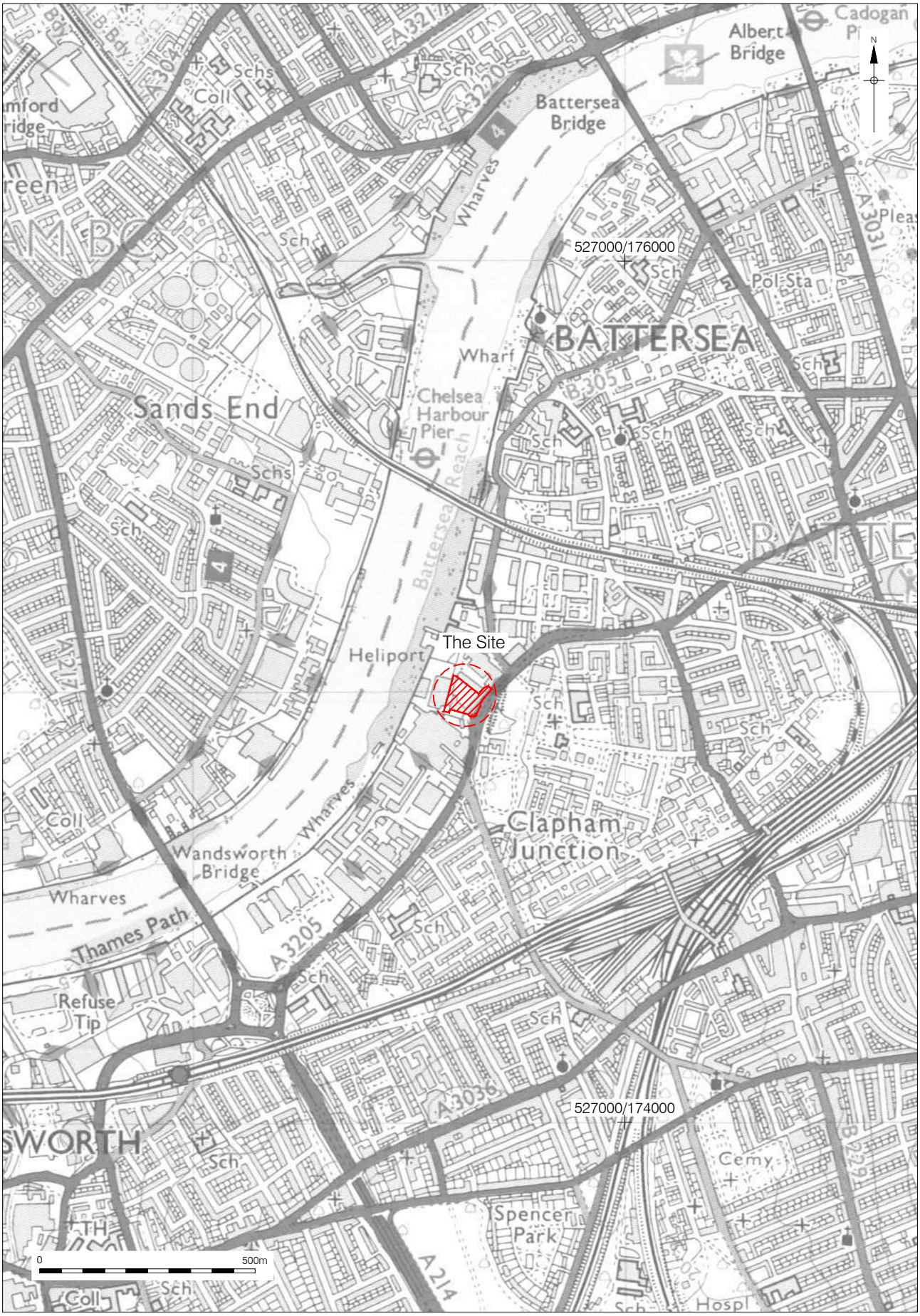
Trench Number	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)
1	E-W	20.00	1.80
2	WNW-ESE	20.00	1.80
3	WNW-ESE	19.50	1.80
4	N-S	18.15	1.90
5	N-S	12.00	2.25

2.4 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.

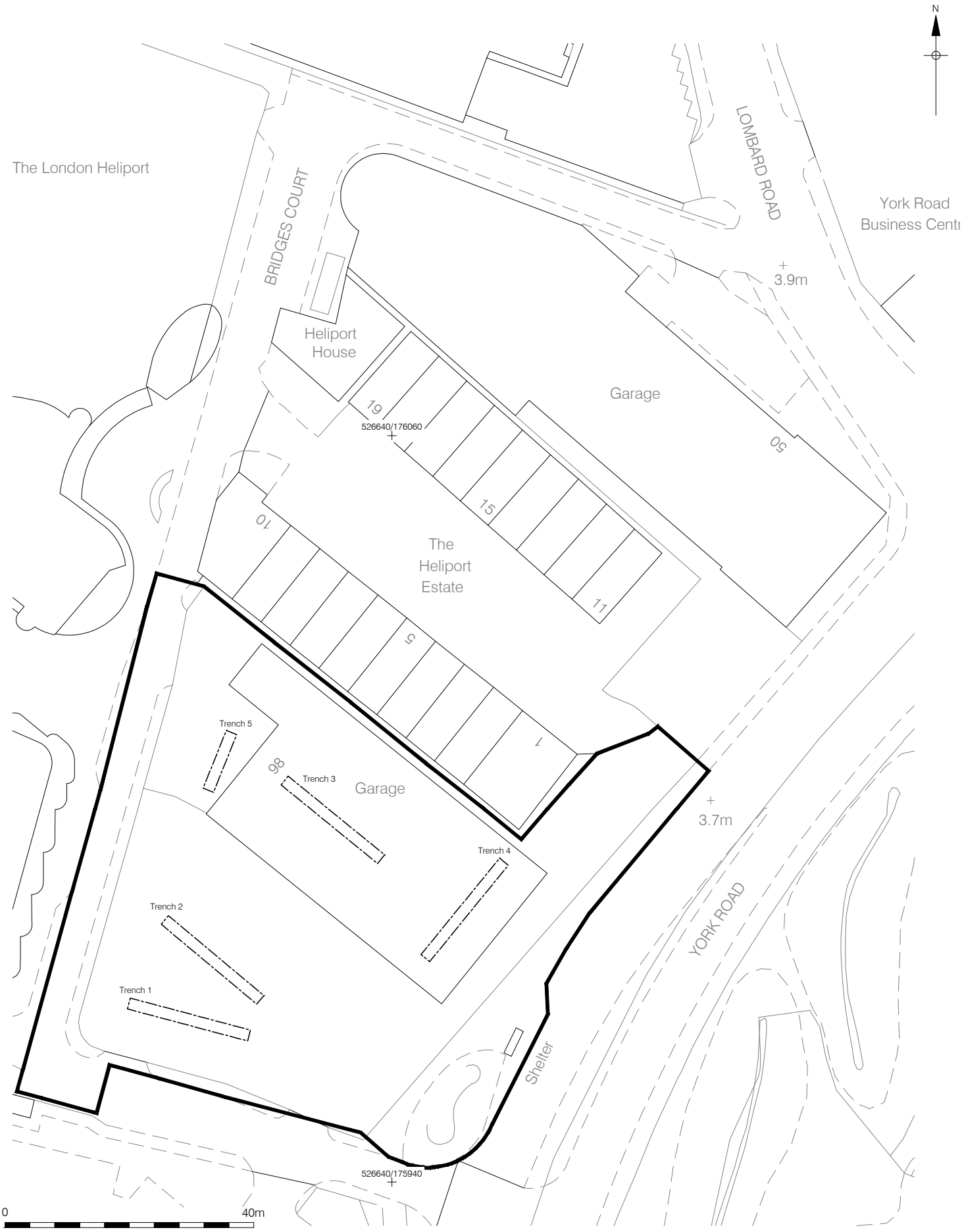
2.5 The first phase of the investigation was conducted between 7th-10th March 2016, and the second part between 5th-10th May 2016. The project was supervised by Maria Buczak and James Langthorne and was project managed by Helen Hawkins, all of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd.

2.6 The archaeological investigation was allocated the site code YKR16 and following the completion of the project, the site archive will ultimately be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).



