Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Report:
No. 26 Stewarts Road, Wandsworth, London

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Revision History

Revision	Date	Amendment

Summary

In July 2018 ADAS carried out an archaeological strip, map, and sample excavation for Clancy Docwra of the ground reduction works prior to the construction of a new electricity substation at 26 Stewarts Road in Wandsworth, London.

No archaeological features were observed cutting the natural geology beneath the made ground during the ground reduction works across the Site which supports the archaeological evidence from the previous archaeological monitoring that took place in 2016 (ADAS 2016b).

The geoarchaeological data model produced by the two test pits predicted a thin layer of alluvium overlying the Early Holocene/ Late Pleistocene sands and gravels. However, the archaeological evidence demonstrated that the level of truncation was too severe for deposits of alluvium to have survived to any great degree (Krawiec 2018).

The alluvial deposit recorded in Test Pit 1 (1.83m OD) demonstrated extensive modern disturbance and a high degree of oxidation. The composition of the underlying deposits comprised coarse sand and gravels with no indication of reworked fine-grained material (Krawiec 2018).

The deposits in Test Pit 2 demonstrated a similar sequence although a disturbed upper surface of the gravel terrace was recorded which may represent a short-lived stream. The presence of black flecks within the sediment may be due to the breakdown of organic material, or given the disturbed nature of the site, maybe fragments of coal. No artefacts were recovered from either test pit (Krawiec 2018).

The archaeological and geoarchaeological work carried out at No. 26 Stewarts Road indicates that the area has been severely truncated from previous modern development.

The work carried out at No 26 Stewarts Road has met the aims of the project in that data has been generated suitable for integration into the Battersea Channel Project deposit model. In addition, the Site has been shown to be devoid of archaeological remains or deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential.

The geoarchaeological recording carried out at the Site has further refined the edge of the Battersea Channel and demonstrated the level of truncation present within the area.

Acknowledgements

This archaeological watching brief was commissioned by Clancy Docwra on behalf of UK Power Networks (UKPN), and thanks are due in this regard. Fieldwork was carried out by Mike Rowe and Kristina Krawiec. The geoarchaeological analysis and reporting was by Kristina Krawiec. The post-excavation report and supporting illustrations were prepared by Andrew Brown, and checked by Diarmuid O'Seaneachain. The archive was compiled by Andrew Brown.

1 Introduction

Project Background

1.1.1 In July 2018 ADAS carried out an archaeological strip, map, and sample excavation for Clancy Docwra of the ground reduction works prior to the construction of a new electricity substation at No. 26 Stewarts Road in Wandsworth, London (NGR: *TQ 29144 76865*) (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The works were carried out in response to an archaeological condition as part of the planning application (Planning Ref 2016/6523). The archaeological conditions were as follows:

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.

1.1.3 The full range of works comprised eight stages of works. Stages 1-6 comprised:

- Stage 1 –Intrusive magnetometer for UXO detection in advance of shaft construction (100mm diameter hole to approximately 8m depth
- Stage 2 – Construction of the shaft to 20m depth
- Stage 3- Demolition works consisting of the removal of building foundations to 1 m depth
- Stage 4 – Intrusive magnetometer for UXO detection in advance of piling works (100mm diameter hole to approximately 8 m depth)

- Stage 5 –Secant pile wall construction to perimeter of building 9600mm to 100m diameter to a depth of 20m +)
- Stage 6-Bearing piles construction for the substation (450m to 600m diameter to a depth of 20m +).

1.1.4 Stage 7 comprised the excavation of the ground to approximately 1.5 m to 2 m below the current ground level to install temporary works.

1.1.5 Stage 8 comprised the further excavation of the ground level down to formation level, which was approximately 4 m below ground (Amec Foster Wheeler 2017).

1.1.6 A draft Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological excavation of Stages 7 and 8 of the main works at No 26 Stewarts Road was produced in July 2017 and approved by Mr Mark Stevenson of Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).

1.1.7 ADAS were subsequently instructed to prepare an updated Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to carry out the required archaeological works and record any archaeological remains during the archaeological strip, map, and sample of the ground reduction works when ADAS became the archaeological contractor appointed to carry out the excavation (ADAS 2018). The ADAS Written Scheme of Investigation was subsequently approved by Mark Stevenson of GLAAS.

1.1.8 The fieldwork followed the *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2015), *the Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MORPHE): *Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and the RSK Technical Manual (RSK 2018).

The Site, Location and Geology

1.1.9 The development area, centred on NGR TQ 29144 76865, lies on the south-western side of Stewart's Road in the London Borough of Wandsworth (Figure 1).

1.1.10 The Site comprises an approximately rectangular shaped piece of land with the long axis aligned north-east to south-west with maximum dimensions of approximately 35 m by 28 m (Amec Foster Wheeler 2017). The Site is generally level with no significant changes in elevation. The Site was previously occupied by a rectangular shaped two storey warehouse structure in the north-east with the remainder of the Site comprising a yard area (ibid 2017: 6). The former yard area was located centrally in the south-west of the site and comprises concrete hardstanding (*ibid*.). The Site is bound to the north-east by Stewart's Road with residential dwelling beyond, to the north-west and south-west by commercial properties with multiple railway lines beyond and to the south-east by commercial properties (ibid, 2017).

1.1.11 The underlying bedrock at the Site is recorded as London Clay formation – clay and silt, with overlying Kempton Park Gravel member- sand and gravel (BGS 2018).

2 Objectives

Aims and Scope

2.1.1 The aims of this archaeological excavation were:

a. To establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving with the site
b. Ensure that any significant discoveries of artefactual evidence are recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard
c. To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate the impacts of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological remains identified.

2.1.2 The specific aims of the project were to:

d. Record any archaeological remains encountered on site pre-dating the establishment of the gas works,
e. Provide sufficient information that an aggregated model of the archaeological potential of the Old Kempton Park Gravels in London may be drawn up with reference to this and other sites in the future,
f. Record depths of previous remediation work and made ground,
g. Determine the geoarchaeological deposit model for the site,
h. Identify and record any unknown buried archaeological remains, artefacts or earthworks associated with Prehistoric activity in the area.

2.1.3 The fieldwork took place within, and will contributed to the goals of the regional frameworks set out in *A Research Framework for London Archaeology* (Museum of London 2002). In particular, the Site contributed to the Prehistoric Research objective P3 – mapping features of interest such as interfaces between land and rivers (Amec Foster Wheeler 2017).

2.1.4 It was noted that the work to date indicated that there was a low potential for significant impacts on the Kempton Park gravels of the Battersea Channel, but the gravels are known to be archaeologically important for Early Prehistoric artefactual material (Amec Foster Wheeler 2017).

3 Copyright

4 Geoarchaeological, Archaeological and Historical Context

Introduction

4.1.1 The geo-archaeological, archaeological and historical context of the Site has been investigated in a desk based assessment which accompanied the planning application (Amec Foster Wheeler 2016). It is not intended to replicate in full the findings of that report here, but a summary of the results are provided below.

4.1.2 All designated heritage assets are referred to in the text by their Historic England and/or Historic Environment Record (HER) reference numbers. The heritage assets recorded by the HER within a 500 m Study Area around the Site are referenced by their HER number.

Summary of Geoarchaeological Background

4.1.3 The previous works carried out on the site, including geo-technical borehole data (Structa 2016), as well as the results of the archaeological monitoring provide the basis for understanding the geological conditions of the Site (Amec Foster Wheeler 2017). The stratigraphic sequence recorded on the Site by these previous investigations comprised the following layers:

- Made ground to a recorded depth of between 1.4 m and 2.25 m below present ground level (including the concrete floor of the building present at that time). The made ground is a mix of concrete, brick, 'breeze block' and rebar demolition material, in a sandy matrix;
- Light yellow brown mixed sand and gravel deposit of c. 3.9 m thickness from c. 1.4m below present ground level. These gravels are recorded as small – medium sized water-worn pebbles and interpreted as Kempton Park Gravel;
- Dark brown/red brown/grey London clay from c. 5.5 m below present ground level.

4.1.4 Neither the geotechnical nor archaeological works carried out to date identified deposits of alluvial material, peats or other deposits of likely environmental interest (Amec Foster Wheeler 2017).

Summary of Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1.5 The Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic England and the local council record no World Heritage Sites, Grade I or II* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Designated Wrecks, Designated Battlefields or Architectural Conservation Areas within 500m of the development area (Amec Foster Wheeler 2016).

4.1.6 Historic England records four Grade II Listed Buildings within 500m of the development area. The closest of these is Queenstown Road Station (HE Number 1389413/HER Number DLO28924), which is located 323 m west of the Site (*ibid.*).

4.1.7 There was no impact on these designated heritage assets from the proposed development, due to the distance from the Site and the presence of intervening buildings.

4.1.8 The Site lies approximately 30 m to the north-west of the edge of the Wandsworth Archaeological Priority Area (APA) (*ibid.)*. There was no impact to this APA by the development.

4.1.9 There are four locally listed buildings within the Study Area. The closest of these is 220-220a Queenstown Road (DLO36053) which lies 344 m south-west of the site (*ibid.*). There was no impact to any of these heritage assets by the development.

4.1.10 The Greater London HER records eighteen non-designated heritage assets within the Study Area (*ibid.*). The development did not impact any of these non-designated heritage assets. No known heritage assets have been recorded by the Historic Environment Record within the Site (*ibid.*).

4.1.11 The desk-based assessment identified evidence for prehistoric activity indicated by find spots in the Study Area. The desk-based assessment concluded that there was potential for similar artefacts to be found in associated with the Battersea palaeochannel which was thought to run through the Site (*ibid*.).

