

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Vauxhall Sky Gardens
Wandsworth Road, Vauxhall
London Borough of Lambeth
SW8 2LW**

**NGR: 530144 177527
(TQ 3014 7752)**

Planning Ref: 09/04322/FUL



**ASE Project No: 6245
Site Code: VSG13**

**ASE Report No: 2013223
OASIS id: archaeol6-158703**

By Steve Chew

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Vauxhall Sky Gardens
Wandsworth Road, Vauxhall
London Borough of Lambeth
SW8 2LW**

**NGR: 530144 177527
(TQ 3014 7752)**

Planning Ref: 09/04322/FUL

**ASE Project No: 6245
Site Code: VSG13**

**ASE Report No: 2013223
OASIS id: archaeol6-158703**

**By Steve Chew
With contributions by Luke Barber
and Karine le Hégarat**

September 2013

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Frasers Property Developments Ltd to undertake the archaeological evaluation of Vauxhall Sky Gardens, 143-161, Wandsworth Road, London Borough of Lambeth, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. Two archaeological evaluation trenches, both 30.00m by 2.00m were excavated on the site and revealed natural Kempton Park Terrace gravels.

The only archaeological activity identified on the site consisted of a probable cess pit of late 18th / 19th century date and an undated shallow ditch. A number of early 20th century walls were observed relating to dwellings of that date. These features were sealed by layers of made ground which, in places were in excess of 1.20m thick and relate to the post WWII clearance and levelling of the site for the construction of a factory. The majority of the site, particularly towards the west, shows a significant amount of horizontal truncation, perhaps relating to bomb damage in the last century.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Historical and Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

HER Summary Form
OASIS Form

TABLES

- Table 1: Quantification of archive
- Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts
- Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts
- Table 4: Summary of the Registered Finds
- Table 5: Finds quantification
- Table 6: Residues quantification and weights
- Table 7: Flots quantification and preservation

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Trench location
- Figure 3: Trench 1
- Figure 4: Trench 2

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Frasers Property Developments Ltd to undertake the archaeological evaluation of Vauxhall Sky Gardens, 143-161, Wandsworth Road, London Borough of Lambeth, in advance of the redevelopment of the site.

1.1.2 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 530144 177527

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping (available online) the natural geology of the site comprises London Clay overlain by Kempton Park Gravels.

1.2.2 The site has been extensively levelled. It was formerly occupied by dense terrace housing, destroyed in the Second World War and eventually replaced by an industrial unit. The proposed development involves the construction of a combined retail and residential development of 36 stories plus basement, together with associated landscaping and infrastructure.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted by the London Borough of Lambeth for redevelopment of the site involving the demolition of existing buildings and the erection of a part one-storey, part eight-storey and part thirty six-storey plus basement building to comprise a mixed use development. This includes ground floor commercial units, residential units, amenity space, car parking spaces, refuse storage, public realm improvements at street level and the formation of new vehicular access from Wyvil Road (Ref: 09/04322/FUL). A condition of planning consent is that archaeological investigations should take place in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aims and objectives of the field evaluation were:-.

To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains or deposits.

To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains.

To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits.

To assist the site's potential to contribute towards understanding the changing relationship between the expanding post-medieval city and its effect of the surrounding towns, villages and rural areas, in line with the Museum of

London and English Heritage Framework Objective L” (MoL2002, 69)

