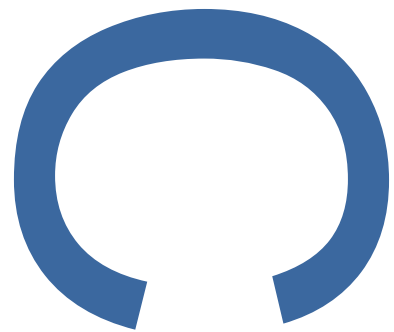


**BATTERSEA POWER STATION
PHASE 4A, SLEAFORD STREET,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
WANDSWORTH, SW8 5AB**



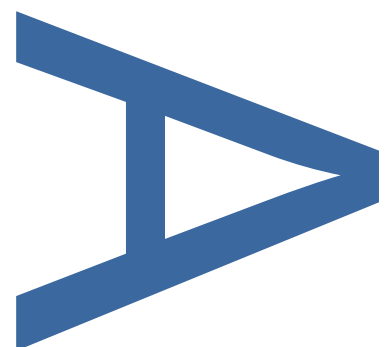
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**



PCA REPORT NO: R12708

SITE CODE: K4798

NOVEMBER 2016




PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

BATTERSEA POWER STATION PHASE 4A, SLEAFORD STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH, SW8 5AB

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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**BATTERSEA POWER STATION PHASE 4A, SLEAFORD STREET, LONDON
BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH, SW8 5AB; AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