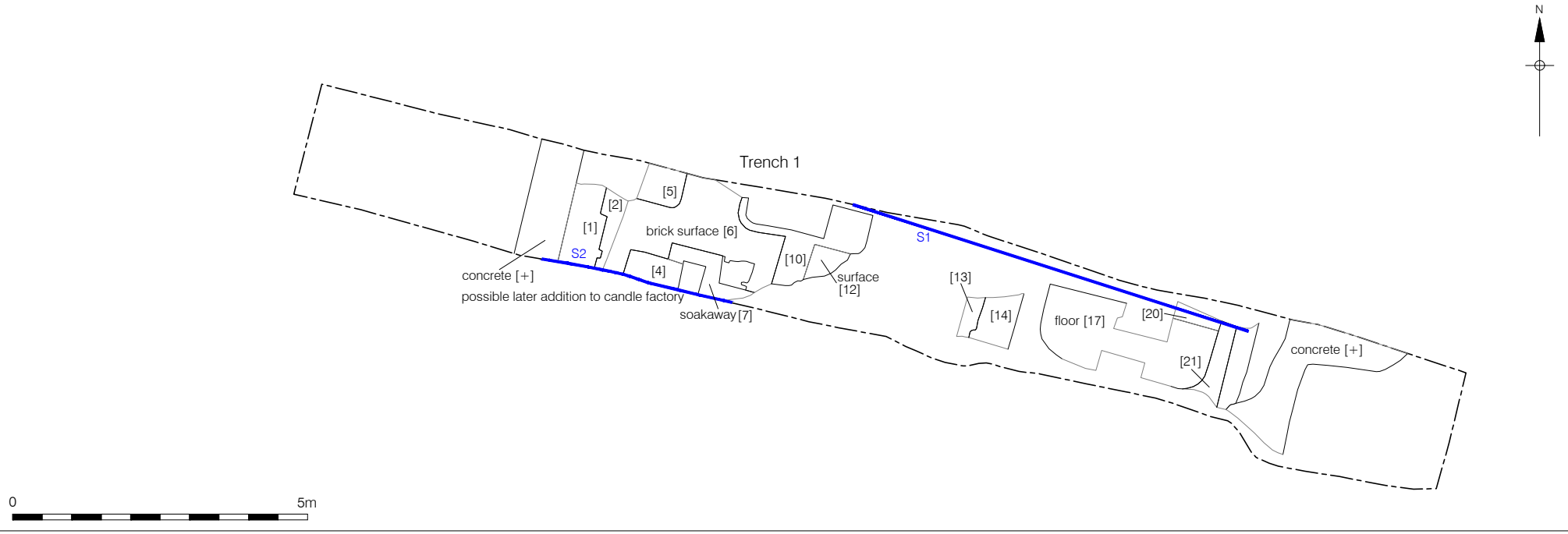
23/05/16 RM

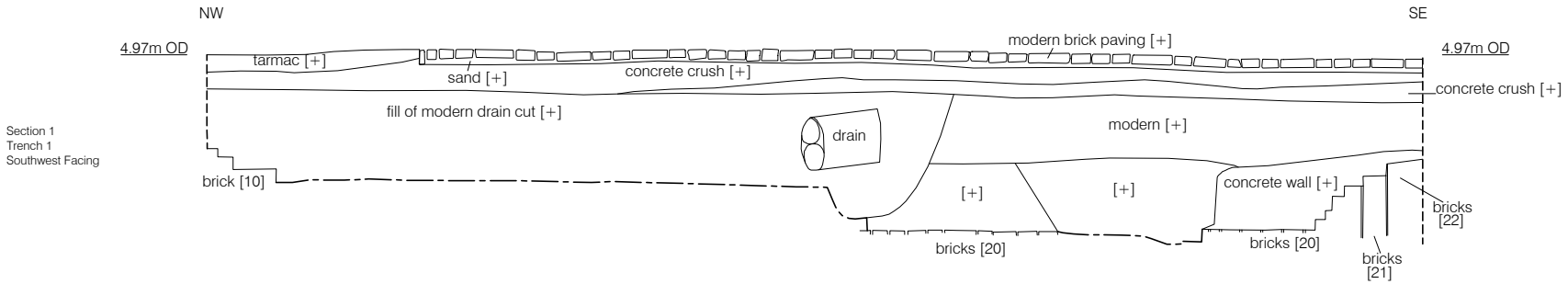
Figure 1
Site Location
1:12,500 at A4

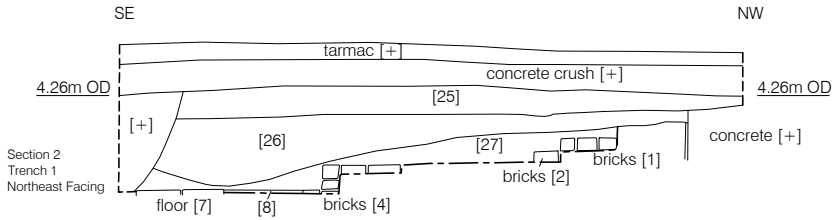


23/05/16 RM

Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:625 at A4



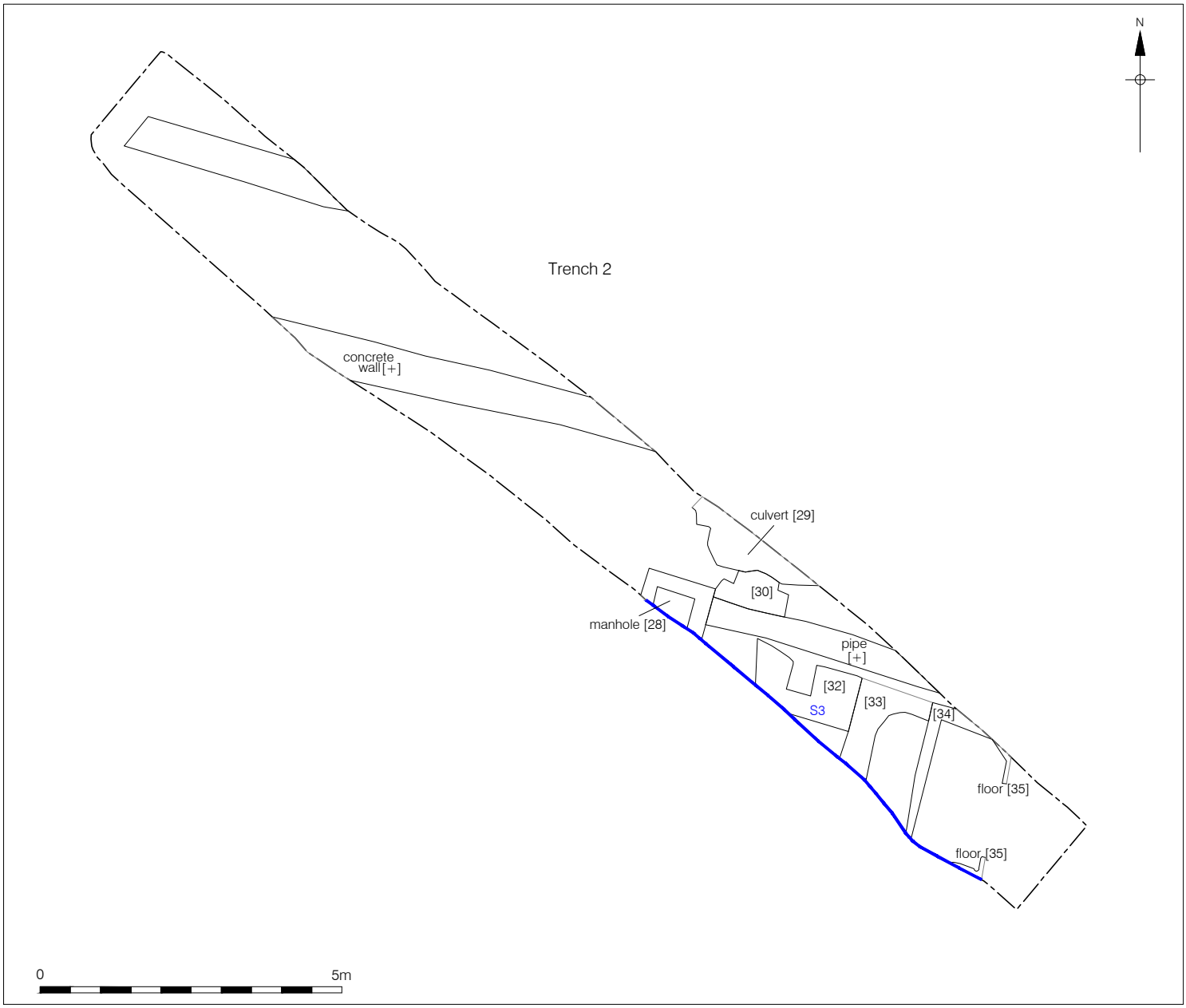


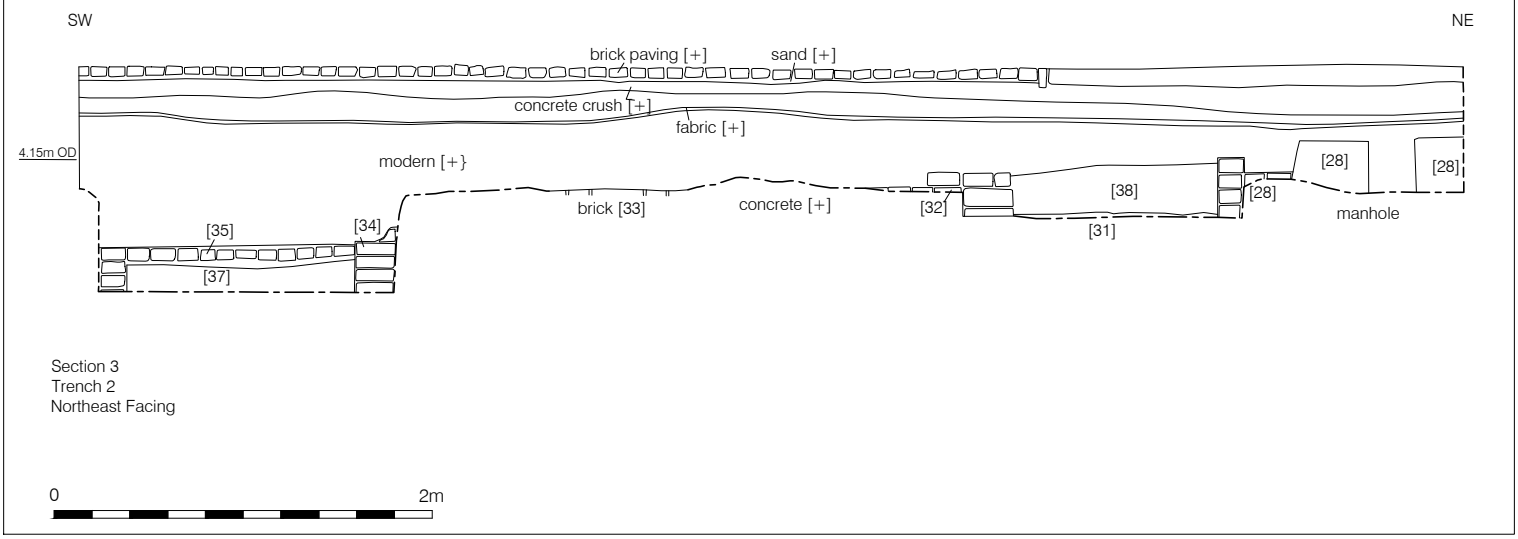


0 2m

20/05/16 RM

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