Summary of Previous Archaeological Events

4.1.12 An archaeological desk-based assessment was produced to inform the planning consent issued of this work. This report concluded that the potential for buried archaeological remains to survive within the site boundary was moderate to low and that such remains, if any, would most likely be associated with river terrace grave deposits formed by a glacial period palaeochannel known as the Battersea Channel (Amec Forster Wheeler 2016).

4.1.13 A WSI for archaeological monitoring of the excavation of a 7.5m diameter shaft within the site was prepared (ADAS 2016a) for the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).

4.1.14 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in September 2016 in accordance with that WSI. The monitoring did not identify any deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance. The monitoring report concluded that modern hardcore and construction/demolition material directly overlies natural river terrace gravels within the area monitored to a depth of more than 2m below existing ground level. The presence of the river terrace deposits was taken to confirm the presence of the Battersea river channel, which was active at the end of the last glacial period (ADAS 2016b; AMEC Foster Wheeler 2017).

5 Methodology

Introduction

5.1.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation (ADAS 2018). A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist directed the machine

excavations at Stage 7 commencing from the time/depth at which the gravels were anticipated to be first exposed in liaison with the construction manager.

5.1.2 Stage 8 comprised the excavation of the development footprint within the secant pile boundary to formation level at approximately 4 m below ground level. The piles were also taken down during this phase so they were maintained at approximately the level of the reduced ground. Following consultation on Site with Mr Mark Stevenson, it was agreed that the archaeological strip, map and sample excavation of the Stage 8 works was not required. This was because the geo-archaeological test pitting carried out during the strip, map and sample excavation indicated that there was no potential impact on significant deposits on the Site by the Stage 8 ground reduction.

5.1.3 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2015) issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and the GLAAS (2015) Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in London.

Geoarchaeological Methodology

5.1.4 The full geo-archaeological report produced for this scheme (Krawiec 2018) is attached to this report as Appendix D. The key elements of the geo-archaeological report have been incorporated into the main body of this report.

5.1.5 Following the removal of the modern made ground on Site immediately above the gravels under archaeological supervision, a visual assessment was made in conjunction with Mark Stevenson (GLAAS) as to the proposed geoarchaeological recording strategy. A total of two locations were selected for geo-archaeological test pits which were excavated using a tracked excavator fitted with a ditching bucket (Krawiec 2018).

5.1.6 The test pits were excavated to a maximum depth of 2.90m below the concrete beam (top of beam 3.05m OD). The deposits were recorded according to standard geoarchaeological terminology, in line with the *GLAAS Standards* (Historic England 2015c) and the Historic England Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology and Geoarchaeology (Historic England 2015a and Historic England 2015b). In addition, the sections were hand drawn at 1:20 on permatrace and supplemented with digital photography (Krawiec 2018).

5.1.7 The lithology was recorded using the Troels-Smith system of sediment recording (1955). The scheme breaks down a sediment sample into four main components and allows the inclusion of extra components that are also present, but that are not dominant (Krawiec 2018: Appendix 2). Key physical properties of the sediment layers are also identified according to darkness (Da),

stratification (St), elasticity (El), dryness of the sediment (Dr) and the sharpness of the upper sediment boundary (UB). These details were recorded on pro-forma record sheets and transferred to a Rockworks database (Krawiec 2018).

5.1.8 The deposit models generated include a 3D solid model, a cross section and a surface created in ArcGIS (Appendix D). The data for the model derives both for the Site and from the Battersea Channel Project (BCP) master deposit model as provided by MOLA. The stratigraphic categories form part of a predetermined set of deposits present in the BCP data (Krawiec 2018).

Artefacts, Human Remains, Treasure and Environmental Sampling

5.1.9 Only a small quantity of modern pottery and ceramic pipe fragments contained in made ground were observed during the strip, map and sample excavation. These were not retained. No human remains were encountered during the archaeological excavation. No archaeologically significant deposits were disturbed by the groundworks, so no environmental sampling was undertaken.

Post-Excavation Analysis

5.1.10 No artefacts were encountered in any deposits below the disturbed modern made ground on the Site during the excavation work. The modern artefacts contained in the made ground were not retained and therefore no post-excavation analysis was required.

Archives and Deposition

5.1.5 The archive is currently held by ADAS at their offices in Milton Park. No artefacts were recovered during the excavation and therefore no artefacts will need to be deposited with the Museum of London.

5.1.6 A paper archive will be deposited with the Museum of London within six months of the completion of the fieldwork under the accession number SRR18. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS database of archaeological projects in Britain. An OASIS form, ID reference *adasuklt1-321979* has been provisionally completed and will be submitted at the time of completion.

ADAS Project Team

5.1.7 Fieldwork was undertaken by Mike Rowe and Kristina Krawiec. The report and figures was prepared by Andrew Brown and checked by Diarmuid O Seaneachain. The archive was compiled and prepared for deposition by Andrew Brown. The project was managed for ADAS by Andrew Brown.

5.1.8 The geoarchaeological report was written by Kristina Krawiec.

6 Results

6.1.1 This section provides an overview of the results of the strip, map and sample excavation; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendix A.

6.1.2 The archaeological strip, map, and sample was carried out within the existing compound at No 26 Stewarts Road (Figure 2; Plates 1-5). The works began on 19th July 2018 and were completed by 25th July. The weather over the period was very hot with bright sunshine.

Archaeological Results

6.1.3 The overall Site measured approximately 29.4 m by 22 m in area (Figure 3). The 7.5 m diameter cable shaft was located in the north-eastern corner of the Site. This shaft had previously been excavated under watching brief conditions in 2016 (ADAS 2016b). The watching brief recorded no deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance. The report concluded that up to 2 m of modern hardcore and construction/ demolition material directly overlay the natural river terrace gravels (ibid).

6.1.4 The ground reduction works for the strip, map and sample excavation began in the south-east corner of the Site and continued in a clockwise direction. The existing ground level at the start of the ground reduction (taken as the top of the secant wall) was 3.05 m OD. All subsequent depths of layers and natural gravels are given as depth below this ground level.

6.1.5 Made ground deposits consisting of crushed stone and rubble and measuring up to 1 m thick (1001) were removed during the Stage 7 phase of ground reduction and represented the modern piling mat. Upon removal of these deposits the secant wall was recorded to sit on a layer of concrete (1000) which measured up to 0.20 m thick. The made ground deposits (1001) overlay a thin dark brown sandy, slightly silty loam with inclusions of charcoal flecks, brick and tile fragments, modern pottery and clay pipe stems (1002). This layer was 0.20 m thick and was interpreted as a dumping layer of made ground.

6.1.6 This made ground sealed patches of heavily disturbed light orange-brown alluvial silt approximately 0.20 m thick (1004 - not seen in section) and the natural gravels (1003) across the south-east, south, and south-western parts of the Site. The alluvial silting (1004) was very thin and patchy across the Site and had been heavily disturbed by modern truncation of modern service ducts and the made ground (1002) overlying it.

6.1.7 The top of the gravels was measured at 1.15 m below present ground level (1.90 m OD). The gravels consisted of very mixed light- mid yellow/ dark reddish-brown sand with frequent water-worn pebbles, with light-mid orange silty sand with lenses of silt or pebbles.

6.1.8 The only cut features observed across the Site comprised modern service trenches, concrete footings, and machine dug pits filled with concrete and brick rubble backfill (see Figure 3; plates 1-5).

6.1.9 No other archaeologically significant features were observed and no artefacts were observed in the gravel deposits below the modern made ground layers on the Site.

Geoarchaeological Results

6.1.10 A total of two test pits were excavated with an excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to allow the recording of the underlying sand and gravel deposits. The sections were hand drawn and photographed (Krawiec 2018).

Test Pit 1 (Figure 4)

6.1.11 Test Pit 1 was excavated against the south-western edge of the Site and measured 3.20m x 4m x 2.58m in depth (measured from the top of the secant wall 3.05m OD). The deepest deposit encountered comprised a coarse buff sand with frequent angular gravel inclusions (1007) (0.47m OD). This was overlain by an orange poorly sorted sand with rounded gravel 0.30m thick (1006) (Krawiec 2018: Figure 6). This layer demonstrated at least three iron pan horizons indicating fluctuating water levels through time (Krawiec 2018).

6.1.12 This orange sand and gravel was overlain by an orange-grey mixed silty sand and gravel 0.24m thick (1005). This in turn was overlain by an orange brown silt clay representing a disturbed alluvium 0.50m at the thickest point. This deposit (1003) contained fragments of coal and concrete throughout along with a plastic child's toy date stamped on the base from 2013. The new concrete beam (secant wall) directly overlay this deposit (Krawiec 2018).

6.1.13 Groundwater was encountered in Test Pit 1 approximately 2.90m (0.15 m OD) below ground level and therefore excavation ceased at this depth (Krawiec 2018).

Test Pit 2 (Figure 5)

6.1.14 Test Pit 2 was excavated against the south-eastern edge of the Site and measured 4m x 4m x 2.90m in depth (measured from the top of the secant wall 3.05m OD). The deepest deposit encountered was a coarse buff sand (1012) which was overlain by a sorted sand and sub-angular gravel 0.46m thick (1011). This in turn was overlain by a coarse buff sand which was oxidised at the base (1010) (Krawiec 2018).

6.1.15 This sand was overlain by a sorted buff sand and sub-angular and rounded gravel, 0.34m thick (1009). This in turn was overlain by a black grey mixed sand and gravel with frequent rounded gravel (1008). The black discoloration may be due to unidentifiable organic material or fragments

of coal, these particles were too fine to provide a confident identification. This material may represent a minor stream that was too short-lived to accumulate thicker deposits. This was sealed by a layer of orange sand (1003) 0.20m thick which directly underlay the secant wall (Krawiec 2018).

6.1.16 Groundwater was encountered in Test Pit 2 approximately 2.90m (0.15 m OD) below ground level and therefore excavation ceased at this depth (Krawiec 2018).