To enable the archaeological advisor at GLASS to make an informed decision as to the requirement of any further archaeological work at the site in order to fulfil the archaeological planning condition.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on the site between the 3rd and 5th of September 2013 and has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2013). The work was carried out by Steve Chew (Project Supervisor) and Rachel Howcroft. The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard and the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site lies outside of the historic core of Vauxhall. Historical research suggests that it was not developed until the late 18th or early 19th century and was then densely occupied until the Second World War
- 2.2 The site has a high potential for containing archaeological deposits of post-medieval date relating to the former houses on the site, but a low potential for all other periods.
- 2.3 Existing impacts on the site, primarily the construction of former buildings and the possible effects of bombing, are likely to have truncated underlying deposits although it is unknown to what extent. Pockets of archaeology may still survive. The excavation of a new basement may destroy any archaeological deposits which do survive.
- 2.4 No significant heritage setting issues have been identified in relation to designated historic assets.
- 2.5 Substantial levels of disturbance are anticipated at the site. The main impact has been the construction of the former tenements in the 18th and 19th centuries and subsequent modifications. The area was also bombed during the Second World War, an event that was serious enough to require the total clearance of the site. It is not known whether the bombing caused any cratering or other sub-surface disturbance (ASE 2012). Further truncation of deposits may have occurred when the (now demolished) industrial building was constructed in the early 1960s.
- 2.6 Two piles (drilled on the site in July 2013) were monitored by Archaeology South East. No archaeological features or finds were observed during this work. Orange gravel, considered to be the natural terraces, were encountered c.0.15m below ground level.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Two trenches (1 and 2) measuring 30.00m x 2.00m were mechanically excavated on the site, as shown in Figure 2. These trenches were situated within the footprint of the proposed development and located so as to avoid existing services where possible.
- 3.2 All trenches were scanned using a Cat cable avoidance tool prior to excavation. Excavation was undertaken in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was higher.
- 3.3 Some revision to trench locations was necessary due to the existing site conditions and obstructions and frequent services often restricted excavations. Many of these services were found not to exist on any available plan and were left in situ. The existing concrete slab was found to be of considerable thickness (0.20-0.25m) and reinforced. Frequent concrete peer bases resulted in the shifting of certain areas of trenching (see Trench 1) and the existence of a c.3.00m deep sewer and its associated manhole access points meant that investigation in certain areas was impossible.
- 3.4 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheet, with colours recorded by visual inspection only. Vertical sections were taken across features where necessary and a comprehensive photographic record taken deemed.
- 3.5 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned by eye for unstratified finds.
- 3.6 Trenches were backfilled and compacted upon completion.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Archive Quantification

Number of Contexts	36 (16 sheets), 2 trench sheets
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1 (2 sections)
Bulk Samples	3
Photographs	22 digital images
Bulk finds	1 box
Registered finds	2
Environmental flots/residue	2 buckets, 1 bag.

Table 1: Quantification of archive

4.2 Geology and Overburden

4.2.1 The underlying natural geology recorded over the site consisted of river terrace gravels. To the west extensive 19th century truncation was observed. The overburden consisted of substantial levels of made ground which varied from 0.80m thick in Trench 1 to >1.30m in Trench 2.

4.3 Trench 1

(Figure 3)

Length 30.00m Width 2.00m Depth 1.20m Orientation – N-S

4.3.1 A roughly circular, and heavily truncated cut [1/006] was observed roughly centrally in this trench. It contained three fills [1/010], [1/004] and [1/005] all of which were sampled for environmental analysis (Samps: 1, 2 and 3). These fills were humic in nature and their consistence was indicative of cess-like deposits, containing frequent occurrences of animal bone, glass, clay tobacco pipe, pottery, ceramic building material and shell. [1/006] extended into the eastern trench section and was truncated by modern deposits to the south. Health and safety constraints meant that it could not be excavated to its full depth. It has been interpreted as a cess pit of late 18th or early 19th century date.

4.3.2 The end of a ditch or gully [1/008], 1.46m in width, extended into the trench from the east. It contained no datable finds.

4.3.3 Three walls [1/012], [1/013] and [1/018] and three concrete footings or rafts [1/015], [1/016] and [1/017] were observed. These are fragments of possibly late 19th and 20th century structures relating to pre and post WWII landuse. They were sealed by two layers of late 20th century made ground [1/011] and [1/002] capped by the 1960s factory flooring, [1/001].