Site Code: SLE16

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Wandsworth

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 29350 77150

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
November 2016

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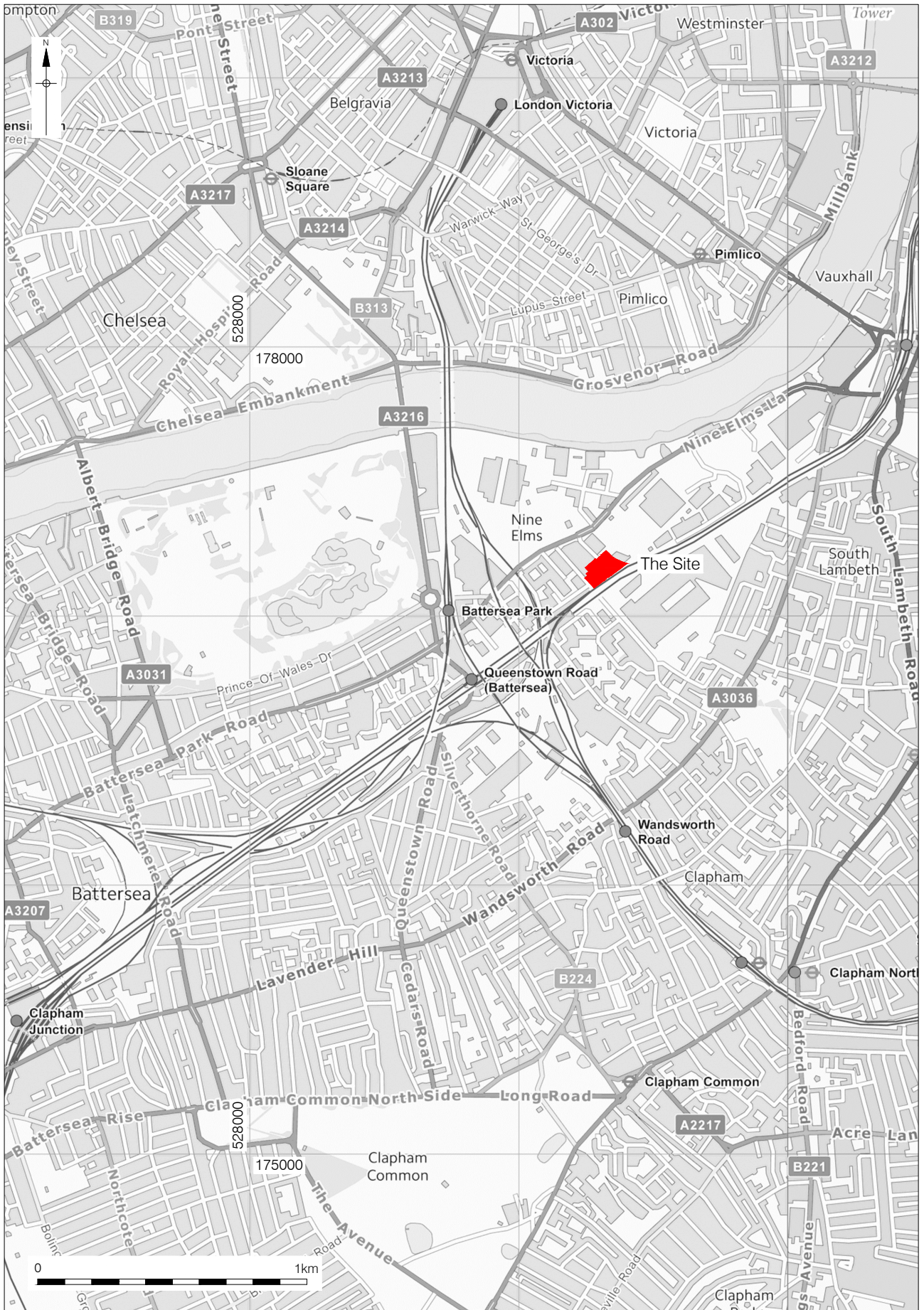
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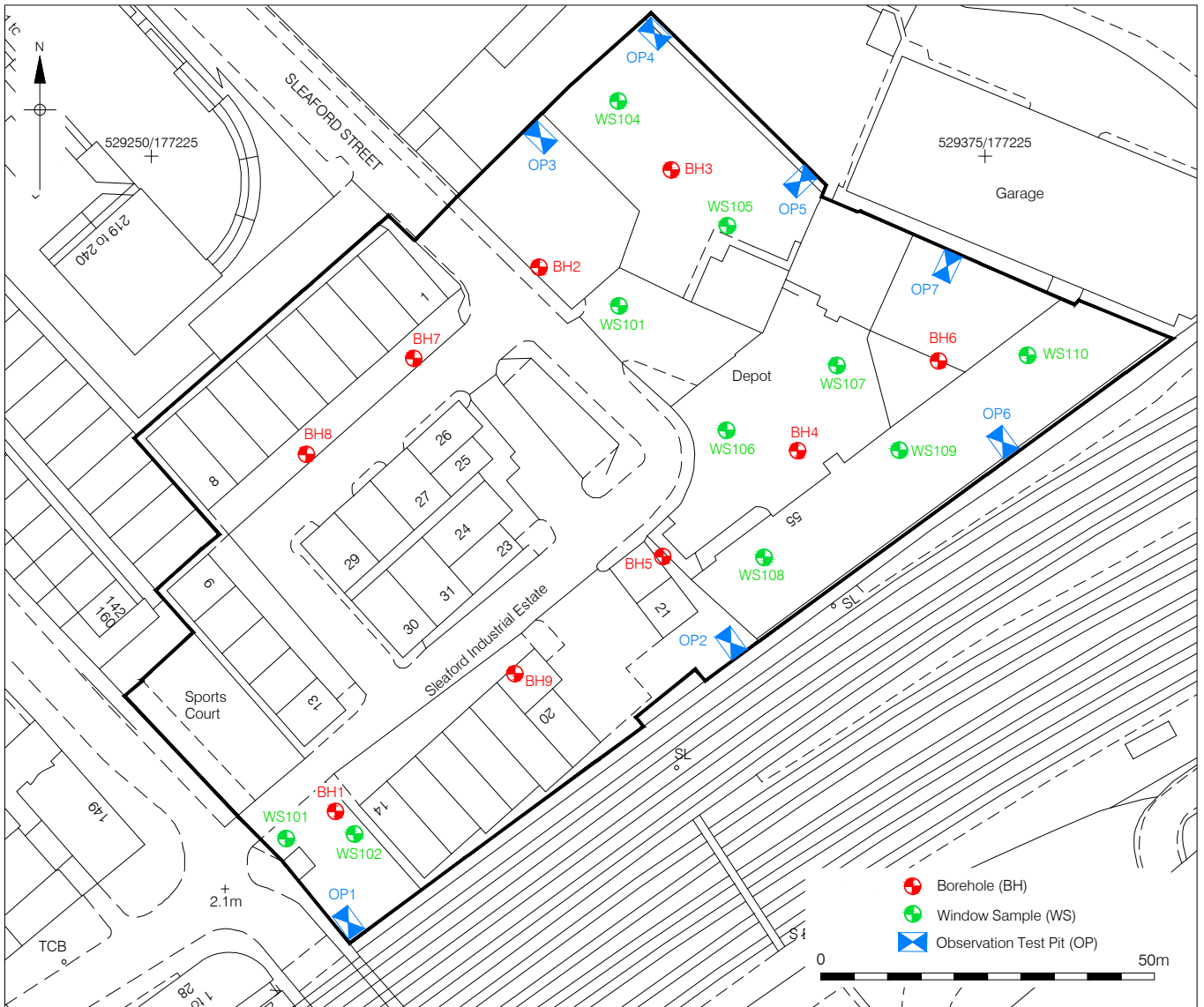
1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological watching brief on a series of boreholes, window samples and test pits, on land at Battersea Power Station Phase 4A, Sleaford Street, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW8 5AB.
- 1.1.2 The aim of the watching brief was to produce a predictive model for the natural topography of the site, the levels of ground disturbance, and the possible extent of any surviving deposits of archaeological interest.
- 1.1.3 The area of investigation measured approximately 1.11 hectares and formed part of the wider Battersea Power Station Development. The site is located to the south of the Battersea Park Road, which forms the southern boundary of the main development (Figure 1).
- 1.1.4 The site is bounded to the north, east and west by light industrial buildings, and to the south by a railway embankment supported by a retaining wall (Figures 1 & 2).
- 1.1.5 The site consists of light industrial units which were under the process of demolition during the watching brief.
- 1.1.6 The site is centred at NGR TQ 29350 77150.
- 1.1.7 A number of investigations were undertaken by a geotechnical contractor and monitored by PCA. The complete data was compiled in order that surface levels of a number of stratigraphic units could be correlated across the study site. A number of stratigraphic units were recorded and five broad units or phases identified. The results have been used to interpret the variation in elevation of the different stratigraphic units across the site and therefore predict the potential survival of archaeologically significant deposits.
- 1.1.8 This report has been made with reference to an archaeological desk-based assessment for the site, previously prepared by CgMs Consulting, and the geoarchaeological deposit model report prepared by Quest for the same site.