7 Discussion and Conclusions

7.1.1 No archaeological features were observed cutting the natural geology during the ground reduction works across the Site. This evidence supports the archaeological evidence from the 2016 archaeological monitoring and indicates that the Site has been heavily disturbed over time by previous development. This previous development of the Site comprised residential terraces in the 1950s and more recent industrial units which has led to the truncation and destruction of any buried archaeological remains (ADAS 2016b).

7.1.2 The geoarchaeological data model produced by the two test pits predicted a thin layer of alluvium overlying the Early Holocene/ Late Pleistocene sands and gravels. However, the archaeological evidence demonstrated that the level of truncation was too severe for deposits of alluvium to have survived to any great degree (Krawiec 2018).

7.1.3 The alluvial deposit recorded in Test Pit 1 (1.83m OD) demonstrated extensive modern disturbance and a high degree of oxidation. The composition of the underlying deposits comprised coarse sand and gravels with no indication of reworked fine-grained material (Krawiec 2018).

7.1.4 The deposits in Test Pit 2 demonstrated a similar sequence although a disturbed upper surface of the gravel terrace was recorded which may represent a short-lived stream. The presence of black flecks within the sediment may be due to the breakdown of organic material, or given the disturbed nature of the site, maybe fragments of coal. No artefacts were recovered from either test pit (Krawiec 2018).

7.1.5 The archaeological and geoarchaeological work carried out at No. 26 Stewarts Road indicates that the area has been severely truncated from previous modern development.

7.1.6 The work carried out at No 26 Stewarts Road has met the aims of the project in that data has been generated suitable for integration into the Battersea Channel Project deposit model. In addition, the Site has been shown to be devoid of archaeological remains or deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential.

7.1.7 The geoarchaeological recording carried out at the Site has further refined the edge of the Battersea Channel and demonstrated the level of truncation present within the area.

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Appendix A: Context Descriptions

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
1000	Layer	Concrete footing of Secant Wall	29.4 m	22 m	0.20 m
1001	Layer	Modern piling mat	29.4 m	22 m	0.95 m
1002	Layer	Dark brown sandy, slightly silty loam with moderate charcoal, coal, brick and tile fragments.	29.4 m	22 m	+/-0.20 m
1003	Layer	Natural very mixed light yellow to dark reddish-brown sandy gravel with frequent water worn pebbles throughout. Layer contains light to mid orange silty sand with lenses of silt and sand.	29.4 m	22 m	1.15 m +
1004	Layer	Thin, very patchy light-mid orange brown alluvial silt. Heavily disturbed/ truncated by modern services	13 m	13.5 m	0.60 m
1005	Layer	Orange-grey mixed silty sand and gravel	1.20 m	1.20 m	0.24 m
1006	Layer	Orange poorly sorted sand with rounded gravel	1.20 m	1.20 m	0.30 m
1007	Layer	Coarse buff sand with frequent angular gravel inclusions	1.20 m	1.20 m	0.47 m
1008	Layer	Black grey mixed sand and gravel with frequent rounded gravel	1.20 m	1.20 m	0.15 m
1009	Layer	Buff sand and sub-angular and rounded gravel	1.20 m	1.20 m	0.34 m

1010	Layer	Coarse buff sand which was oxidised at the base	1.20 m	1.20 m	0.11 m
1011	Layer	Sorted sand and sub-angular gravel	1.20 m	1.20 m	0.46 m
1012	Layer	Coarse buff sand	1.20 m	1.20 m	0.08 m

Appendix B: The Finds

Only a small quantity of modern pottery and ceramic pipe fragments contained in modern made ground were observed during the strip, map and sample excavation. These were not retained.

Appendix C: Oasis Report Form

OASIS ID: adasuklt1-321979

Project details

Project name	No. 26 Stewarts Road, Wandsworth London
Short description of the project	In July 2018 an archaeological Strip, Map, and Sample and geoarchaeological excavation was carried out on land at 26 Stewarts Road, Wandsworth, London prior to the construction of the Nine Elms Substation. No archaeological features were observed during the ground reduction works across the Site. The archaeological evidence from both the 2016 archaeological monitoring and this excavation indicates that the Site has been heavily disturbed over time by previous development. This previous development of the site comprised residential terraces in the 1950s and more recent industrial units has which has led to the truncation and destruction of any buried archaeological remains. The archaeological and geoarchaeological work carried out at 26 Stewarts Road indicates that the area has been severely truncated from previous modern development. The work carried out at No 26 Stewarts Road has met the aims of the project in that data has been generated suitable for integration into the Battersea Channel Project deposit model. In addition, the Site has been shown to be devoid of archaeological remains or deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential. The geoarchaeological recording carried out at the Site has further refined the edge of the Battersea Channel and demonstrated the level of truncation present within the area.
Project dates	Start: 19-07-2018 End: 24-07-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	preconst3-265618 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	SRR18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"'Part Excavation'"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH BATTERSEA 26 Stewarts Road
Postcode	SW8 4DT
Study area	674 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 29144 76865 51.475485377993 -0.140221932786 51 28 31 N 000 08 24 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.47m Max: 1.83m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	RSK ADAS Ltd
Project brief originator	RSK ADAS Ltd
Project design originator	RSK ADAS Ltd
Project director/manager	Andrew Brown
Project supervisor	Andrew Brown
Type of sponsor/funding body	Electricity Authority/Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	UK Power Networks

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Diary","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section"

Entered by	Andrew Brown (andrew.brown@adas.co.uk)
Entered on	23 September 2018

Appendix D: The Geoarchaeological Report

Geoarchaeological recording at No 26 Stewart's Road, Battersea.

NGR: 529144 176865
(TQ 29144 76865)

Planning Ref: 2016/6523

Site Code: SRR18

Report No: 121/2018
OASIS id: adasuklt1-321979

Kristina Krawiec

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Client Name: RSK ADAS Limited.

Document Title: Geoarchaeological recording at No 26 Stewart's Road, Battersea.

Document Type: Draft Report

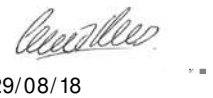
Issue/Version Number: V1

Grid Reference: 529144 176865

Planning Reference: 2016/6523

Site Code: SRR18

Report No.

Issue Number	V1R0
Prepared by Date	Kristina Krawiec 29/08/18
Checked by Signed Date	Dr Gareth Davies – Head of Operations  29/08/18
Status	V1

Abstract

This report presents the results of geoarchaeological recording carried out by Trent and Peak Archaeology at No 26 Stewart's Road, Battersea in July 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by RSK ADAS Ltd during ground reduction in advance of new substation construction by Clancy Docwra.

The geoarchaeological recording comprised the excavation of two test pits to establish the nature of the underlying deposits. The site is located within the Battersea Channel Project area (Batchelor et al 2014), in close proximity to the area where the channel was first identified (Morley 2010). The site had the potential to encounter in situ channel and channel edge deposits which have been shown to preserve archaeological remains as well as palaeoenvironmental data.

The overlying made ground deposits were removed from the site which demonstrated a thin disturbed alluvial clay overlying the sands and gravels of an eyot. The deposit model generated by the BCP demonstrated this area to be at the interface between the higher gravel island and the deeper in channel sediments. The lack of alluvial cover at the site and the disturbed nature of the alluvium encountered suggest that either the site was never occupied or that subsequent modern development has truncated the archaeological remains away. The test pitting recorded the sands and gravels to a depth of 2.90mbgl before water ingress prevented further excavation. The test pits did not identify complex alluvial stratigraphy or any in situ archaeological remains.

CONTENTS

FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Trent and Peak Archaeology were commissioned by RSK ADAS Ltd on behalf of Clancy Docwra to undertake geoarchaeological recording during groundworks at No 26 Stewart's Road, Battersea (Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2016) the superficial deposits at the site comprises sands and gravels of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation. These overlie the clays and silts of the London Clay Formation.

1.2.2 The Battersea Channel Project research design and method statement (Historic England 2014) discusses deposits in the local area in more detail, a brief summary of which is provided below. Alluvium in the area of the site has been interpreted by Morley (2010) as representing the Battersea Channel, one of a network of braided channels dating to the Late Devensian interspersed with gravel islands known as 'eyots'.

1.2.3 Previous investigation at the site (ADAS 2016b) demonstrated up to 2m of made ground overlying the gravels of the site.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The following is taken from the WSI (RSK ADAS 2018).

1.3.2 Previous works on the site were undertaken under permitted development rights. However, the demolition of the existing building and works required to construct a new electricity substation required planning permission (Amec Foster Wheeler 2017). This WSI has been prepared to address the archaeological conditions attached to the planning permission which was granted for the development (Planning Permission Ref: 2016/6523). The archaeological conditions are as follows:

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.

1.3.3 A WSI was produced by RSK ADAS (2018) and approved by Mark Stevenson (GLAAS).

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report covers the Geaorchaeological test pitting and recording at the site. The fieldwork was carried out and managed by Kristina Krawiec (TPA Geoarchaeological project manager) and Andrew Brown (RSK ADAS). Assistance and further archaeological recording was undertaken by Mike Rowe (Supervisor PCAS).

2.0 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A full desk-based assessment was carried out which the geoarchaeological background will be summarised here (Amec Foster Wheeler 2016).

2.2 Pleistocene

2.2.1 The underlying geology of the site is the London clay formation which is differentially eroded by scour hollows within the Battersea area. This is overlain by the Kempton Park Gravel (part of the Shepperton Gravel Formation) the surface of which is uneven reflecting its depositional setting of an actively braiding river with gravel bars separated by channels.