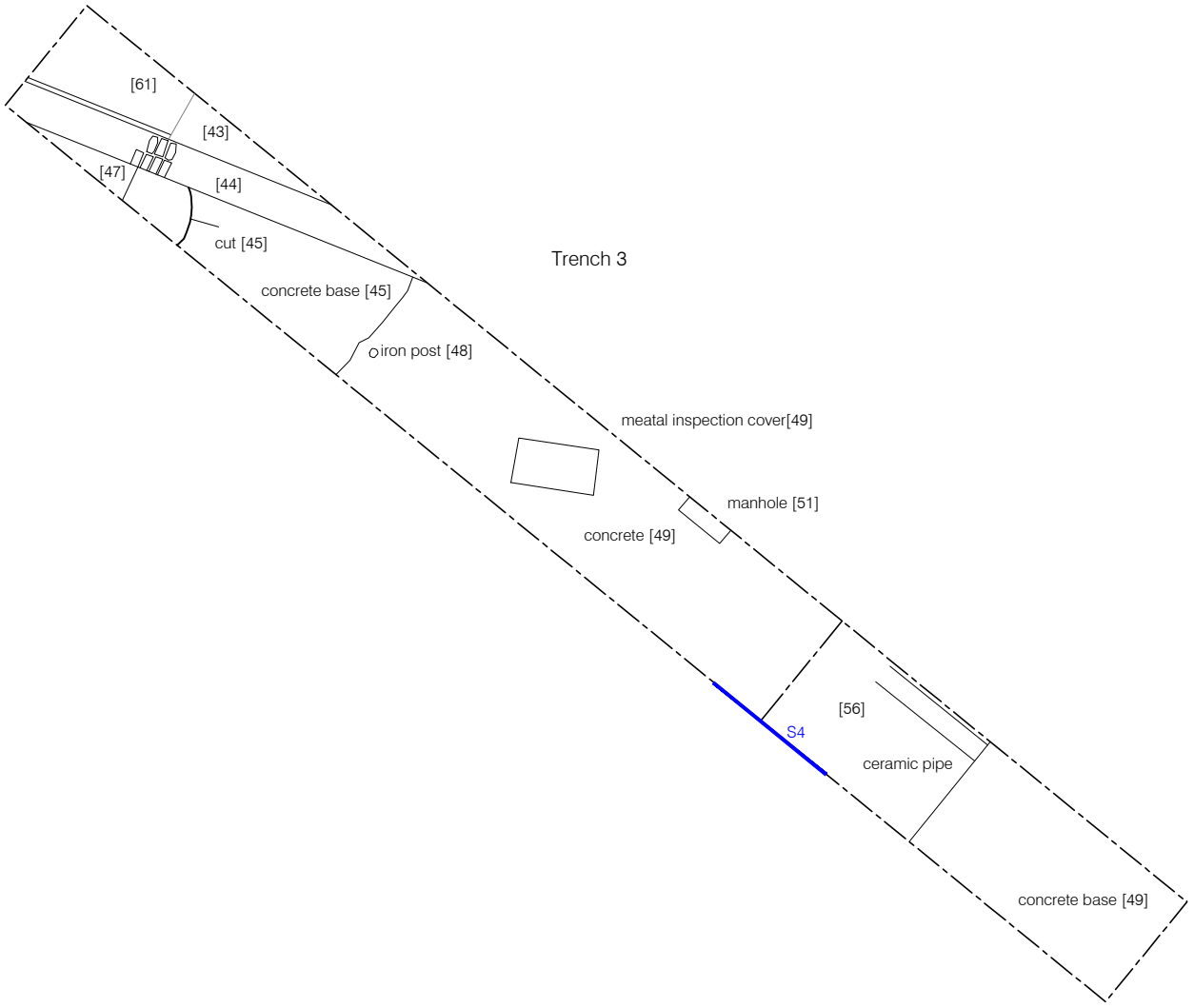


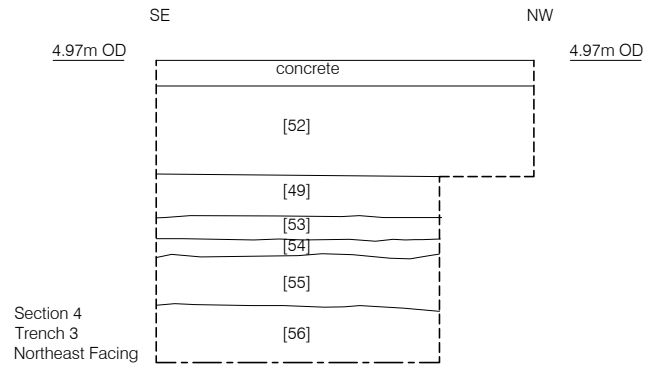


Section 3
Trench 2
Northeast Facing

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

23/05/16 RM

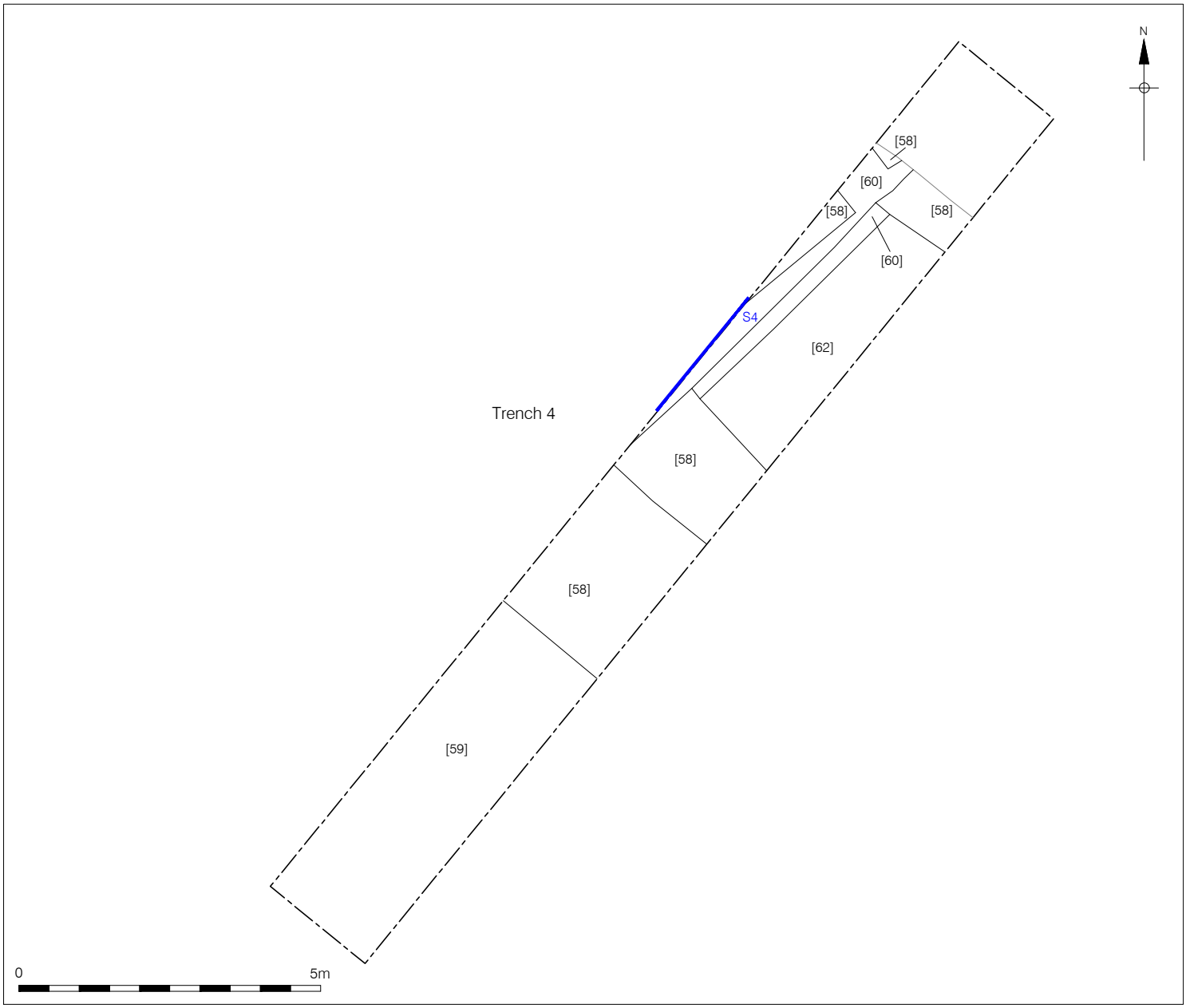




0 2m

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

23/05/16 RM



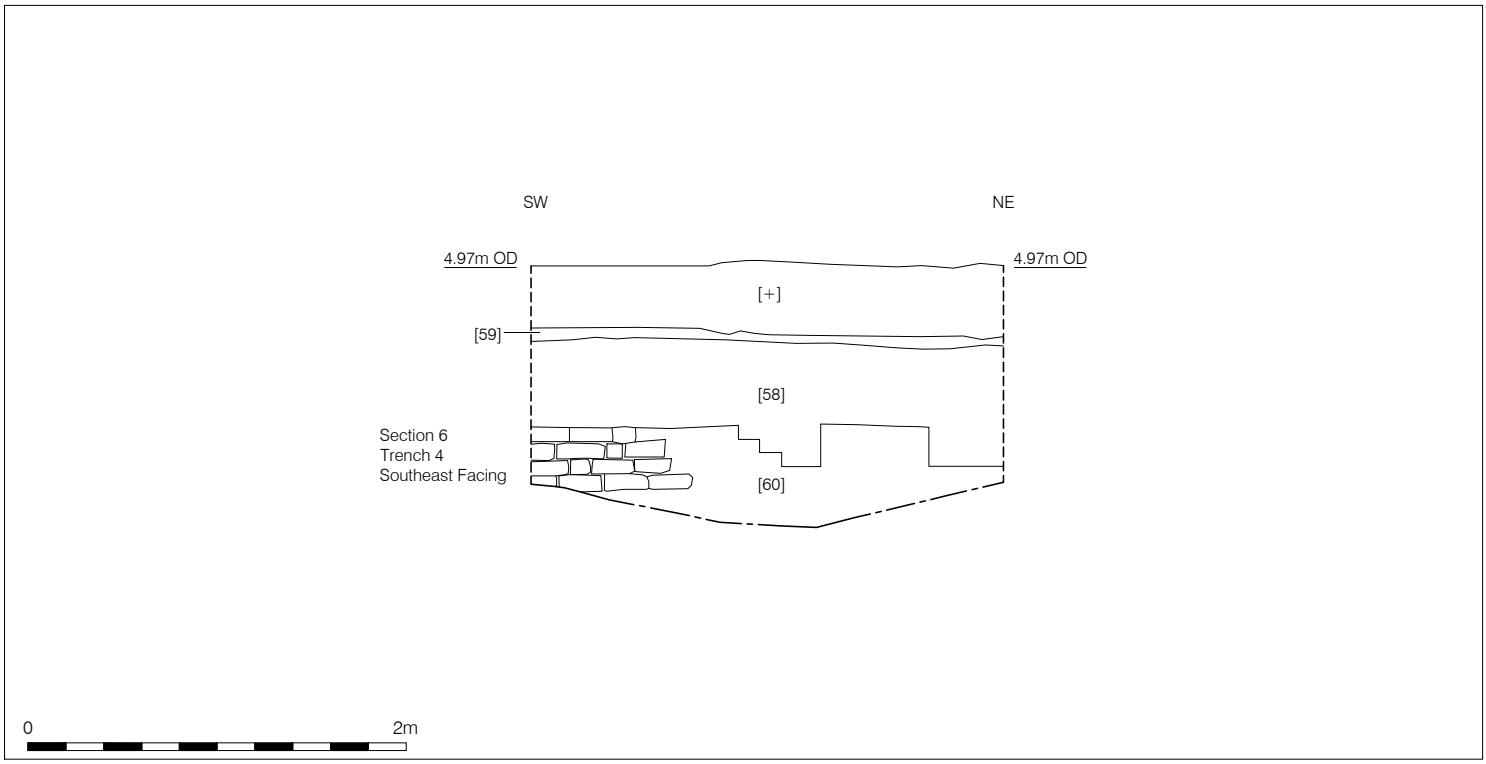
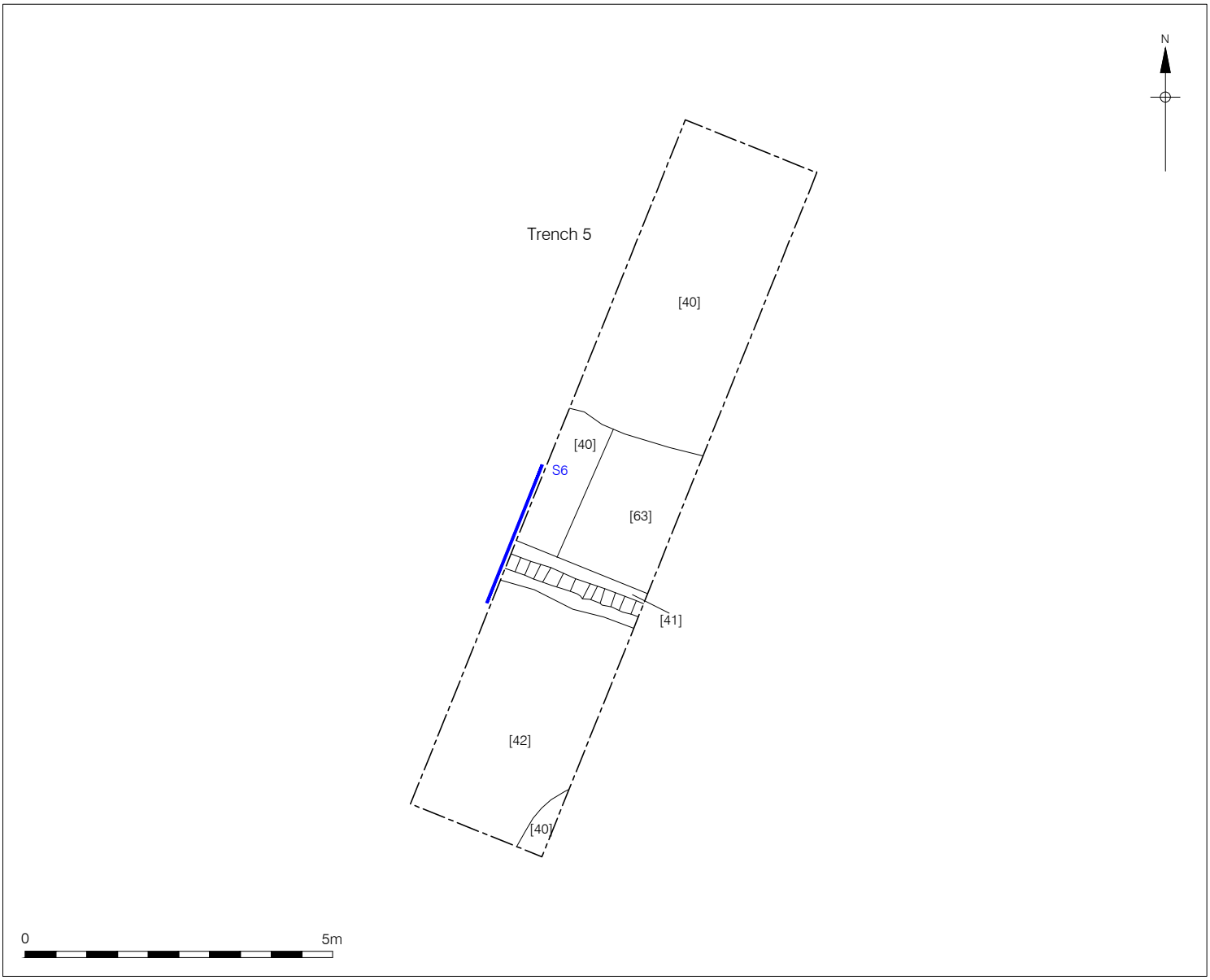