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 11/11/16 JS

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Site Investigation Locations
 1:1,000 at A4

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The following geological and topographic background to the site is drawn from the archaeological desk based assessment (CgMs 2015).

Geology

- 2.1.1 The solid geology of the Phase 4A site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin.
- 2.1.2 British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London 1998) shows that the Phase 4A site lies at the interface of an area of Kempton Park Gravels (defined as 'Post -diversionary Thames River Terrace Deposits: gravel, sandy and clayey in part') to the west, and an area of alluvium (defined as 'mainly sand, silt and clay') to the east.
- 2.1.3 An article on the Battersea Channel, Morley's, published in the London Archaeologist, shows the Phase 4A Site positioned at the eastern end of the so-called 'Battersea Eyot'.
- 2.1.4 The following table, reproduced from the 2015 Buro Happold Geoenvironmental desk study report, summarised the predicted model for below ground geological horizons at the site, synthesised from BGS data and previous site investigation information:

Strata	Description	Depth
Made Ground	Sandy gravels with brick, concrete, charcoal, flint, wood, organic material, metal, clinker and ash.	0 – 2.2m
Alluvium	Soft to firm consolidated compressible silty clay with layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel.	1.6 – 2.3m (absent in some locations)
Kempton Park	Gravels Sand and gravel, locally with lenses of silt, clay or peat.	2.3 – 6m
London Clay	Blue-grey or grey-brown silty clay and silt with layers of sandy clay. Commonly contains carbonate concretions and disseminated pyrite.	From 6m, proved to 40m
Lambeth Group	Vertically and laterally variable sequences mainly of clay, some silty or sandy with sands and gravels, minor limestones and lignites and occasional sandstone and conglomerate.	Not proved
Thanet Sands	Glauconite-coated nodular flint at base, overlain by pale yellow-brown, fine-grained sand that can be clayey and glauconitic. Rare calcareous or siliceous sandstones.	Not proved
White Chalk	Chalk with flints with discrete marl seams, nodular chalk, sponge-rich and flint seams throughout.	Not proved

Topography

- 2.1.5 The Phase 4A Site is generally level with a spot height of 2.1m AOD situated at the junction of Thessaly Road and Ascalon Street to the west. The site appears to be slightly higher than this at about 2.50m AOD. This latter level was used as an approximate baseline height to ascertain OD heights for deposits across the site.
- 2.1.6 The course of the River Thames flows from west to east c.570m to the north of the Phase 4A Site.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background is summarised from the archaeological desk based assessment for the site, prepared by CgMs Consulting (2015).

Prehistoric - Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 3.1.2 No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of surface water are known within the immediate vicinity of the Phase 4A Site. The course of the River Thames flows from west to east c.570m to the north of the Phase 4A Site
- 3.1.3 The accepted model for the evolution of the River Thames suggests that during the Pleistocene/Holocene periods its course changed from a series of abraded river channels surrounding islands (eyots) of higher land into the single course present today. From the Mesolithic period onwards the former channels became silted up with layers of alluvial clay and peat deposits.
- 3.1.4 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 west of the Phase 4A Site, to re-join the river at Nine Elms. Current modelling places the site at the north-eastern end of the so-called 'Battersea Eyot', upon the Kempton Park Gravels.
- 3.1.5 Exploitation of the Thames floodplain by hunter-gatherer communities was certainly in progress from the Mesolithic period onwards. Any activity sites or developing settlement are most likely to have been concentrated on the higher, drier, gravel terraces.
- 3.1.6 Finds of Mesolithic material include tranchet axes derived from the river Thames, at Nine Elms, north of the Phase 4A Site and towards Pimlico to the northwest of the Phase 4A Site.

Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age

- 3.1.7 As the Holocene progressed the braided river channels of the Thames floodplain began to silt up, leading to peat deposition.
- 3.1.8 Finds of Neolithic date within the area include a macehead, from the former Battersea Waterworks, now the site of Battersea Power Station, northwest of the Phase 4A Site. A Neolithic pick has been derived from the River Thames to the northwest of the Phase 4A Site.
- 3.1.9 Finds of Bronze Age date within the area include a socketed spearhead from the site of Battersea Power Station to the northwest of the Phase 4A Site, an olive green palstave axe found at Queenstown Road Station to the southwest, and a struck flint was derived from a site at Stewarts Road to the south.
- 3.1.10 Palaeo-environmental alluvial and peat deposits dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Age have been identified in nearby geo-archaeological surveys; to the north at the BPS Site, to the southeast at Stewarts Road, and to the northeast at 1-12 Ponton Road and Wandsworth Road/Pascal Street
- 3.1.11 As with the early prehistoric periods, the situation of the site at the interface of an area of higher drier gravels to the west, and an intertidal area to the east, suggests some potential for surviving evidence of the later prehistoric exploitation of this interface.

Roman

- 3.1.12 It has been conjectured that the Battersea Channel, within which the Phase 4A Site is thought to have lain, was largely silted up by the Roman period, although a narrow creek is believed to have existed into the historical period.
- 3.1.13 The Phase 4A Site appears to be remote from known settlement and activity sites. The eastern part of the Phase 4A Site probably comprised low lying marginal land prone to periodic flooding during the Roman period.

Anglo Saxon and Medieval

- 3.1.14 No archaeological findspots dating to the Anglo Saxon period have been identified within a 750m radius of the study site. The study area is thought to have continued as low lying agricultural land during the Anglo-Saxon period.

Medieval

- 3.1.15 The potential of the Phase 4A Site itself for the Anglo Saxon and Medieval periods is likely to be limited to evidence of agricultural activity and land division could conceivably be present.

Post-Medieval

- 3.1.16 The post-medieval development of the site is drawn predominantly from the map regression exercise featured within the desk based assessment:
- The John Rocque map of 1745 shows the Phase 4A Site lying in an area of market garden.
 - The Corris Map of 1787 again shows the Phase 4A Site unoccupied.
- 3.1.17 Sleaford Street lies on the eastern boundary of Battersea New Town, which gradually developed as a residential area from the early 1790s onwards. Building developed along the west side of Sleaford Street from after 1796 and the whole area had been developed by the early 1850s.
- The Battersea Tithe Map (1839) shows the extent of Battersea New Town. The Phase 4A Site is occupied by houses on both sides of Sleaford Street and to the southeast, with open land to the west
 - The First Edition Ordnance Survey (1869) shows the Phase 4A Site fully occupied by residential development, with a large sub-rectangular building to the centre of the southern boundary. Foote's Row is named to the southeast.
 - The Third Edition Ordnance Survey (1913) shows redevelopment in the north-eastern corner east of Sleaford Street.
 - A plan of the Phase 4A Site dated 1924 shows the central area as an open yard.
 - The London County Council Revised Ordnance Survey (1937) shows the creation of a dairy towards the south-eastern corner of the Phase 4A Site, part
-

of an Iron Foundry projecting into the north-eastern corner of the site, and the rest of the site remaining as residential housing.

- The 1952 Ordnance Survey shows the extension of the Milk Depot in the south-eastern corner of the Phase 4A Site and the absence of houses fronting the western side of Sleaford Street.
- The composite 1960-1975 Ordnance Survey shows the redevelopment of the bulk of the Phase 4A Site, including further extension of the milk depot and the demolition of the previous terraced houses and the presence of Aegis House, an eleven storey concrete residential block constructed in the late 1950s/early 1960s.

3.1.18 Aegis House was demolished in the mid-1980s and the Phase 4A Site was redeveloped with light industrial units to the west and northwest of the former milk depot buildings, making up part of the Sleaford Street Industrial Estate.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1.1 The geotechnical investigation of the site was undertaken between 5th September 2016 and 26th October 2016. This comprised of seven hand excavated test-pits (OP 1 to 7), ten window samples (WS 101 to 110) and nine boreholes (BH 1 to 9). A selection of these investigations were monitored by PCA as a watching brief (Figure 2).
- 4.1.2 Some of the test-pits and window samples have not been reviewed in detail as they did not penetrate the ground to sufficient depth in order to contribute information useful in creating the deposit model. The data produced from these interventions has been referred to as it provides useful information about the deposits which make up the upper sequence of the site.
- 4.1.3 The stratigraphic sequence from within the site and adjacent interventions has been assessed, and led to the identification of five broad units or phases. In conjunction with the archaeological monitoring of the site, the interventions were also monitored by Quest in order to produce a geoarchaeological deposit model report (Quest 2016).
- 4.1.4 It was possible to identify several broad deposits that could be correlated across different sequences. Data from cores and interventions that did not contain relevant sequences, and layers that could only be identified in a very small number of sequences, were ignored in order to prevent distortions in the overall interpretation of the site. This data has, however, been included in the relevant appendix of this report.
- 4.1.5 The completed archive, comprising all written, drawn and photographic records from the site, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the Site Code SLE16.