2.3.1 Holocene

2.3.1 The Holocene deposits comprise alluvium which was mapped as extending southward across the Nine Elms area and then narrowing in a southwesterly direction, parallel with and slightly to the north of Wandsworth Road, and is recognised by Morley (2010) as marking the course of the Battersea Channel. Historic England (2014, 5) note that the alluvium sits above gravels of the Shepperton Gravel Member, and that whilst the alluvial sequence is frequently incomplete, the Lower Alluvium often preserves organic material (detrital plant remains, wood, mollusca) and is in places overlain by peat.

2.3.2 The BCP deposit model indicated that the site is located at the interface between the higher gravel terrace and the deeper fine-grained sedimentation interpreted as the Battersea Channel (Morley 2010, Wessex 2017). The more recent Wessex model demonstrates a more nuanced picture of the later prehistoric landscape than the earlier Morley example and reflects more of a mosaic wetland than a single channel type environment. The potential for wetland edge activity was expected to be high for the site high although occupation was not expected.

2.3.3 The previous watching brief at the site identified up to 2m of made ground overlying a mixed sand and gravel deposit 3.9m thick (Amec Foster Wallace 2016, 2017).

2.4 Archaeological context

2.4.1 The site is located 200m northwest of 104 Stewart's Road where an evaluation identified a layer of alluvium at 1.50m OD from which Bronze Age flint was recovered (MOLA 2007a, Morley 2010). Further investigation determined that the remainder of the site had been truncated by 19th century activity (MOLA 2007b).

2.5 Project Aims and Objectives

2.5.1 The general aims of the project were as follows

- To establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving at the site
- To ensure that any significant discoveries of any artefactual evidence are recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard
- To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate the impacts of the propose development on any surviving archaeological remains identified.

2.5.2 The specific geoarchaeological aims of the project were:

- To provide sufficient information that an aggregated model of the archaeological potential of the Kempton Park Gravels in London may be drawn up with reference to this and other sites in the future,
- To determine a geoarchaeological deposit model for the site

2.5.3 The specific objectives of the project were:

- To make a lithological record of deposits using test pitting/boreholes etc
- To recover samples for palaeoenvironmental assessment and dating
- To provide recommendations for further work

2.5.4 Project aims identified by The Battersea Channel Project, Nine Elms (English Heritage 2014) project comprised:

- To create an understanding of the environment of the land involved through field evaluation, excavation and reporting
- To identify areas of higher potential for the survival of archaeological remains within a development area that can then be targeted following the evaluation stage of a project to mitigate the impact of development

2.5.5 Specific research questions identified by The Battersea Channel Project, Nine Elms (Batchelor et al 2014) project comprised:

- What was the location, orientation, size and depth of the Battersea Channel and associated smaller channels?
- How did these channels shape the prehistoric landscape and to what extent was the landscape impacted by processes such as changes in sea level/salinity?
- How did the floodplain and dryland vegetation evolve over time?
- What was the nature of human occupation during the prehistoric and historic periods?
- How did environmental change affect human occupation during the prehistoric and historic periods and what was the impact of human occupation on the landscape?

2.5.6 Research aims that may be considered as part of the project with reference to the research framework for London Archaeology (Museum of London, 2002) were:

- *P1, Understanding the many and changing roles of the River Thames through the periods of prehistory since Oxygen [Marine] Isotope Stage (OIS [MIS]) 12 (478,000–423,000 BP), and the relationship between the many*

fluvial and terrestrial environments, between the floodplains and the gravel terraces, and between inner and outer parts of the Thames Estuary

- *TL1, Conducting baseline surveys, and use these to develop models for understanding the significance of geomorphology, ecology, ecosystems and climate, hydrology, and vegetational and faunal development, on human lives*

- *TL2, Understanding London's hydrology and river systems and tributaries and, in particular, understanding the role of the River Thames (as boundary, communication route, resource, ritual focus, barrier, link, etc) in shaping London's history, and the relationships between rivers and floodplains*

2.5.7 The data from the site will be integrated into the BCP master deposit model and archived as a csv file for submission to the archive.

3.0 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The made ground was removed under archaeological supervision by PCAS. A visual assessment was made in conjunction with Mark Stevenson (GLAAS) as to the proposed geoarchaeological recording strategy. A total of two locations were selected for test pits which were excavated using a tracked excavator fitted with a ditching bucket.

3.1.2 The test pits were excavated to a maximum depth of 2.90m below the concrete beam (top of beam 3.05m OD). The deposits were recorded according to standard geoarchaeological terminology, in line with the *GLAAS Standards* (Historic England 2015c) and the Historic England Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology and Geoarchaeology (Historic England 2015a and b). In addition, the sections were hand drawn at 1:20 on permatrace and supplemented with digital photography.

3.1.3 The lithology was recorded using the Troels-Smith system of sediment recording (1955). The scheme breaks down a sediment sample into four main components and allows the inclusion of extra components that are also present, but that are not dominant (Appendix 2). Key physical properties of the sediment layers are also identified according to darkness (Da), stratification (St), elasticity (El), dryness of the sediment (Dr) and the sharpness of the upper sediment boundary (UB). These details were recorded on pro-forma record sheets and transferred to a Rockworks database.

3.1.4 The deposit models generated include a 3D solid model, a cross section and a surface created in ArcGIS (Figure 3-5). The data for the model derives both for the site and from the BCP master deposit model as provided by MOLA. The stratigraphic categories form part of a predetermined set of deposits present in the BCP data.

3.2 Fieldwork constraints

3.2.1 Both test pits encountered water at 2.90m below ground level and therefore excavation ceased at this depth.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Lithology

4.1.1 A total of two test pits were excavated with an excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to allow the recording of the underlying sand and gravel deposits (Figure 2). The sections were hand drawn and photographed.

TP1

4.1.2 The test pit was excavated against the south western edge of the site and measured 3.20m x 4m x 2.58m in depth (measured from the top of the concrete beam 3.05m OD). The base of the test pit encountered water and no further excavation was carried out. The deepest deposit encountered comprised a coarse buff sand with frequent angular gravel inclusions (0.47m

OD). This was overlain by an orange poorly sorted sand with rounded gravel 0.30m thick (Figure 6). This layer demonstrated at least three iron pan horizons indicating fluctuating water levels through time.

4.1.3 This orange sand and gravel was overlain by an orange-grey mixed silty sand and gravel 0.24m thick. This in turn was overlain by an orange brown silt clay representing a disturbed alluvium 0.50m at the thickest point. This deposit (003) demonstrated fragments of coal and concrete throughout and with a plastic child's toy date stamped on the base from 2013. The new concrete beam directly overlay this deposit.

TP2

4.1.4 The test pit was excavated against the south eastern edge of the site and measures 4mx4m x 2.90m in depth (measured from the top of the concrete beam 3.05m OD). The base of the test pit encountered water and no further excavation was carried out. The deepest deposit encountered was a coarse buff sand which was overlain by a sorted sand and sub-angular gravel 0.46m thick. This in turn was overlain by a coarse buff sand which was oxidised at the base (Figure 7).

4.1.5 This sand was overlain by a sorted buff sand and sub-angular and rounded gravel, 0.34m thick. This in turn was overlain by a black grey mixed sand and gravel with frequent rounded gravel. The black discoloration may be due to unidentifiable organic material or fragments of coal, these particles were too fine to provide a confident identification. This material may represent a minor stream that was too short-lived to accumulate thicker deposits. This was sealed by a layer of orange sand 0.20m thick which directly underlay the concrete beam.

4.2 Deposit model

4.2.1 The data recorded by the test pits and the SI works carried out at the site (Structa 2016) have been used to produce a deposit model. The model also utilised the BCP borehole database to provide further datapoints (Figure 3). The stratigraphic categories recorded at the site include:

Made Ground
Pleistocene sands and gravels
London Clay

4.2.2 The overall model predicted a thin layer of the alluvium overlying the Early Holocene/Late Pleistocene sands and gravels. The work at Stewarts Road has demonstrated that, although the model predicted the presence of alluvium at the site (in blue, Figure 4), the level of truncation was too severe for it to be preserved to any great degree (actual logs, Figure 4). The modelled cross-section also demonstrates the reduction in altitude of the gravels towards the Bronze Age site excavated in 2007 (2007a and b MOLA).

4.2.3 The surface model in Figure 5 also demonstrates the altitude of the gravel surface dropping away towards the Bronze Age site (MOLA 2007a), where flint was identified and where the Battersea channel was first recorded (Morley 2010). This further illustrates the position of the site as being located on the edge of the higher and drier ground. The subsequent modern

development of the site has truncated this higher ground and removed almost all the alluvial cover. If the area had been occupied in prehistory the evidence for this will also have been lost.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of lithological sequence

7.1.1 The deposits recorded within the two test pits excavated at No 26 Stewart's Road demonstrated poor survival of Holocene alluvial deposits. The alluvial deposit recorded in TP1 (1.83m OD) demonstrated extensive modern disturbance and a high degree of oxidation. The composition of the underlying deposits comprised coarse sand and gravels with no indication of reworked fine-grained material.

7.1.2 The deposits in TP2 demonstrated a similar sequence although a disturbed upper surface of the gravel terrace was recorded which may represent a short-lived stream. The presence of black flecks within the sediment may be due to the breakdown of organic material, or given the disturbed nature of the site, maybe fragments of coal. No artefacts were recovered from either test pit.

7.1.3 The site has been placed within the existing BCP deposit model where stratigraphic categories are pre-defined. The underlying sand and gravel deposits have been categorised as the edge of an eyot which has been modelled previously (Wessex 2015, 2017). The level of modern truncation at the site has removed any evidence of human activity.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 The site demonstrated a poor survival of alluvium overlying the sands and gravels. The material recorded in Test Pit 1 was both heavily truncated by modern disturbance and oxidised throughout. This disturbance was recorded across the whole area and has likely removed any archaeological remains if any were ever present.