Figure 6
Plan and Section of Trench 4
Plan 1:100 and Section 1:40 at A4

23/05/16 RM



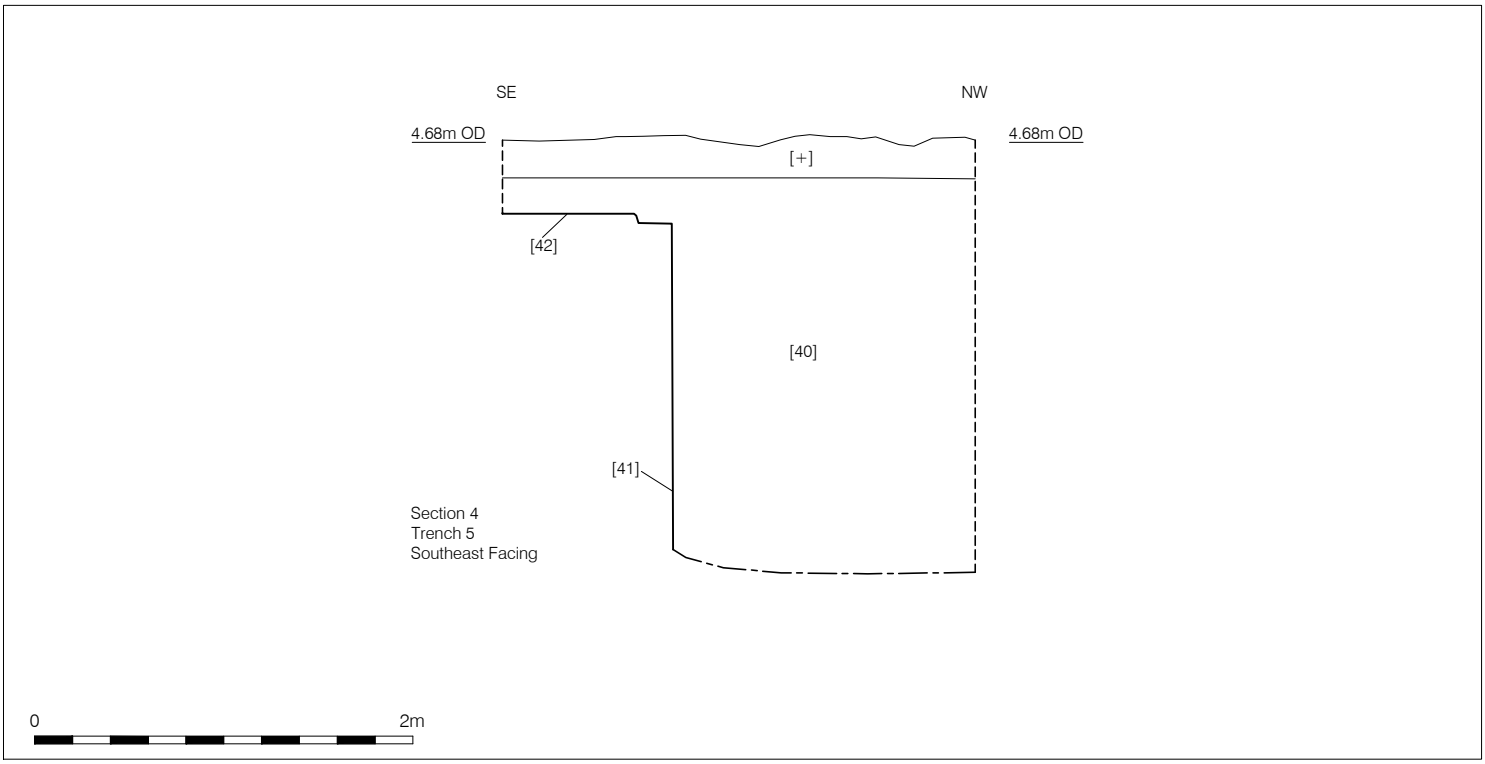


Figure 7
Plan and Section of Trench 5
Plan 1:100 and Section 1:40 at A4

23/05/16 RM

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. 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 EXCEPTIONALCIRCUMSTANCES, 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.