5 DEPOSIT MODEL SEQUENCE

The character of this site consisted of a sequence of modern features and natural deposits.

Phase 1 – London Clay

- 5.1.1 These marine sedimentary deposits were laid down at the beginning of the Eocene Period around 50 million years ago and as such have no archaeological interest. They do, however, immediately underlie the more archaeologically significant river terrace gravels in this location and therefore provide a clear marker indicating the base of Pleistocene deposits. These beds were encountered in the boreholes at depths ranging from 4.5m to 5.9m below ground level (bgl), estimated to be around -2.00m OD to -3.40m OD below ordnance datum. These deposits largely consisted of very dense silt clays.

Phase 2 –River Terrace Gravels

- 5.1.2 These deposits were recorded in all the boreholes and window samples, other than in WS 05, which was excavated to a reduced depth due to an obstruction to drilling. These deposits were formed largely from light grey clay bound sand which contained flint gravels, to yellow coarse sandy flint gravels. This colour variation in the gravels may be indicative of the transition from more recent alluvial deposits. The upper deposits of the river terrace gravels may have become slightly reworked in this location.
- 5.1.3 The flint gravels were generally founded to have an angular appearance at the top of this sequence, tending to more well-rounded at depth.
- 5.1.4 It has been postulated, by M. Morley, in an article 'The Battersea Channel: Investigations of a possible former course of the River Thames?' (published in the London Archaeologist No.12 No. 7/ Winter 2009/2010), that an additional smaller, E- W orientated channel may have subdivided the proposed Battersea 'Eyot.' If this is the case, it is plausible that alluvial deposits found in this location could be related to any such channel.
- 5.1.5 These deposits ranged in thickness from 3.20m to 2.50m and were found at a height of between +1.04m AOD, in WS107 and +0.15m AOD in WS 109.

Phase 3 – Sub Soils, Langley Silt Deposit

- 5.1.6 The alluvial deposits largely consisted of yellow brown silty clay sands. These deposits had a homogenous appearance, although their structure may suggest a degree of possible re - working at some later stage. These deposits were only found on the southern edge of the site, suggesting that they conformed with the underlying river terrace gravels, rather than being the product of later effects produced by alterations in the course of the Thames during more recent late pre-historic and historic times. This suggests these deposits may have formed part of the northern extent of the island or 'Eyot' which is postulated to have existed here.
- 5.1.7 These deposits ranged in thickness from 0.58m to 0.85m and were found at a height of between 1.65m AOD and 1.20m AOD.

Phase 4 – Possible Alluvium

- 5.1.8 The alluvial deposits largely consisted of blue grey silty clay, with occasional lenses of silt clay bound sands being noted. The gravels generally appeared to have a sub- rounded to sub- angular appearance, indicative of having been abraided in a riverine environment. It was not entirely clear whether or not these deposits had been modified or not, as they had a somewhat 're-worked' appearance. This could, however, be a product of the mode of excavation of these deposits, as the action of a cable rig drilling tends to disturb the structure of the sediments during their recovery.
- 5.1.9 There is some evidence to show that the alluvial deposits, re- worked or otherwise, may dip somewhat towards the north of the site, with these deposits not being found on the southern edge of the site, where the older Langley Silt deposits seemed to remain undisturbed by later riverine activity. The introduction of river silts into the sequence provides evidence that the sites suggested location, as once having been on the northern edge of an island carved from the Kempton Park River Terrace, is broadly correct in principal, if not in all detail.
- 5.1.10 It is possible that these deposits do not form a continuous distinct layer across the extent of the site. It is possible that these deposits represent the relic of a flooding event from the River Thames, migration of the main river channel, or even the edge of a subsidiary channel, subdividing the Battersea Eyot, as suggested by Morley, M; (2010).
- 5.1.11 These deposits ranged in thickness from 1.60m to 0.40m and were found at a height of between +1.50 m AOD in BH 05 and possibly as low as +0.40m AOD in BH 07.