7.2.2 The previous development of the site comprised a terrace house row, industrial units dating to the late 1950's and a subsequence more recent industrial unit c 2015 (Amec Foster Wheeler 2016a). This activity has led to the truncation of the alluvial cover of the site.

7.3 Discussion of deposits

7.3.1 The deepest deposit encountered was a coarse buff sand (0.47m OD) overlain by a rounded gravel deposit which demonstrated several iron pan deposits. At the base of the test pits water was encountered and the presence of iron pan deposits suggests fluctuation of the water table over time. This was overlain by a orange-grey mixed silts sand and gravel which in turn was overlain by a disturbed alluvial deposit in TP001 and a possible sandy stream deposit in TP002

.

7.3.2 The underlying sand and gravel deposits likely relate to the continuation of an eyot mapped to the north east of the site by Wessex (2017,2015). These

derive from Pleistocene cold-climate braided channels systems with upper facies reworked by early Holocene processes. The deposits recorded at the site demonstrate the rise in elevation of the gravels to the north suggesting the site occupied a marginal zone between the main wetland to the south and the highest point of the eyot to the north.

7.3.3 The site lacked the alluvial cover necessary to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains. In addition, the modern development of the site had truncated the gravel surface which is also likely to have removed any evidence of human activity.

7.4 Consideration of research aims

7.4.1 The work carried out at No 26 Stewart's Road has met the aims of the project in that data has been generated suitable for integration into the BCP deposit model. In addition, the area has been shown to be devoid of archaeological remains or deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential.

7.4.2 The geoarchaeological recording carried out at the site has further refined the edge of the Battersea Channel and demonstrated the level of truncation present within the area. The project was not able to contribute further towards understanding the landscape development due to the lack of suitable deposits.

7.5 Conclusions

7.5.1 The work carried out at Stewart's Road has demonstrated that the area has suffered a high level of truncation due to modern development. The altitude of the gravel eyot at this location is such that only small areas of survival are to be expected given the level of industrial and residential expansion in the area.

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Appendix 1

Borehole/test pit logs

TP001 529117.3, 176798.5, 3.05m OD

0-1.22m	New concrete beam				
1.22-1.72m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	4	4
	Ag2 As2 Ga				
	Orange brown silt clay, occasionally sandy, coal fragments throughout, toy from 2013 at top of unit				
1.72-1.96m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	3	0	0	4	4
	Ag1 Gmaj2 Ga2				
	Orange-grey mixed silt sand and gravel, rounded and sub-angular gravel				
1.96-2.26m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	1	0	4	4
	Ga3 Gmaj1				
	Orange poorly sorted sand with rounded gravel, iron pan at least three horizons				
2.26-2.58m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	4	4
	Ga4 Gmaj++				
	Coarse buff sand, frequent sub-angular gravel				

TP002 529157.1, 176805.1, 3.05m OD

0-1.20m	New concrete beam				
1.20-1.40m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	4	4
	Ga4				
	Orange sand				
1.40-1.60m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	4	0	0	4	4
	Gmaj2 Ga2				
	Black-grey mixed sand and gravel, rounded and sub-angular gravel, possible decayed organic flecks or coal				
1.60-1.94m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	4	4
	Ga2 Gmaj2				
	Sorted buff sand and gravel, coarse sand, sub-angular and rounded gravel				
1.94-2.24m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	4	4
	Ga4 Gmaj+				
	Coarse buff sand, oxidised at base				
2.24-2.70m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	3	4
	Ga2 Gmaj2				
	Grey-orange sorted sand and gravel, gravel sub-angular and rounded				
2.70-2.90m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2/3	0	0	2/3	4
	Ga4 Gmaj+				
	Coarse buff sand, water at base				

Appendix 2

Darkness	
nig.4	black
nig.3	
nig.2	
nig.1	
nig.0	white

Degree of Stratification	
strf.4	well stratified
strf.3	
strf.2	
strf.1	
strf.0	no stratification

Degree of Elasticity	
elas.4	very elastic
elas.3	
elas.2	
elas.1	
elas.0	no elasticity

Degree of Dryness	
sicc.4	very dry
sicc.3	
sicc.2	
sicc.1	
sicc.0	water

	Sharpness of Upper Boundary
lim.4	< 0.5mm
lim.3	< 1.0 &> 0.5mm
lim.2	< 2.0 &> 1.0mm
lim.1	< 10.0 &> 2.0mm
lim.0	> 10.0mm

	Sh	*Substantia humosa*	Humous substance, homogeneous microscopic structure
I Turfa	*Tb*	*T. bryophytica*	Mosses +/- humous substance
	Tl	*T. lignosa*	Stumps, roots, intertwined rootlets, of ligneous plants
	Th	*T. herbacea*	Roots, intertwined rootlets, rhizomes of herbaceous plants
II Detritus	*Dl*	*D. lignosus*	Fragments of ligneous plants >2mm
	Dh	*D. herbosus*	Fragments of herbaceous plants >2mm
	Dg	*D. granosus*	Fragments of ligneous and herbaceous plants <2mm >0.1mm
III Limus	*Lf*	*L. ferrugineus*	Rust, non-hardened. Particles <0.1mm
IV Argilla	*As*	*A.steatodes*	Particles of clay
	Ag	*A. granosa*	Particles of silt
V Grana	*Ga*	*G. arenosa*	Mineral particles 0.6 to 0.2mm
	Gs	*G. saburralia*	Mineral particles 2.0 to 0.6mm
	Gg(min)	*G. glareosa minora*	Mineral particles 6.0 to 2.0mm
	Gg(maj)	*G. glareosa majora*	Mineral particles 20.0 to 6.0mm
	Ptm	*Particulaetestaemolloscorum*	Fragments of calcareous shells

Physical and sedimentary properties of deposits according to Troels-Smith (1955)