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
1/001	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m max
1/002	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.35m
1/003	Deposit	Natural sandy gravel	Tr.	Tr.	unknown
1/004	Fill	Of 1/006	unknown	unknown	0.58m
1/005	Fill	Of 1/006	unknown	unknown	0.50m+
1/006	Cut	Probable cess pit	unknown	unknown	0.85m+
1/007	Fill	Of 1/008	unknown	1.46m	0.22m
1/008	Cut	Ditch or Gully	unknown	1.46m	0.22m
1/009		Abandoned			
1/010	Fill	Of 1/006	unknown	unknown	0.25m
1/011	Deposit	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.38m
1/012	Wall	Wall/footing	unknown	0.68m	0.07m
1/013	Wall	Wall/footing	unknown	0.92m	0.06m
1/014	Cut	For 1/0013, 1/015	unknown	0.92m	0.06m
1/015	Deposit	Concrete/raft	unknown	0.92m	0.06m
1/016	Deposit	Concrete/raft	Tr.	Tr.	unknown
1/017	Deposit	Concrete/raft	Tr.	Tr.	unknown
1/018	Wall	Wall/footing	unknown	1.05m	0.07m
1/019	Cut	For 1/018	unknown	1.05m	0.07m

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.4 Trench 2

(Figure 4)

Length 30.00m Width 2.00m Depth 1.20m Orientation –NE-SW

- 4.4.1 A sequence of walls ([2/007], [2/009], [2/011], [2/013], [2/015] and [2/019]), associated concrete rafts ([2/006] and [2/010]) and a robbed out footing [2/018] were recorded in this trench. These features are of a late 19th or early 20th century date. They were sealed by a make-up deposit [2/002] and the 1960s floor surfacing [2/001].

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
2/001	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m
2/002	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.43m
2/003	Deposit	Natural sandy gravel	Tr.	Tr.	unknown
2/004	Deposit	Backfill	unknown	unknown	unknown
2/005		Abandoned			
2/006	Fill	Of 2/008	0.90m	0.70m	0.08m
2/007	Wall	Wall/footing	0.90m	0.70m	0.08m
2/008	Cut	For 2/007	0.90m	0.70m	0.80m
2/009	Wall	Wall/footing	unknown	0.50m	0.20m
2/010	Fill	Of 2/012	unknown	0.62	0.20m
2/011	Wall	Wall/footing	unknown	0.62m	0.20m
2/012	Cut	For 2/011	unknown	0.62m	0.20m
2/013	Wall	Wall/footing	unknown	0.68m	0.10m
2/014	Cut	For 2/013	unknown	0.68m	0.10m
2/015	Wall	Wall/footing	unknown	0.60m	0.25m
2/016	Cut	For 2/015	unknown	0.60m	0.25m
2/017	Fill	Of 2/018	unknown	unknown	unknown
2/018	Cut	Robber trench?	unknown	unknown	unknown
2/019	Wall	Wall/footing	unknown	0.52m	0.40m

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

5.0.1 A small assemblage, comprising pottery, animal bone, ceramic building material, glass, clay tobacco pipe, ironwork, shell and stone was recovered from three contexts. The majority of the assemblage dates to the later 18th century and is domestic in nature, although industrial material was also recovered, e.g. a porcelain waster and sugar mould fragments. Given the increasing volume of published post-medieval sites in London, the current assemblage is of little significance. However, it does provide dating evidence for the site and should be retained in order to be integrated with finds from any future stages of work.

5.1 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.1.1 The evaluation recovered 69 pieces of pottery, weighing 550g, from just three individually numbered contexts. Some 39 different vessels are represented in the assemblage. The material has been fully listed using MoLA fabric codes on pro forma for the archive, with this data being used to create an Excel database.

5.1.2 The pottery is dominated by small to medium-sized sherds (to 50mm across) though the tendency is toward pieces less than 30mm across. Despite the relatively fragmentary nature of the assemblage the sherds are fresh and do not appear to have been subjected to significant reworking.