Phase 5 – Made Ground

- 5.1.12 The alluvium was in all locations overlain by deposits of made ground of varying thickness. These appeared to be entirely related to the sites industrial use during the late 19th and 20th centuries.
- 5.1.13 These deposits ranged in thickness from 0.61 m to 2.5m and were found at a height of between 2.50m AOD and 2.20m AOD.
- 5.1.14 The made ground was overlain by tarmac coated of concrete surfaces which all appeared to date from the 20th century.
- 5.1.15 These modern surfaces varied in thickness from 0.20m to 0.40m and were found at an average height of between 2.50m across the site.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The sequences recorded from the various interventions and those obtained from nearby borehole logs have provided information concerning patterns of buried deposits across the study area. There are a number of broad conclusions that can be drawn from the archaeological watching brief exercise, and these are further borne out by the results of the parallel geoarchaeological exercise (Quest 2016).
- 6.1.2 The site investigation recorded some evidence for the development of the upper parts of the underlying geology of the area. These consisted of London Clay. The dates of deposition of these formations mean that these are mentioned only in passing.
- 6.1.3 Above these deposits, natural terrace gravels are extant across the site and show some variations in surface elevation.
- 6.1.4 The natural terrace gravels were in places overlain by occasional alluvial deposits of blue – grey silt clay gravels, this deposit generally being around 1.6m to 0.4m thick. Although, in places, lenses of gravel were observed in the alluvial deposits, it was not possible to satisfactorily sub divide this unit any further than this.
- 6.1.5 The alluvial deposits appear to have been laid down in or near the edge of a riverine environment, with no obvious evidence of a developing land surface, which would most likely have indicated by an organic rich deposit. Extensive deposits of both peat and river silts have been recorded further to the north of the sites location.
- 6.1.6 Given the generally unconsolidated appearance of these deposits they appear to be relatively late in formation. Anthropogenic materials were recovered from these deposits and late industrial materials observed in the boreholes may be the product of contamination from higher levels above or an indication of the deposits more recent origins.
- 6.1.7 As mentioned above, there are discrepancies in the illustrated patterns of upper alluvium and later post-medieval made ground as a result of variable levels of later truncation over relatively small distances. However, the broad model for the surface of post-medieval made ground gives a general indication for the level at which deposits of potential archaeological interest may be encountered, though much of this evidence is likely to be associated with development of industry in the area during the latter half of the 19th century. This material is likely to be encountered at a broad level of c. +5m AOD and beneath approximately 1m to 1.5m of modern deposits.
- 6.1.8 Overall, the monitoring exercise has shown that the study site is underlain by natural terrace gravels which are believed to be incised by the Battersea Channel somewhat further to the south.
- 6.1.9 The semi waterlogged environment, combined with the risk of flooding, would probably have restricted human occupation of the area and, as a result, any activity would likely be of marginal in nature.
- 6.1.10 Although the site lies relatively close to areas which have produced archaeological materials from the prehistoric period, no artefacts from this period were found.
-

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1.1 PCA would like to thank CgMs for commissioning the fieldwork and of Historic England GLAAS for monitoring the fieldwork.
- 7.1.2 The author would like to thank Soil Engineering for their cooperation during the site investigation work, the CAD office for the illustrations and Tim Bradley for project management and editing.

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Quest, 2016. Battersea Power Station (Phase 4A), London Borough of Wandsworth; Geoarchaeological
Deposit Model Report