3.4.1 **Site Specific**

3.4.2 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.

3.4.3 The Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth, Mark Stevenson of Historic England, advised that the planning consent for the site's development should include an archaeological condition, and that in the first instance this should take the form of an archaeological trial trench evaluation.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin. Overlying the London Clay are a series of gravel terraces deposited during periods of glacial and inter-glacial conditions.

4.1.2 Further detail is provided by British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London: 1998) which shows the site to be underlain by deposits of Langley Silt brickearth (defined as 'sandy clay and silt'), immediately north of a narrow strip of alluvium associated with the Falcon Brook. Kempton Park gravels are believed to underlie the brickearth and are present to the southwest.

4.1.3 At the Price's Candle Factory excavations, brickearth was located between 1.2m and 1.8m below ground level. Geotechnical information for this site indicated that the brickearth was between 3.5 and 4m below ground level.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site was generally level but did show a gentle slope down from the centre of the site to the south. The height of the current ground level ranged from 5.0m OD in the centre of the site to 4.0m in the centre of York Road to the south and east of the site.

4.2.2 The line of the River Thames flows from south to north to the west/northwest of the study site. The confluence of the Falcon Brook (now a sewer) with the Thames lies immediately south of the site at Battersea Creek.

5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The full archaeological and historical background is given in the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2014) and summarised below.

5.2 **Prehistoric**

5.2.1 The projected line of the Battersea Channel runs south of the current course of the River Thames, from the junction of York Road/Lombard Road within the immediate vicinity of the study site, to rejoin the river at Nine Elms away to the northeast. It is suggested that the line of the Falcon Brook which flows into the Thames immediately south of the site, once followed the line of the Battersea Channel eastwards towards Nine Elms.

5.2.2 The sole find of Neolithic date within the study area comprises a stone axe found in the River Thames at Wandsworth Bridge to the southwest.

5.2.3 Finds of Bronze Age date within the study area search radius include axes from the River Thames and its foreshore to the southwest/west/northwest of the site and a half sword of Middle Bronze Age date.

5.2.4 At the Price's Candle Factory to the southwest of the site, a single early/mid Bronze Age ditch was identified, together with a small area of brickearth containing mid/late Bronze Age pottery.

5.2.5 Undiagnostic residual flintwork was identified at 2-4 Gwynne Road to the northeast of the site, and at York Road to the southwest.

5.3 **Roman**

5.3.1 Typically, sites in the Battersea area are considered to have a generally low archaeological potential for the Roman period, as the area lay away from known settlement/activity sites.

5.4 **Saxon and Medieval**

5.4.1 Settlements had been established at Battersea and Lambeth by the late Saxon period, as attested by Domesday Book (1086). No finds or features of Anglo-Saxon date have been identified within the 500m study area radius, and as such a generally low archaeological potential can be identified for this period at the site itself.

5.4.2 The medieval hamlet of Bridges has been identified to the southwest of the site, fronting the River Thames and named after the bridge over the Falcon Brook

5.4.3 The remains of York Place were identified to the south beneath the Price's Candle Factory site, with further archaeological work identifying 'a concentration of residential and ancillary building remains of Medieval date.'

5.4.4 Excavation at the Regent & Grove Wharf site on Lombard Road to the north of the site revealed a single pit and butt ended boundary ditch, containing Late Medieval pottery.

5.5 **Post-Medieval**

5.5.1 Archaeological investigations immediately west of the site at Bridges Wharf, fronting the River Thames, revealed a series of timber revetments dating from the early post-medieval period onwards. To the north of the site, Sherwood Lodge was built in the 1730s, set within grounds of almost 4 acres and included a summerhouse towards the river and a fishpond next to the house.

5.5.2 John Rocque's Survey of London shows the site occupied by an area of garden with the house and summerhouse to the north/northwest.

5.5.3 The Corris Map of Battersea shows the site remaining undeveloped within the grounds of Sherwood Lodge. By 1791 the site had extended to 5 acres, and later in the 1790s both the house and grounds were extended.

5.5.4 The Battersea Tithe Map and the accompanying Award show the site occupied by pleasure ground and garden relating to Sherwood Lodge, which is shown enlarged and on a different footprint, immediately to the north of the site.

5.5.5 Price's Candle Factory established a small plant in Battersea in the early 1840s on the south side of the Falcon Brook to the south of the study site, on the site of the former York House, itself later replaced by an enamel works. The Factory Complex expanded and by the 1870s occupied 13.5 hectares.

5.5.6 Sherwood Lodge is recorded as having been demolished in 1853, and after 1856 the site became absorbed into the Price's Candle Factory Complex. A plan of the site dated c.1860 shows that it has been absorbed into the candle factory, as part of the 'Sherwood Estate' with buildings to the southeast and northwest.

5.5.7 The 1866 plan of the factory shows further buildings within the study site, the arrangement of which are replicated on the First Edition Ordnance Survey.

5.5.8 New buildings were added to the candle factory complex in the 1880s and 1890s. The 1891 site plan and the Second Edition Ordnance Survey shows additional buildings to the centre and to the north of the site. A plan of the site in 1916, reproduced from the Survey of London, shows some of the uses within the site, including a 'fat boiling' works to the west and offices to the east. No significant change is shown on the 1919 Land Registry Ordnance Survey. An aerial view of the candle factory taken 1928 from the west shows the site to be densely occupied by factory buildings.

5.5.9 Bomb damage maps indicate that the site was not damaged during World War Two.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 Evaluation Methodology

6.1.1 The evaluation consisted of five trenches (Trenches 1-5; Figure 2), the measurements of which trench are summarised in Section 2.3 of this report, that were investigated following the parameters defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins, 2016) in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA 2014)..

6.1.2 Initial excavation of the trenches was achieved using a 13 ton, 360° ton excavator. The machine was equipped with a breaker that was used to break the brick, concrete and tarmac surfaces which formed the present ground surface. Once breaking had been completed a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove modern overburden and low grade archaeological deposits under the supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was mounded at least 2m from the edges of the trenches.

6.1.3 Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until the necessary depth was reached. Each trench was CAT scanned before excavation by a trained operator, and at regular intervals during machining through made ground, as deemed sensible and necessary by the scanner operator.

6.1.4 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.

6.1.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded in plan at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and in section at 1:10 and on *pro forma* context sheets. A full digital photographic record was compiled. The trenches were located with hand held GPS and tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid. Finds and brick samples were collected according to standard retrieval methods as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016).

6.1.6 Levels were established within Trenches 1 and 2 using a Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) with a value of 5.00m located in the centre of the site and in Trenches 3, 4 and 5 by using a TBM at a height of 4.81m OD located on the western edge of the site. Both TBMs were set up by PCA's surveyor through the use of a Leica GPS.

6.1.7 Immediately prior to backfilling, machine dug sondages were excavated in all five trenches, as near to the ends of each trench as was possible considering the various service runs and concrete obstructions uncovered within each trench. The sondages were excavated in an attempt to determine the nature and depth of natural deposits below the surviving archaeology. For safety reasons, no archaeologist entered the trench during or after the machining at this depth and the trenches were backfilled immediately afterwards.

6.1.8 Due to recorded high levels of lead, and the risk of the presence of asbestos, on site, appropriate health and safety measures were implemented. All PCA staff wore full PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) and appropriate RPE (Respiratory Protective Equipment) at all times when on site. On its disposal, all PPE and RPE was properly bagged and clearly marked as asbestos waste, which was then removed by PCA from the site and properly disposed of. The site itself had been securely hoarded by the client and each open trench was further cordoned off by PCA with road irons and orange mesh fencing, with appropriate signage attached. No asbestos was observed within any deposits during the evaluation works on site.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Trench 1 (Figures 2 & 3 and Plate 1)

Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 Natural sands and gravels [67] were encountered within the easternmost sondage excavated in Trench 1. The natural was encountered at a highest level of 0.69m OD (3.85m below current ground level) and was identified as Kempton Park gravels.

7.1.2 Immediately overlying the natural gravels [67] was a thick deposit of mid bluish-grey alluvium [66], first encountered at 1.04m OD, overlain in turn by a thinner deposit of dark yellowish-brown alluvium [65] which was encountered at a height of 1.16m OD. These alluvial deposits are likely to be associated with the Falcon Brook which exists now a sewer immediately to the south of the site.

7.1.3 A further sondage in the west of Trench 1 was started but had to be abandoned after hitting a thick concrete floor at 1.56m OD (2.90m below current ground level).