5.1.3 Context [1/004] produced the vast majority of the site assemblage (61/495g). Although the deposit contained a few sherd of the early 18th century, most can be placed between 1770 and 1800. A range of domestic wares and industrial waste is represented. The latter includes six sherds (50g) from four different biscuit-fired tin-glazed (probable drug) jars, a possible porcelain waster and two pieces from a probable Ppost-medieval Redware (PMR) sugar mould. It is therefore clear that the site was receiving waste from nearby production sites, a fairly common occurrence on the south bank of the Thames.

5.1.4 However, the current pieces are notably fresh so may not have travelled far from source. The remainder of [1/004]'s assemblage is a typical mix of domestic kitchen, table and tea wares. There is a flower pot and jar in PMR as well as fragments from at least five different London stoneware bottles and a 4g sherd from a Staffordshire-type combed slipware cup.

5.1.5 The earliest types of fineware include two sherds from a late tin-glazed hollow ware vessel with blue tinged glaze and a 10g fragment from a blue decorated wall tile. There are also eight sherds from a single refined red earthenware bowl with white slip lines around its rim, four sherds of Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware (a plate, a mug and a chamber pot with scratch blue decoration), 18 sherds of creamware (x1 cup, x1 bowl and x3 plates), two of English porcelain and two from at least one Chinese porcelain plate.

5.1.6 The latest sherds consist of pearlware (x4) and consist of a plain plate, a saucer with hand-painted foliage, a mug/measure with industrial slip and a

saucer with early Chinese transfer-printed design.

5.1.7 Context [1/005] produced just six sherds. Although two are from a single worn Red Border Ware vessel, the remainder are all in creamware. The latter include a mug and fragments of three other vessels, two of which are rather late/pale. However, as a whole a date between 1770 and 1810 is probable.

5.1.8 Context [1/010] produced just two sherds: a late tin-glazed earthenware plate with blue design and a 12g fresh sherd from a creamware plate suggesting a 1760-1790 date range is likely.

5.2 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

5.2.1 Context [1/004], dated to the late 18th century, produced three small pieces of ceramic building material. These consist of an 11g fragment of 11mm thick peg tile tempered with moderate fine/medium sand and two pieces of 13mm thick roof tile tempered with sparse fine sand. The latter are probably from pan tiles. All of the tile is in keeping with the date suggested by the pottery.

5.3 The Mortar by Luke Barber

5.3.1 Context [1/005] produced a single piece of off-white sandy lime render with a few sub-angular flint grit inclusions to 3mm and moderate coal flecking. The render, which is some 16mm thick, has a whitewashed face and is most probably of mid 17th- to mid 19th- century date.

5.4 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Context [1/004] contained a 10g fragment of slightly glauconitic grey sandstone, possibly from the Thanet Beds sandstone in Kent.

5.5 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 Context [1/004] contained four wine bottle fragments, two of which date to c. 1650-1800. A further two fragments are of 19th-century date. Five colourless window glass fragments were recovered as well, including four examples of mid 17th- to mid 19th-century date and a single piece dating to c 1850-1950. Five different panes are represented.

5.5.2 A green glass wine bottle shoulder dating to c. 1850-1950 and a pale green window glass fragment dating to c. 1650-1850.

5.6 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 Clay tobacco pipe was recovered from three different contexts. The earliest fragment was recovered from [1/004] and consists of a burnished bowl of type AO13 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969) dating to c. 1660-80. The same context also contained five stem fragments, including both early and late post-medieval fragments. A bowl dating to c. 1680-1710 (AO20) was recovered from the same context (RF <1>, Table 4). The bowl has IF moulded in relief beneath the base. The maker is as yet unidentified.