APPENDIX 1: DEPOSIT MODEL DATA

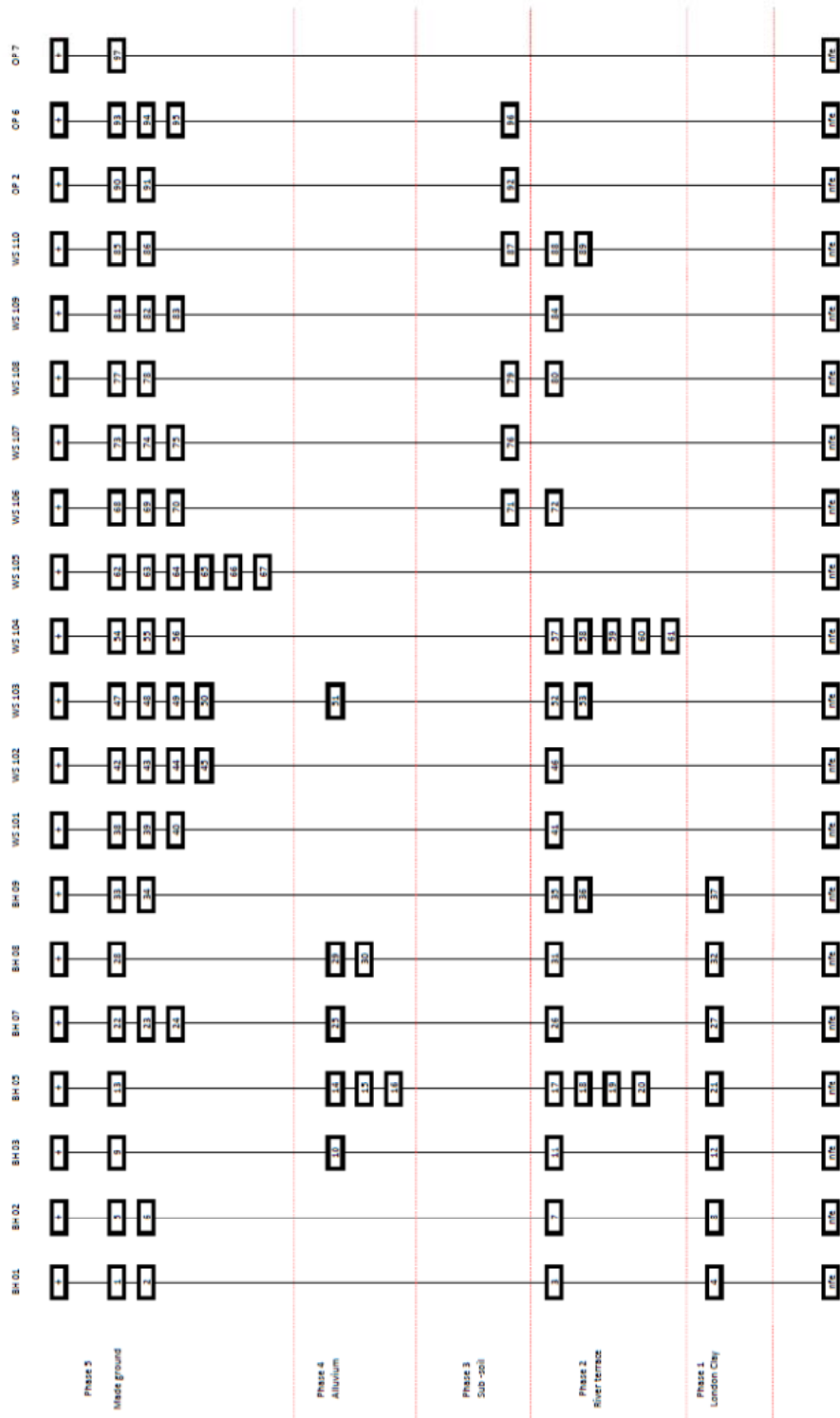
Site Code	Context No.	Pit / Borehole No.	Type	Description	Thickness (m)	Highest Level (m AOD)	Phase
SLE 16	1	BH1	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.9	2.40	5
SLE 16	2	BH2	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.8	1.50	5
SLE 16	3	BH3	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	2.7	0.70	2
SLE 16	4	BH4	Layer	LONDON CLAY	0	-2.00	1
SLE 16	5	BH5	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.9	2.20	5
SLE 16	6	BH6	Layer	MADE GROUND	1.4	1.30	5
SLE 16	7	BH7	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	2.9	-0.10	2
SLE 16	8	BH8	Layer	LONDON CLAY	0	-3.00	1
SLE 16	9	BH9	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.9	2.20	5
SLE 16	10	BH10	Layer	ALLUVIUM	1.6	1.30	4
SLE 16	11	BH11	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	2.6	-0.3	2
SLE 16	12	BH12	Layer	LONDON CLAY	0	-2.9	1
SLE 16	13	BH13	Layer	MADE GROUND	1	2.5	5
SLE 16	14	BH14	Layer	ALLUVIUM	0.3	1.5	4
SLE 16	15	BH15	Layer	ALLUVIUM	0.7	1.2	4
SLE 16	16	BH16	Layer	ALLUVIUM	0.5	0.5	4
SLE 16	17	BH17	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	0.5	0.00	2
SLE 16	18	BH18	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	1	-0.5	2
SLE 16	19	BH19	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	1	-1.50	2
SLE 16	20	BH20	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	0.65	-2.50	2
SLE 16	21	BH21	Layer	LONDON CLAY	0	-3.15	1
SLE 16	22	BH22	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.4	2.40	5
SLE 16	23	BH23	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.6	1.90	5
SLE 16	24	BH24	Layer	MADE GROUND	1.5	1.30	5

SLE 16	25	BH25	Layer	ALLUVIUM	0.4	0.40	4
SLE 16	26	BH26	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	3.4	0.00	2
SLE 16	27	BH27	Layer	LONDON CLAY	0	-3.30	1
SLE 16	28	BH28	Layer	MADE GROUND	1.25	2.35	5
SLE 16	29	BH29	Layer	ALLUVIUM	0.6	1.10	4
SLE 16	30	BH30	Layer	ALLUVIUM	0.5	0.50	4
SLE 16	31	BH31	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	3.4	0.00	2
SLE 16	32	BH32	Layer	LONDON CLAY	0	-3.40	1
SLE 16	33	BH33	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.45	2.25	5
SLE 16	34	BH34	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.7	1.80	5
SLE 16	35	BH35	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	0.9	0.90	2
SLE 16	36	BH36	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	0.4	0.50	2
SLE 16	37	BH37	Layer	LONDON CLAY	3	-2.50	1
SLE 16	38	BH38	Layer	BRICK WALL	1.2	2.40	5
SLE 16	39	BH39	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.6	1.20	5
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SLE 16	50	BH50	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.3	1.10	5
SLE 16	51	BH51	Layer	ALLUVIUM	0.8	0.80	4