Phase 2: Post Medieval

7.1.4 Overlying natural deposits within the easternmost sondage in Trench 1 was a 2.31m thick series of made ground deposits [64]. Although these could not be investigated in any detail owing to the great depth of the sondage, observation of the section from the side of the trench showed what appeared to be a deep, brick-lined feature (possibly a cess pit backfilled with demolition and building waste) truncating more homogenous dumped layers of dark, possible made ground or even plough soils.

7.1.5 Although a detailed investigation was not possible, these deposits would appear to represent earlier post-medieval, or even medieval, phases of activity on the site, preceding the later (19th-20th century) construction of Price's Candle Factory on the site.

7.1.6 It would thus appear that a certain amount of, at least post-medieval and perhaps earlier, evidence survived in this part of the site.

Phase 3: Price's Factory Complex (Late 19th-20th Century)

7.1.7 Succeeding made ground deposits [64] were a series of structures relating to the Factory Complex that was initially founded as the Price's Candle Factory. The Factory Complex was recorded as having been constructed on the site in the early 1840s, after which time it underwent various modifications, additions and subtractions before the demolition of its remaining buildings during the mid-late 20th century.

7.1.8 One of the most complete structures in the eastern part of Trench 1 was a large, rectangular room [36] which contained walls [16], [20] and [21], a floor surface [17] and an inbuilt soakaway or similar feature [18]. The earliest part of structure [36] were walls dating from 1850-1900 onwards. The dimensions of each component of room [36] are shown in Appendix 1. Structure [36] was interpreted as a room/working pit for some form of industrial process or processes.

7.1.9 Structure [36] was abutted by two further masonry constructions: wall [22] to the south at a height of 3.98m OD and possible foundation [15] to the north at a height of 3.84m OD. Two further small remnants of wall foundations, [13] and [14], were recorded to the west of foundation [15] at heights of 3.88m and 3.74m OD respectively.

7.1.10 In the western half of the trench were remains relating to another structure [39] from the factory complex: three brick foundations, [4], [5] and [10], two brick floors [6] and [12], and an inbuilt soakaway [7] The dimensions of the various contexts within room [39] are shown in Appendix 1.

7.1.11 Dumped deposits of what appeared to be 20th century post-medieval demolition or industrial waste [27], [26], [3] & [25].

Phase 4: Modern

7.1.12 Within Trench 1, tarmac, brick paving and made ground relating to the most recent redevelopment of the site as a car sales showroom was observed to have penetrated to a maximum depth of just 0.35m below the current ground surface, and thus had no further negative impact upon the previously demolished factory buildings upon site.

7.2 **Trench 2 (Figures 2 & 4 and Plate 2)**

Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 Within the western-most sondage in Trench 2, natural was first encountered at 1.26m OD (3.40m below current ground level) and took the form of what appeared to be firm light bluish grey clay [69]; possibly alluvium. Similar in nature to the alluvial deposits encountered in Trench 1, the layers were encountered at similar heights within both trenches.

7.2.2 A further sondage in the east of Trench 2 was started but had to be abandoned after hitting a very large concrete obstruction at 1.92m OD (2.70m below current ground level).

Phase 3: Price's Factory Complex (Late 19th-20th Century)

7.2.3 Overlying natural deposits within the easternmost sondage in Trench 1 was a 2.44m thick series of made ground deposits [68], most of which appeared to be heavily contaminated deposits of redeposited clay which were estimated to date to the mid-late 20th century. The contamination appeared to be petrochemical/hydrocarbon in character. It would thus appear that later 20th century activity had a much greater impact at least across the western end of Trench 2 than was witnessed in the eastern sondage in Trench 1, where thick early post-medieval, and possibly earlier, deposits [66] survived untouched.

7.2.4 Immediately above these deposits were a number of features dating to between the late 19th-20th centuries, which related to the Price's Candle Factory Complex. These features included basement structure [34], fragmentary brick floor [35], foundation [33], culvert [32], burnt clay and iron floor surface [31] and the drainage structure consisting of culvert [29], manhole [28] and wall [30]. Brick samples dated the various structures to 1875-1925. The dimensions and heights of these masonry structures are shown in Appendix 1.

Phase 4: Modern

7.2.5 Within Trench 2, tarmac, brick paving and made ground, relating to the most recent redevelopment of the site as a car sales showroom, was encountered up to a depth of 0.95m below the current ground surface.

7.3 **Trench 3 (Figures 2 & 5 and Plates 3 & 8)**

Phase 3: Price's Factory Complex (Late 19th-20th Century)

7.3.1 The earliest deposits encountered in Trench 3 were associated with the 20th century development of the Price's Candle Factory and its successors. These deposits, seen in the sondage in the central part of the trench, consisted of several successive layers of made ground; a firm mid yellow brown mortar and sand deposit [56] that contained a large ceramic service pipe, a compacted dark grey brown gravel layer [55], a firm pinkish crushed mortar layer [54] and finally a firm dark greyish brown pebble and gravel layer [53]. The dimensions and heights of these deposits are shown in Appendix 1.

7.3.2 Sealing made ground layer [53] was concrete floor [49], with associated services. Evidence of a basement was also found in association with the floor.

Phase 4: Modern

7.3.3 All structures in Trench 3 were overlain by a series of deposits of demolition rubble that formed a 0.42m thick layer of made ground [52] recorded at a height of 4.82m OD and ultimately by the concrete slab of the recently demolished car showroom.

7.4 **Trench 4 (Figures 2 & 6 and Plates 4 & 6)**

Phase 3: Price's Factory Complex (Late 19th-20th Century)

7.4.1 The earliest deposit found within Trench 4, at the base of the sondage dug in the northern part of the trench, was a large concrete foundation [62] beneath a large north-south aligned unfrogged red and yellow Gault brick wall [60], dated to 1880-1950, which would have formed part of Price's Candle Factory.

Phase 4: Modern

7.4.2 Backfilling these structures was a 1.75m deep layer of made ground [58] composed of fairly firm mottled grey, brown, red and yellow demolition rubble and sandy silt. Made ground [58] was encountered at heights between 3.53-3.80m OD.

7.4.3 The made ground was subsequently sealed by a 0.08m layer of tarmac [59], at heights between 4.32-4.37m OD, and finally by the 0.38m thick concrete slab of the car showroom.

7.5 **Trench 5 (Figures 2 & 7 and Plates 5 & 7)**

Phase 3: Price's Factory Complex (Late 19th-20th Century)

7.5.1 As in Trench 3 the earliest deposit encountered in Trench 5 was a concrete basement floor [63] which was found at the bottom of the sondage in the central part of the trench at a height of 2.14m OD. The wall [41] to the basement was constructed of concrete blocks and yellow stock brick.

Abutting basement wall [41] in the southern part of Trench 5 was a concrete slab that would have formed the floor of part of the Price's Factory Complex [42].

Phase 4: Modern

7.5.2 All structures were subsequently backfilled by a layer of modern made ground [40] that consisted of fairly firm but friable mid grey brown with occasional yellow brown mottled clay silt with moderate demolition rubble and very occasional metal and plastic fragments and disused cables. The made ground reached a maximum depth of 2.20m and was seen at a maximum height of 4.71m OD.

7.5.3 The made ground was overlain by a further layer of made ground [+] which was up to 0.25m thick.

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 It has not been possible to comprehensively determine the natural topography of the site during the archaeological evaluation. Due to the severe impact and truncation caused by the Price's Candle Factory and its successors at York Road natural deposits were only encountered within sondages in Trenches 1 and 2 in the southern part of the site. All other sondages terminated in concrete basement floors, foundations or other undefined obstructions. Natural sand and gravel [67] found in Trench 1 was considered to be consistent in character with Kempton Park gravels and found at a height of 0.69m OD. Alluvium and potentially alluvial deposits were found overlying the sand and gravel in Trench 1, reaching a maximum height of 1.16m OD, and were additionally encountered at a height of 1.26m OD in Trench 2. These alluvial deposits were likely to be associated with the Falcon Brook.

8.2 No discrete features or deposits dating to the prehistoric, Roman or medieval periods were found during the archaeological evaluation. But deposits that potentially dated to the earlier part of the post-medieval period were recorded in Trench 1; specifically a sequence of homogenous dumped layers of dark, possible made ground or even plough soils. However this dumped material was encountered within the sondage at the eastern end of the trench and as a consequence detailed investigation was not possible.

8.3 The archaeological evaluation revealed that the ground had been heavily impacted by structures associated with the Price's Candle Factory Complex, dating from the latter part of the 19th century and into the 20th. All five trenches contained concrete and masonry structures relating to the buildings that stood at 98 York Road during this period, including floor surfaces in Trenches 1, 3 and 5, extensive wall foundations in Trenches 1, 2 and 4, integrated soakaways in Trench 1, large basements in Trenches 4 and 5 and industrial waste in Trenches 2 and 3.

8.4 These structures are seen to have been backfilled by modern made ground, principally composed of demolition rubble, prior to the construction of the car showroom that until very recently occupied the site.

8.5 Once the project is deemed complete, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with LAARC under site code YKR16.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting Limited for commissioning the project, and Matthews Group who aided in facilitating the work at the site.

9.2 The authors would like to thank Helen Hawkins for her project management, Ray Murphy for CAD, Kevin Hayward for assessing the CBM recovered from the site, Tibi Nica, John Joyce and Wayne Richards for their aid with logistics, Richard Archer for survey work on site and Tanya Jones, Stacey Harris, Wayne Perkins and Darach Lee for their hard work on site.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey, 2016 *Maps and Viewers* (online source) http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/home.html

Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework* (online source) https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

English Heritage (EH), 2008 *Advice and Guidance* (online source) http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/conservation/collections/advice-and-guidance/

Greater London Authority (GLA), 2016 *London Plan chapter 7: Policy 7.8 Heritage assets and archaeology* (online source) https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/current-london-plan/london-plan-chapter-7/policy-78-heritage-assets

Hawkins, D. 2014 *Archaeological Assessment: Proposals for The Podium at 98 York Road, Battersea.* CgMs: Unpublished Report.