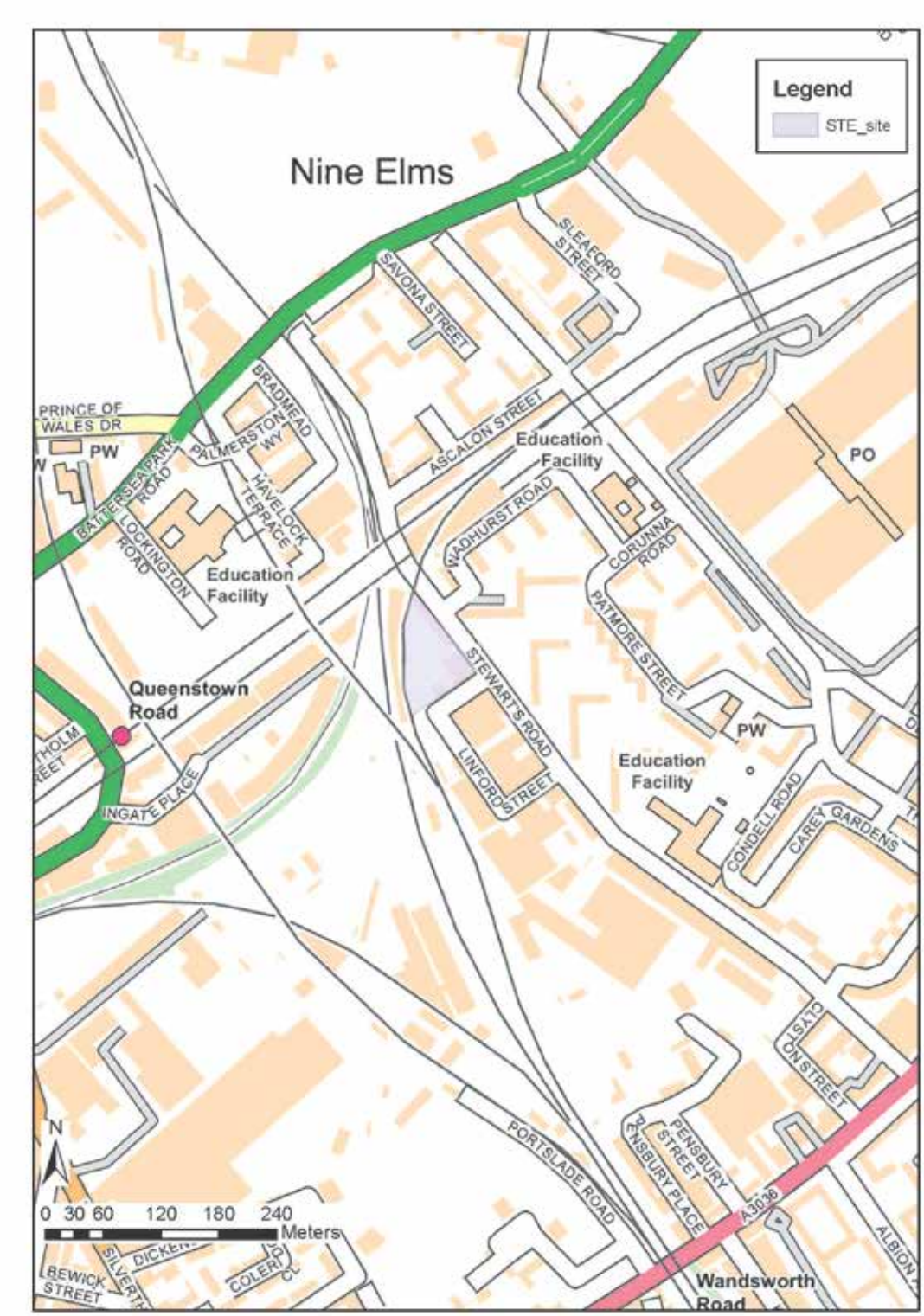


Figure 1: Site Location

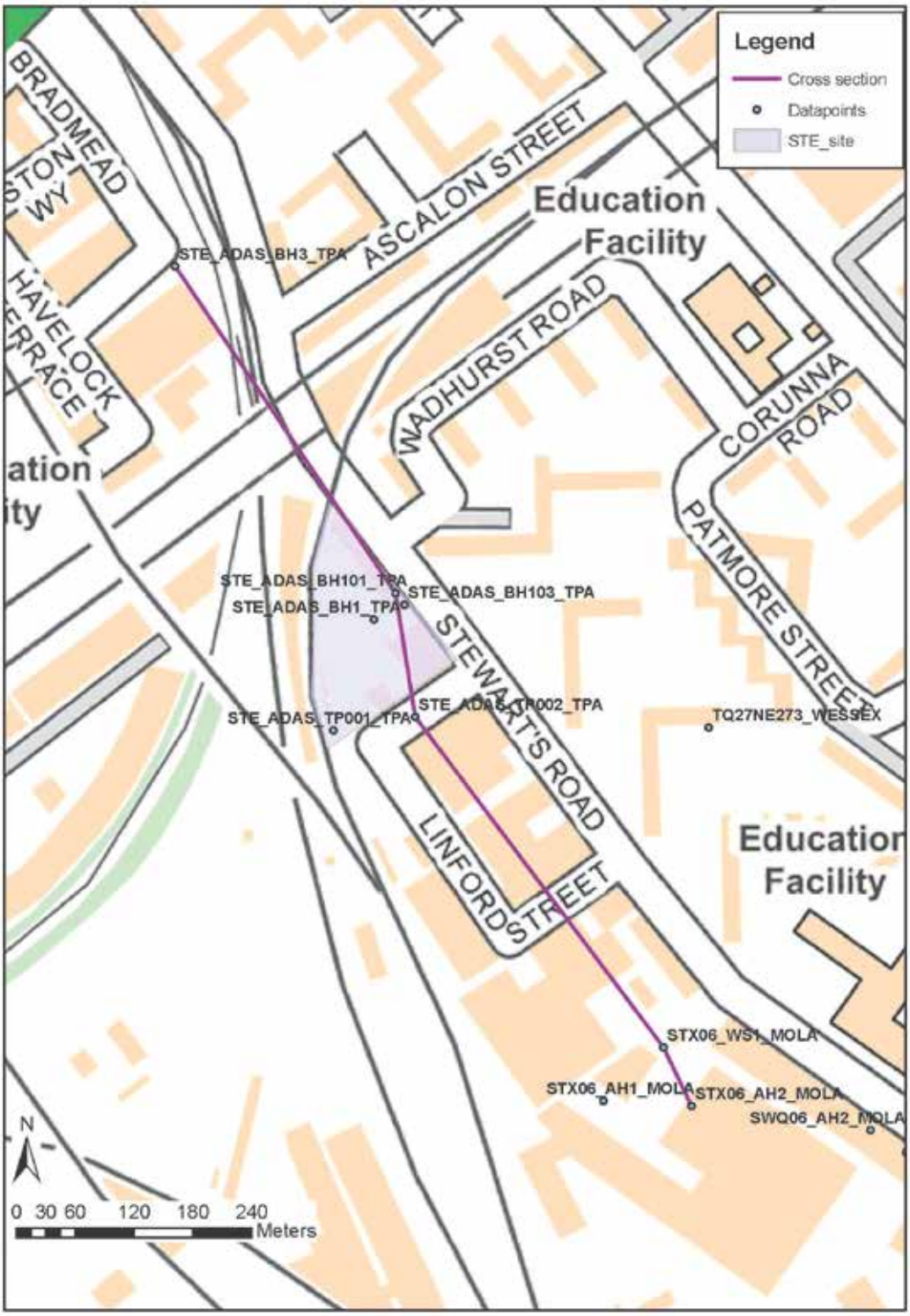
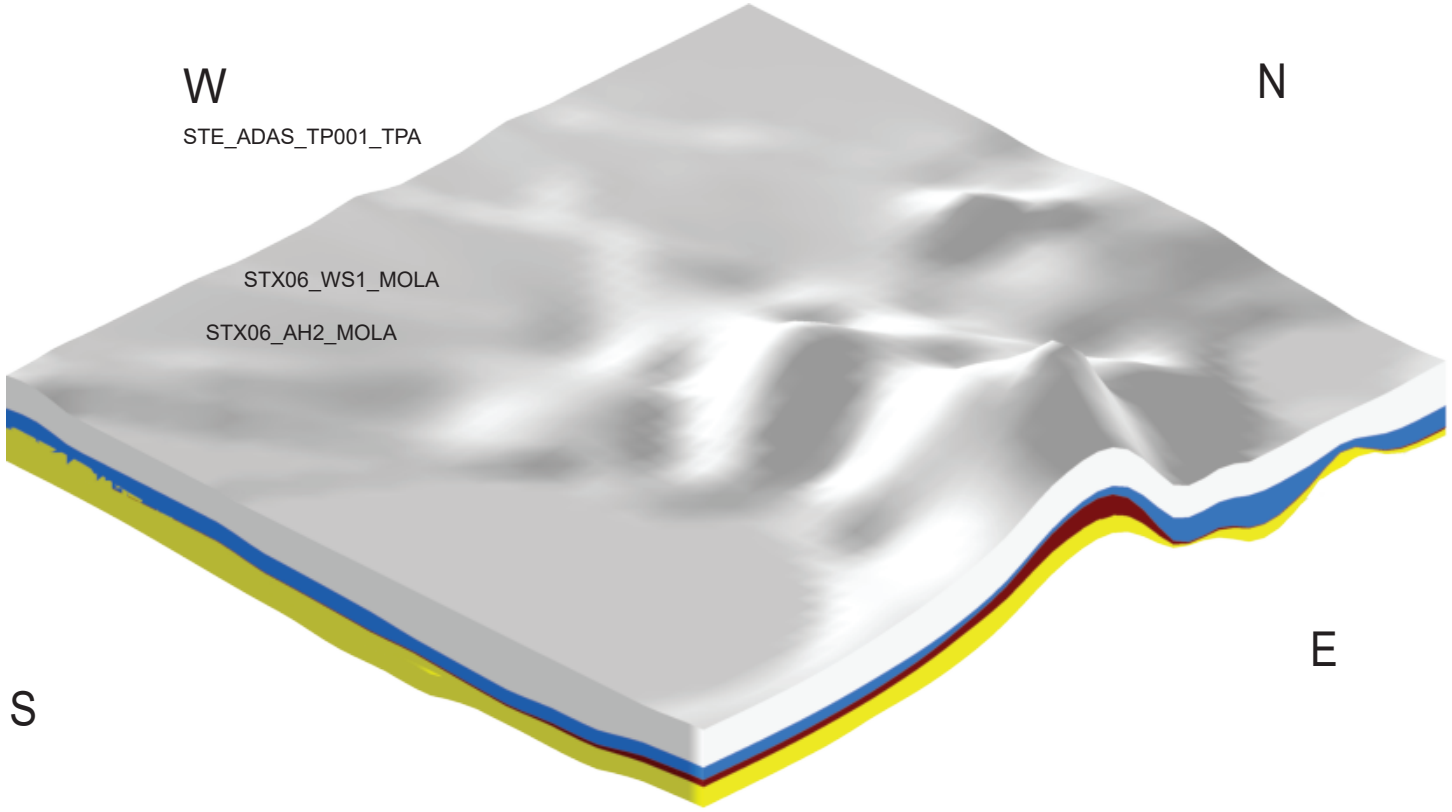


Figure 2: Datapoints and cross-section location

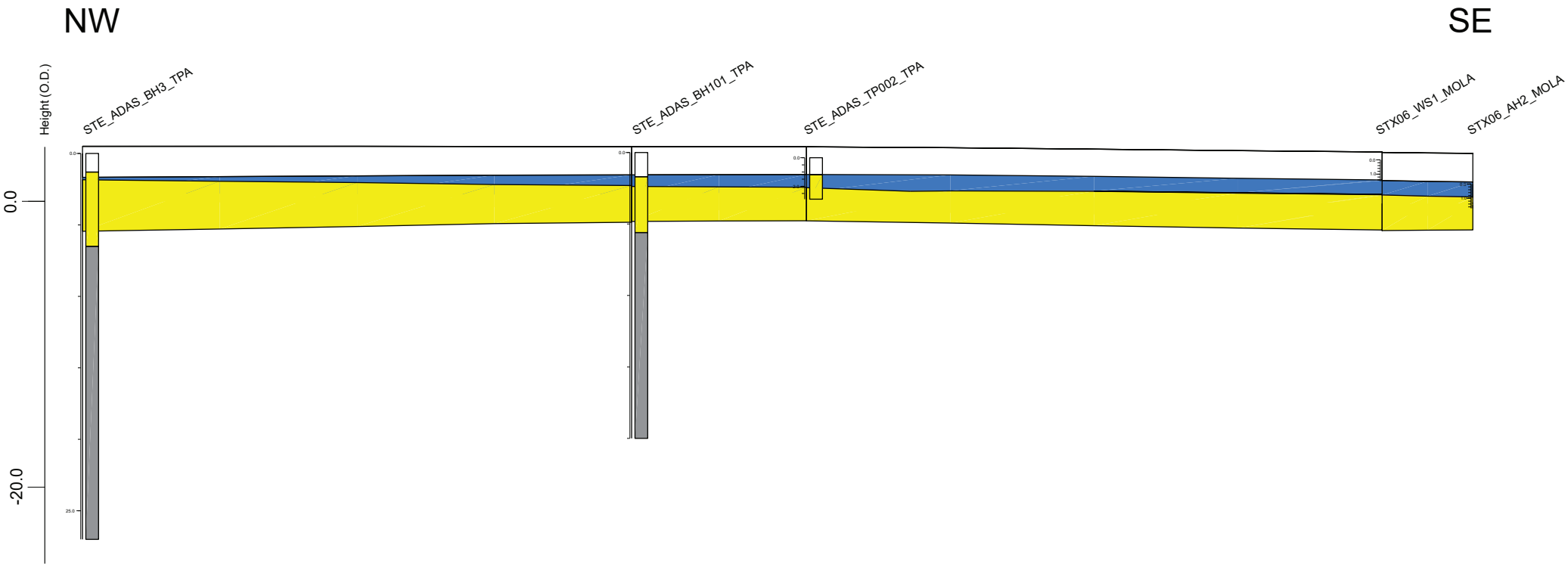


Stratigraphy	
	Made ground
	Alluvium, Holocene
	Vegetated Wetland, Holocene
	Pleistocene Sands and Gravels
	London Clay