SLE 16	52	BH52	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	0.2	0.50	2
SLE 16	53	BH53	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	0.3	0.30	2
SLE 16	54	BH54	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.4	2.00	5
SLE 16	55	BH55	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.55	1.60	5
SLE 16	56	BH56	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.25	1.05	5
SLE 16	57	BH57	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	0.3	0.80	2
SLE 16	58	BH58	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	0.25	0.20	2
SLE 16	59	BH59	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	0.25	-0.05	2
SLE 16	60	BH60	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	0.1	0.60	2
SLE 16	61	BH61	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	0.4	-0.40	2
SLE 16	62	BH62	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.3	2.40	5
SLE 16	63	BH63	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.2	2.10	5
SLE 16	64	BH64	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.7	1.90	5
SLE 16	65	BH65	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.2	1.20	5
SLE 16	66	BH66	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.3	1.00	5
SLE 16	67	BH67	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.7	0.70	5
SLE 16	68	BH68	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.16	2.30	5
SLE 16	69	BH69	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.48	2.14	5
SLE 16	70	BH70	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.5	1.70	5
SLE 16	71	BH71	Layer	SUB SOIL, POSSIBLY MODIFIED	0.85	1.20	3
SLE 16	72	BH72	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	0.15	1.05	2
SLE 16	73	BH73	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.3	2.30	5
SLE 16	74	BH74	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.35	2.00	5
SLE 16	75	BH75	Layer	SUB SOIL, POSSIBLY MODIFIED	0.61	1.65	3
SLE 16	76	BH76	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	1.54	1.04	2
SLE 16	77	BH77	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.3	2.35	5
SLE 16	78	BH78	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.45	2.05	5

SLE 16	79	BH79	Layer	SUB SOIL, POSSIBLY MODIFIED	0.6	1.60	3
SLE 16	80	BH80	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	1.3	1.00	2
SLE 16	81	BH81	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.44	2.24	5
SLE 16	82	BH82	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.3	1.80	5
SLE 16	83	BH83	Layer	MADE GROUND	1.35	1.50	5
SLE 16	84	BH84	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	1.05	0.15	2
SLE 16	85	BH85	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.29	2.29	5
SLE 16	86	BH86	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.5	2.00	5
SLE 16	87	BH87	Layer	SUB SOIL, POSSIBLY MODIFIED	0.58	1.50	3
SLE 16	88	BH88	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	1.28	0.92	2
SLE 16	89	BH89	Layer	RIVER TERRACE GRAVELS	1.19	-0.31	2
SLE 16	90	BH90	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.5	2.24	5
SLE 16	91	BH91	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.11	1.74	5
SLE 16	92	BH92	Layer	SUB SOIL, POSSIBLY MODIFIED	0.2	1.65	3
SLE 16	93	BH93	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.38	2.28	5
SLE 16	94	BH94	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.2	1.90	5
SLE 16	95	BH95	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.2	1.70	5
SLE 16	96	BH96	Layer	SUB SOIL, POSSIBLY MODIFIED	0	1.50	3
SLE 16	97	BH97	Layer	MADE GROUND	0.85	2.3	5

APPENDIX 2: STRATAGRAPHIC MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

Project details

Project name	BATTERSEA POWER STATION PHASE 4A, SLEAFORD STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH, SW8 5AB; A DEPOSIT MODELLING EXERCISE
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) undertook an archaeological watching brief on a series of boreholes, window samples and test pits, on land at Sleaford Street, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW8 5AB. A number of stratigraphic units were recorded and five broad units or phases identified. The results have been used to interpret the variation in elevation of the different stratigraphic units across the site and therefore predict the potential survival of archaeologically significant deposits. Overall, the monitoring exercise has shown that the study site is underlain by natural terrace gravels which are believed to be incised by the Battersea Channel somewhat further to the south. The waterlogged environment, combined with the risk of flooding, would probably have restricted human occupation of the area and, as a result, any activity would likely be marginal in nature.
Project dates	Start: 05-09-2016 End: 26-10-2016
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SLE16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Site status (other)	Historic England Opportunity Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH BATTERSEA BATTERSEA POWER STATION PHASE 4A, SLEAFORD STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH, SW8 5AB
Postcode	SW8 5AB
Study area	1.11 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 29350 77150 51.477999730695 -0.137152673944 51 28 40 N 000 08 13 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 0.15m Max: 1.5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Project brief originator Tim Bradley

Project design originator Tim Bradley

Project director/manager Tim Bradley

Project supervisor Aidan Turner

Type of sponsor/funding body Consultancy

Name of sponsor/funding body CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive Exists? No

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes"

Entered by Tim Bradley (tbradley@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 11 November 2016