Hawkins, H. 2016 *98 York Road, Battersea, SW11 3RD, London Borough of Wandsworth: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation.* PCA: Unpublished Report.

Institute for Archaeologists (IFA), 2014 (online source) http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa

Wandsworth Council, 2016 *Local Plan* (online source) http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/info/1004/planning_policy/1366/local_plan

Appendix 1 Context Register

Context	Trench	Type	Description	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
1	Tr. 1	Masonry	Wall foundation	1.43	0.68	0.09	4.12	4.03	Late 19th century-20th century	3
2	Tr. 1	Masonry	Wall foundation	1.28	0.18	0.25	4.03	3.78	Late 19th century-20th century	3
3	Tr. 1	Layer	Backfill	1.28	0.54	0.10	3.88	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
4	Tr. 1	Masonry	Foundation	1.30	0.44	0.12	3.90	3.78	Late 19th century-20th century	3
5	Tr. 1	Masonry	Foundation	0.74	0.64	0.20	3.98	3.78	Late 19th century-20th century	3
6	Tr. 1	Masonry	Floor surface	1.20	2.75	0.06	3.79	3.78	Late 19th century-20th century	3
7	Tr. 1	Masonry	Possible soakaway	0.75	1.60	0.06	3.75	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
8	Tr. 1	Layer	Backfill	0.48	0.38	-	3.75	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
9	Tr. 1	Layer	Bedding layer	0.46	0.54	-	3.72	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
10	Tr.1	Masonry	Foundation	0.80	1.24	0.17	3.96	3.79	Late 19th century-	3

Context	Trench	Type	Description	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
									20th century	
11	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
12	Tr. 1	Masonry	Floor surface	0.48	0.65	0.60	3.76	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
13	Tr. 1	Masonry	Wall foundation	0.72	0.30	-	3.74	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
14	Tr. 1	Masonry	Wall foundation	0.95	0.70	-	3.88	3.82	Late 19th century-20th century	3
15	Tr. 1	Masonry	Wall foundation	1.20	0.60	-	3.84	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
16	Tr. 1	Masonry	Wall	1.20	0.50	0.38	3.88	3.54	Late 19th century-20th century	3
17	Tr. 1	Masonry	Floor surface	1.24	2.95	0.07	3.54	3.51	Late 19th century-20th century	3
18	Tr. 1	Masonry	Possible soakaway	0.30	0.73	0.07	3.53	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
19	Tr. 1	Layer	Backfill	0.20	0.50	-	3.54	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
20	Tr. 1	Masonry	Wall	0.50	3.00	0.16	3.63	3.47	Late 19th century-	3

Context	Trench	Type	Description	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
									20th century	
21	Tr. 1	Masonry	Wall	1.40	0.40	0.38	3.89	3.51	Late 19th century-20th century	3
22	Tr. 1	Masonry	Wall foundation	1.50	0.38	=	3.98	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
23	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
24	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
25	Tr. 1	Layer	Made Ground	-	3.00	0.15	4.31	4.26	Late 19th century-20th century	3
26	Tr. 1	Layer	Made Ground	-	2.70	0.35	4.21	4.14	Late 19th century-20th century	3
27	Tr. 1	Layer	Made Ground	-	2.55	0.15	4.02	3.78	Late 19th century-20th century	3
28	Tr. 2	Masonry	Manhole	0.80	1.40	-	4.01	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
29	Tr. 2	Masonry	Culvert	0.80	2.40	-	4.06	4.04	Late 19th century-20th century	3
30	Tr. 2	Masonry	Wall (part of culvert)	1.20	0.40	-	3.95	3.88	Late 19th century-20th century	3

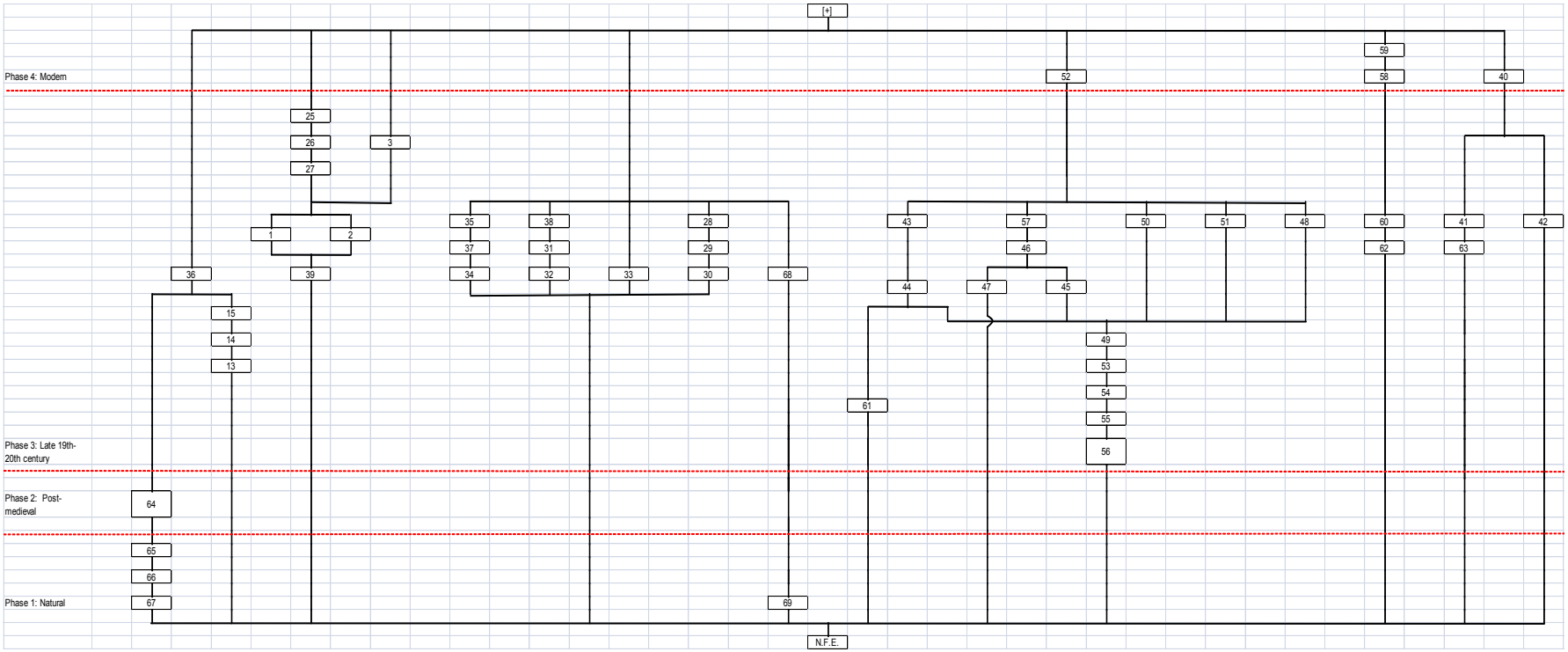
Context	Trench	Type	Description	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
31	Tr. 2	Layer	Floor surface	0.64	1.28	-	3.83	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
32	Tr. 2	Masonry	Wall	1.20	4.00	-	3.97	3.90	Late 19th century-20th century	3
33	Tr. 2	Masonry	Wall	0.75	0.80	-	3.94	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
34	Tr. 2	Masonry	Wall	1.80	0.20	-	3.69	3.48	Late 19th century-20th century	3
35	Tr. 2	Masonry	Floor surface	-	1.30	0.06	3.65	3.55	Late 19th century-20th century	3
36	Tr. 1	Structure	Industrial structure	-	-	-	-	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
37	Tr. 2	Layer	Made Ground	-	1.23	0.17	3.62	3.57	Late 19th century-20th century	3
38	Tr. 2	Layer	Made Ground	-	1.11	0.28	4.14	4.06	Late 19th century-20th century	3
39	Tr. 1	Structure	Industrial structure	-	-	-	-	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
40	Tr. 5	Layer	Made Ground	11.90	2.30	2.20	4.71	4.68	Modern	4

Context	Trench	Type	Description	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
41	Tr. 5	Masonry	Wall	0.70	1.95	2.20	4.43	4.31	Late 19th century-20th century	3
42	Tr. 5	Masonry	Floor surface	3.30	2.00	-	4.38	4.36	Late 19th century-20th century	3
43	Tr. 3	Layer	Made Ground	1.25	4.20	3.23	4.58	-	Modern	4
44	Tr. 3	Masonry	Wall	0.50	6.25	3.30	4.65	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
45	Tr. 3	Masonry	Floor surface	1.65	4.75	0.15	4.67	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
46	Tr. 3	Cut	Modern truncation	0.70	1.00	-	4.67	-	Modern	4
47	Tr. 3	Masonry	Floor surface	0.35	1.35	-	4.53	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
48	Tr. 3	Metal Obj	Iron post	0.10	0.10	-	4.54	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
49	Tr. 3	Masonry	Floor surface	1.75	12.25	0.20	4.52	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
50	Tr. 3	Metal Obj	Inspection cover	1.00	1.25	-	4.50	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
51	Tr. 3	Metal Obj	Inspection cover	0.20	0.60	-	4.48	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3