Trent & Peak ARCHAEOLOGY

Figure 3 - 3D Solid Model

Cross-Section NW-SE

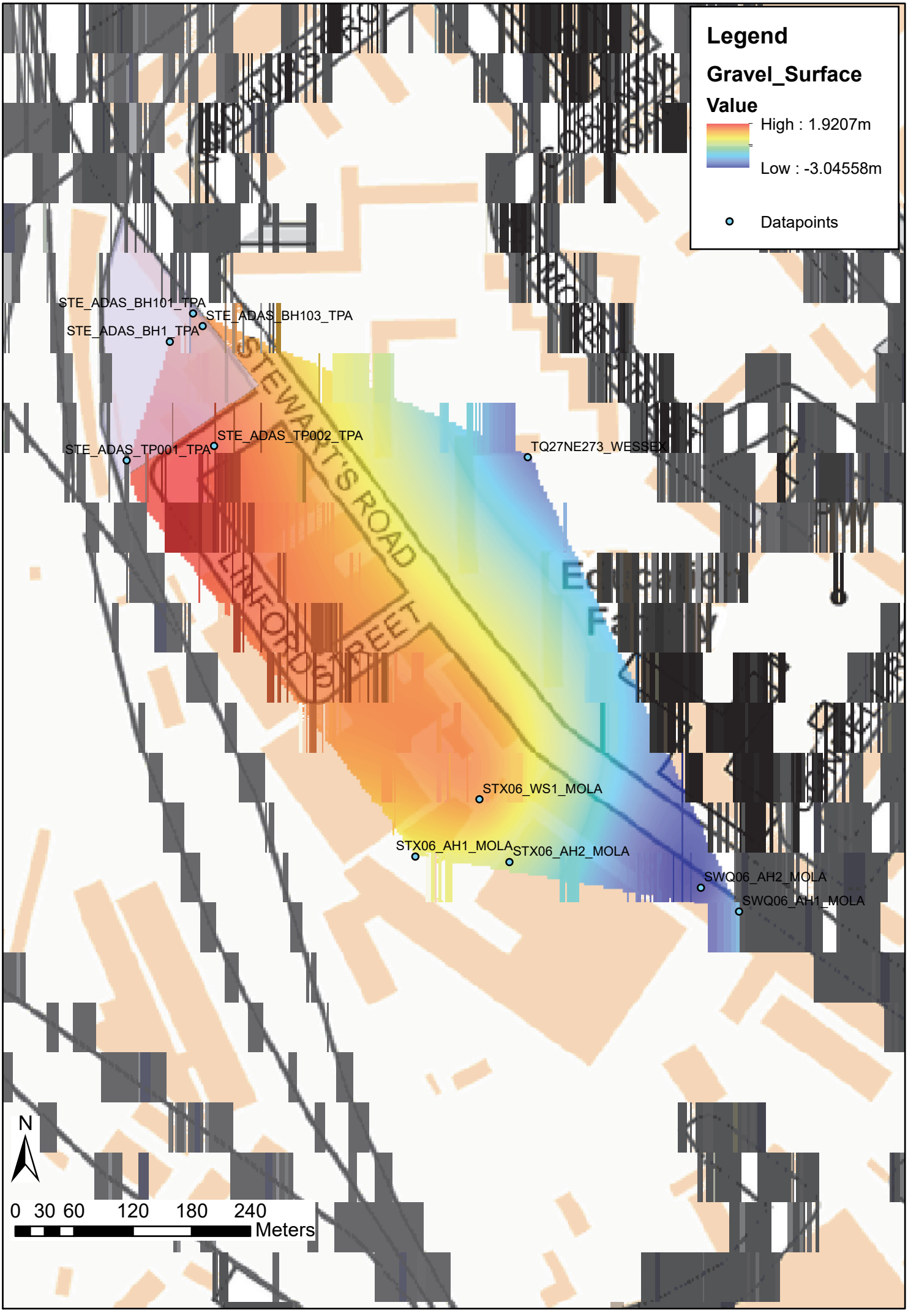


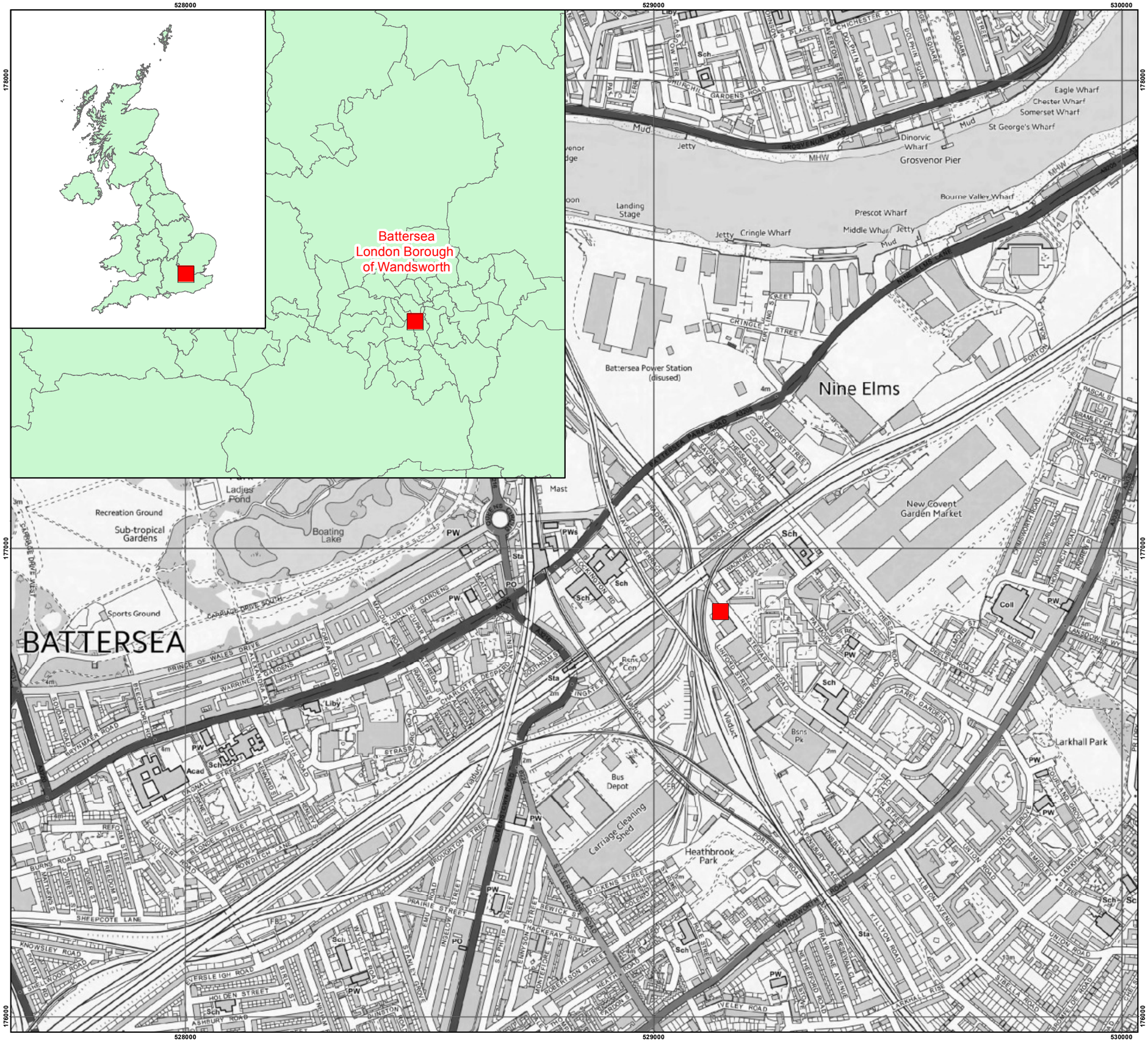
Stratigraphy	
	Made ground
	Alluvium, Holocene
	Pleistocene Sands and Gravels
	London Clay

Trent & Peak ARCHAEOLOGY

Figure 4 - NW-SE Cross-section

Scale at A4 = 1:400


Legend
Gravel_Surface
Value
High : 1.9207m
Low : -3.04558m
Datapoints
STE_ADAS_BH101_TPA
STE_ADAS_BH103_TPA
STE_ADAS_BH1_TPA
STE_ADAS_TP002_TPA
STE_ADAS_TP001_TPA
TQ27NE273_WESSEX
STEWART'S ROAD
LINFORD STREET
STX06_WS1_MOLA
STX06_AH1_MOLA
STX06_AH2_MOLA
SWQ06_AH2_MOLA
SWQ06_AH1_MOLA
N
0 30 60 120 180 240
Meters



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Clancy Docwra

No. 26 Stewarts Road,
Wandsworth, London

Figure 1: Site Location

Site Location

Drawn by: Andrew Brown Date: 25.09.2018

Verified By: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date: 25.09.2018

N
W E
S

0 500

Metres

Scale 1:8,000 at A3 size

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ADAS

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Figure 2: Location of the Site off Stewarts Road