Context	Trench	Type	Description	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
52	Tr. 3	Layer	Made Ground	1.75	2.70	0.42	4.82	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
53	Tr. 3	Layer	Made Ground	1.75	2.70	0.12	4.15	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
54	Tr. 3	Layer	Made Ground	1.75	2.70	0.10	4.03	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
55	Tr. 3	Layer	Made Ground	1.75	2.70	0.27	3.97	3.95	Late 19th century-20th century	3
56	Tr. 3	Layer	Made Ground	1.75	2.70	0.30	3.72	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
57	Tr. 3	Fill	Made Ground	0.70	1.00	-	4.47	-	Modern	4
58	Tr. 4	Layer	Made Ground	18.00	1.90	1.75	3.80	3.53	Modern	4
59	Tr. 4	Layer	Floor surface	18.00	1.90	0.08	4.37	4.32	Late 19th century-20th century	3
60	Tr. 4	Masonry	Wall foundation	11.20	0.55	1.90	3.95	3.81	Late 19th century-20th century	3
61	Tr. 3	Masonry	Floor surface	1.85	1.30	-	1.35	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
62	Tr. 4	Masonry	Wall foundation	4.60	1.50	-	2.05	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3

Context	Trench	Type	Description	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
63	Tr. 5	Masonry	Floor surface	2.00	1.45	-	2.14	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
64	Tr. 1	Layer	Made Ground	2.50	0.75	2.31	3.44	-	Post-medieval	2
65	Tr. 1	Layer	Alluvium	2.50	0.75	0.20	1.16	-	Natural	1
66	Tr. 1	Layer	Alluvium	2.50	0.75	0.35	1.04	-	Natural	1
67	Tr. 1	Layer	Natural sand and gravel	2.50	0.75	-	0.69	-	Natural	1
68	Tr. 2	Layer	Made Ground	0.75	3.00	2.44	3.70	-	Late 19th century-20th century	3
69	Tr. 2	Layer	Natural clay	0.73	3.00	-	1.26	-	Natural	1

Appendix 2 Matrix



Appendix 3: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-252069

Project details

Project name	98 York Road, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW11 3RD
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation consisting of 5 trenches. Natural deposits were only encountered within sondages in Trenches 1 and 2 in the southern part of the site. Natural sand and gravel found in Trench 1 was consistent in character with Kempton Park gravels and was overlain by alluvial clay. Potential alluvium was also found in Trench 2. These alluvial deposits were likely to be associated with the Falcon Brook which existed now in a sewer immediately to the south of the site. All five trenches were found to contain structures associated with the Price's Candle Factory and its successors, dating from the 19th-20th century, including soakaways, floor surfaces, extensive wall foundations, large basements and layers containing industrial waste. The only deposit that pre-dated the Price's Factory Complex encountered during the evaluation other than the natural alluvium and sand and gravel was a layer composed of possible post-medieval homogenous dumped deposits. This material was found to be sealing the natural deposits within a sondage in the eastern part of Trench 1.
Project dates	Start: 07-03-2016 End: 10-05-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	YKR16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Modern
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK FLOORS Post Medieval

Monument type	CONCRETE FLOORS Modern
Monument type	BASEMENTS Post Medieval
Monument type	BASEMENTS Modern
Monument type	MANHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Modern
Monument type	MANHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Modern
Monument type	MADE GROUND Modern
Monument type	MADE GROUND Post Medieval
Monument type	TARMAC SURFACE Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH BATTERSEA 98 York Road
Postcode	SW11 3RD
Study area	6375 Square metres

Site coordinates	TQ 2663 7595 51.4678308687 -0.176733636033 51 28 04 N 000 10 36 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.69m Max: 0.69m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Maria Buczak
Project supervisor	James Langthorne

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	YKR16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	YKR16
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	YKR16

Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Matrices","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	A forthcoming report
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at 98 York Road, Battersea, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW11 3RD
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Langthorne, J.
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 soft cover grey literature report.
Entered by	James Langthorne (jlangthorne@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	19 May 2016

Appendix 4: Photographs

Plate 1: General view of Trench 1 looking west (1m scale)

Plate 2: General view of Trench 2 looking north-west.

Plate 3: General view of Trench 3 looking east (1m scale)

Plate 4: General view of Trench 4 looking south (1m scale)

Plate 5: General view of Trench 5 looking south (1m scale)

Photo 6: Sondage in Trench 4 looking north

Photo 7: Sondage in Trench 5 looking west

Photo 8: South facing view of section in Trench 3 (1m scale)

APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

Kevin Hayward

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	3035	Frogged yellow machine London stock	2	1780	1940	1780	1940	1850-1940	No mortar
2	3261 3034n3035	Unfrogged kiln brick 230x110x68 with burnt red brick mortar as 13 transitional yellow brick	2	1780	1950	1850	1950	1875-1900+	1850-1900
4	3261	Unfrogged kiln brick 230x110x68	2	1850	1950	1850	1950	1875-1925	1850-1900+
5	3261	Unfrogged kiln brick 230x110x68	2	1850	1950	1850	1950	1875-1925	No mortar
6	3261	Unfrogged kiln brick 230x110x68	2	1850	1950	1850	1950	1875-1925	No mortar
7	3261	Unfrogged kiln brick 230x110x68	2	1850	1950	1850	1950	1875-1925	No mortar
10	3261	Unfrogged kiln brick 230x110x68 with burnt red brick mortar as 13	2	1850	1950	1850	1950	1875-1925	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
12	3261	Unfrogged kiln brick 230x110x68 with burnt red brick mortar as 13	2	1850	1950	1850	1950	1875-1925	No mortar
13	3261	Unfrogged kiln brick 230x110x68 with burnt red brick mortar as 13	2	1850	1950	1850	1950	1875-1925	1850-1900
14	3032	Frogged post great fire bricks deep frogged yellow clinker gravel mortar quite soft as 15	2	1664	1900	1664	1900	1850-1900	1850-1900+
15	3032	Frogged post great fire bricks deep frogged yellow clinker gravel mortar quite soft	4	1664	1900	1664	1900	1850-1900	1850-1900+
16	3261	Unfrogged kiln brick 230x110x68 mortar yellows and burnt pink mortar	2	1850	1950	1850	1950	1875-1925`	1850-1900+
17	3261	Unfrogged kiln brick 230x110x68 mortar burnt pink mortar	2	1850	1950	1850	1950	1875-1925	No mortar dateable

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
18	3261	Unfrogged kiln brick 230x110x68 mortar burnt cannot decipher fabric	2	1850	1950	1850	1950	1875-1925	No mortar dateable
20	3261	Unfrogged kiln brick 230x110x68 with burnt red brick mortar as 13	2	1850	1950	1850	1950	1875-1925	1850-1900+
21	3261	Kiln brick unfrogged pink brick mortar	2	1850	1950	1850	1950	1875-1925	1850-1900+
22	3035; 3261; 3032	Yellow stock brick fragments – kiln brick fragments and post great fire bricks1	6	1664	1950	1850	1950	1870-1900+	No mortar
28	3032; 3035	Post great fire and estuarine brick bonded in a dark grey concretionary mortar Portland	2	1664	1940	1780	1940	1800-1900	1840-1900+
29	3261	Kiln brick unfrogged no mortar	1	1850	1950	1850	1950	1875-1925	No mortar
30	3261	Shallow wide Soap Brick unfrogged machined 245mm x 130mm x 40mm	1	1850	1950	1850	1950	1875-1925	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
32	3261	Kiln brick unfrogged no mortar	1	1850	950	1850	1950	1875-1925	No mortar
33	3261	Kiln brick unfrogged no mortar	1	1850	1950	1850	1950	1875-1925	No mortar
34	3261	Kiln brick unfrogged x 2 muddy residue	2	1850	1950	1850	1950	1875-1925	No mortar
35	3032; 3035	Frogged post great fire and yellow unfrogged estuarine brick	2	1664	1940	1780	1940	1850-1900	1850-1900_
44	3034n3035	Large flat unfrogged London stock bricks 2.2kg with a brown hard gravel sandy mortar 230mm x 107 x 59	2	1780	1940	1780	1940	1850-1900	1850-1950
60	Gault brick	Large very dense unfrogged Gault bricks 3.2kg bonded in a hard grey brown gravel mortar with charcoal flecks size 235x111x68mm	2	1850	1950	1850	1950	1880-1900	1880-1950

Review

This large whole brick assemblage (54 examples) all retained from structures from the site at

98 York Street Battersea, Wandsworth YKR16 consists of Late Victorian to early modern brick fabrics on the basis of form, fabric and mortar type.

The key feature are the very large number of machine-made high alumina dense yellow unfrogged kiln bricks all of the same general fabric (3261) colour and size 235x111x68mm suggesting one build. The use of the same yellow hard mortar, burnt pink confirms this. Most of these were from Trench 1 and were used in floor surfaces and wall foundation surfaces. These heavy duty heat resistant bricks would have been suitable for industrial flooring or construction associated with high temperature processes. These bricks were brought into the capital in huge quantities by train and ship after the 1850s from coal mines often as an additional product of coal and iron ore. Unfortunately an absence of kiln brick stamps makes it impossible to ascertain from what part of the industrial north these came from.

The fact that much of Price's Candle Factory involved the processing or heating of fat would have necessitated the use of temperature resistant kiln bricks in their process, indeed the kiln brick used in the supposed soak-away from [18] may actually be part of a flue.

The other bricks consist of lower density locally produced construction bricks made late post great fire frogged fabrics (fabric 3032) and yellow estuarine bricks (fabric 3035) in hard grey-brown and brown mortar. typical of the late 19th to early 20th century.

Recommendations

Other than its ability to accurately date the construction of Price's Candle Factory to the mid-late 19th to early 20th century the building material assemblage from YRK16 has no items of intrinsic value and the assemblage should be discarded in its entirety.

P C A

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

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

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

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

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