Monitored Area

529000
529250
529500
177000
176750

BRADMEAD
HAVELOCK TERRACE
ASCALON STREET
WADHURST ROAD
LOCKINGTON RD
LINFORD STREET
STEWART'S ROAD
PATMORE STREET
THESSALY ROAD
CONDELL ROAD
INGATE P
Viaduct
Sch
PWs
PW
Bsns Cen
Bsns Pk
2m

Drawn by: Andrew Brown Date: 25.09.2018

Verified By: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date: 25.09.2018

N
W E
S

0 100
Metres

Scale 1:2,500 at A3 size

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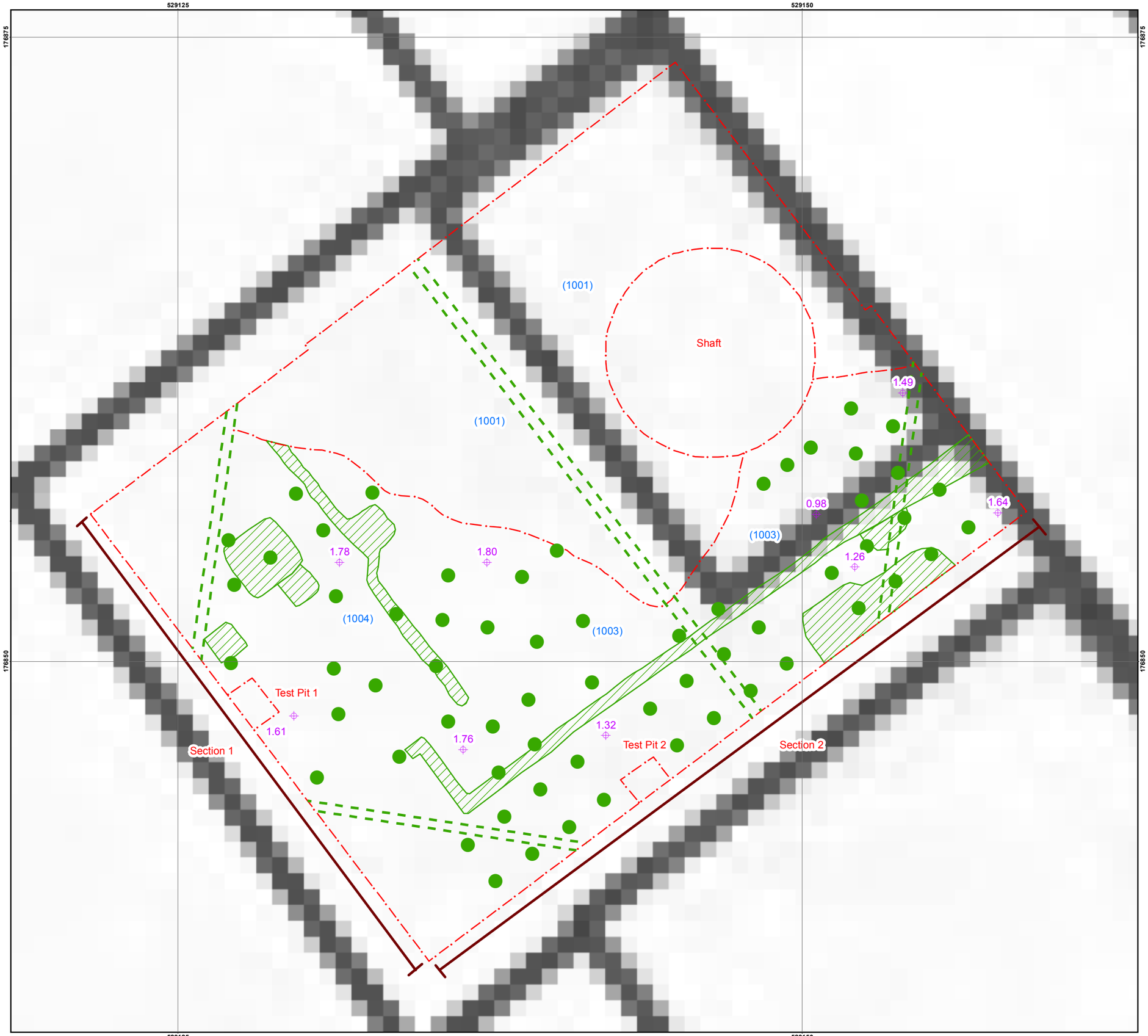

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Figure 3: Site Plan

- Limit of Excavation
- Concrete Piles
- Modern Pipe Struts
- Modern Concrete Truncation
- Spot Levels

Drawn by: Andrew Brown Date: 25.09.2018

Verified By: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date: 25.09.2018

N
W E
S

0 10

Meters

Scale 1:150 at A3 size

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SE

Secant Wall

(1000)

(1003)

Base of Strip

NW

3.05 m OD

Secant Wall

(1000)

(1003)

Base of Strip

(1005)

(1006)

(1007)

Test Pit 1

Section 1: North-east facing section with Trial Pit 1

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Wandsworth, London

Figure 4. North-east Facing Section with Test Pit 1

Legend

Concrete

Drawn by: James McNicoll-Norbury Date: 26/09/2018

Checked by: Diarmuid O'Seaneachain Date: 26/09/2018

0 2m

1:40

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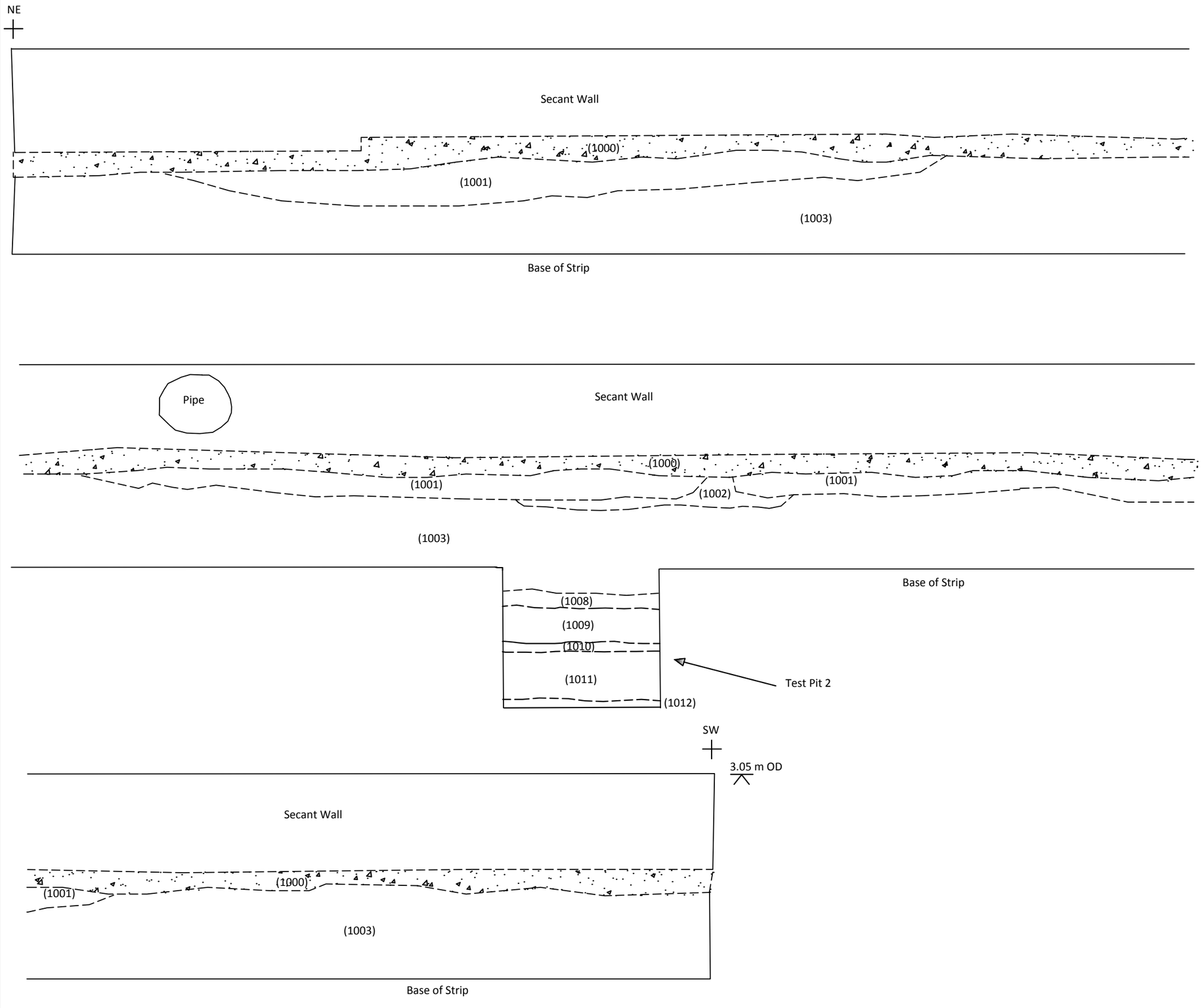

Section 2: North-west facing section with Trial Pit 2

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No. 26 Stewarts Road,
Wandsworth, London

Figure 5. North-west Facing Section with Test Pit 2

Legend

Concrete

Drawn by: James McNicoll-Norbury Date: 27/09/2018

Checked by: Diarmuid O'Seaneachain Date: 27/09/2018

0 2m

1:40

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Figure 6. NE facing section TP001

Figure 7. SW facing section TP002

Plates

Plate 1: General view of the Site, looking north.

Plate 2: General view of the Site looking, north-east.

Plate 3: General view of the Site, looking west.

Plate 4: North-East facing section of Test Pit 1.

Plate 5: North-West facing section of Test Pit 2.