- 5.6.2 Two stem fragments dating to c. 1750-1910 were recovered from [1/005]. Context [1/010] contained a bowl (RF <2>, Table 4) of type AO27 (c. 1780-1820) marked WW on the hell sides. The bowl is lightly burnished. Makers could be William Watson, recorded between 1809 and 1811 in Silver Street, or William Williams, working in Kent Street between 1823 and 1864 (Oswald 1975, 149).

Context	RF No	Object	Material	Period	Wt (g)	Comments
1/004	1	CPIP	CERA	PMED	8	c 1680-1710 "IF"
1/020	2	CPIP	CERA	PMED	6	c. 1780-1820 "WW"

Table 4: Summary of the Registered Finds

5.7 The Ironwork by Elke Raemen

- 5.7.1 Context [1/004] contained 12 iron general purpose nails, all of which are in very poor condition. Surviving heads are circular (di 15-16mm). A few nails retain traces of wood. The same context also contained a thick (2.2mm) iron sheet fragment. Two heavy duty nails were recovered from [1/005].

5.8 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

- 5.8.1 A small assemblage of animal bone containing 20 fragments was hand-collected from two contexts ([1/004] and [1/005]). The assemblage is in a moderate condition and a limited range of taxa have been identified including hare/rabbit and cattle. The remaining bones derive from vertebrae and long-bones and are not identifiable to taxa though the size range suggests that both medium and large mammals are represented.

- 5.8.2 A further 44 fragments of bone have been recovered from three environmental samples (<1>, <2> and <3>) though the majority of these fragments are small >4mm and in a poor state of preservation. The identifiable bone includes the unfused, distal end of a pig radius from sample <1> and a domestic fowl tibiotarsus from sample <2>. A small number of small, unidentifiable, cremated bone fragments were recovered from all samples

5.9 The Marine Shell by Elke Raemen

- 5.9.1 Five *Ostrea edulis* valves were recovered from [1/004]. All are immature. Included are three upper valves and two lower valves, one of which retains evidence of parasitic activity. A minimum of two individual shells are represented.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)
1/004	61	498	3	50	18	62			22	342
1/005	6	40			2	4			2	90
1/010	2	18								
Total	69	556	3	50	20	66	0	0	24	432

Context	Glass	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Mortar	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	CTP Reg. Find	Wt (g)
1/004	8	40	1	10			6	20	1	8
1/005	2	12			1	36	2	4		
1/010							1	8		
Total	10	52	1	10	1	36	9	32	1	8

Table 5: Finds quantification

6.0 Environmental Samples By Karine Le Hégarat and Dawn Elise Mooney

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Three samples were extracted from a possible cess pit [1/006] during evaluation work at the Vauxhall Sky Gardens site to establish evidence for environmental indicators such as charcoal, macroplant remains and to determine the exact function of the feature. The samples came from three humic-rich consecutive fills; sample <02> from uppermost fill (1/010), sample <01> from fill (1/004) and sample <03> from the lowest excavated fill (1/005).

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The samples were processed in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes and air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves (8, 4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Table 5). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 6).

6.2.2 Only sample <1> contained sufficient charred wood remains to merit taxonomic identifications. Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residue of the sample were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and charcoal identifications are recorded in Table 5.

6.3 Results

6.3.1 The content of the three samples was very similar and the results are presented as a whole. The samples produced very few environmental remains. Charred wood fragments were recorded in small quantity in all three samples. Fragments were mostly small-sized, however larger fragments in sample <1> were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.) and pine family (Pinaceae). Charred macroplants remains were limited to two grains and a single grass (Poaceae) caryopsis in sample <01>. The grains were too poorly preserved, distorted, vesicular and/or vitrified to be identified. Samples <01 and 02> contained a small amount of uncharred elderberry seeds (less than five items).

6.3.2 Burnt and unburnt bones fragments were recorded in small amount in all three samples. They were slightly more abundant in sample <01>. In addition marine molluscs shells (mostly common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*)) were present in sample <01 and 02> and land snail shell were noted in the flot from sample <02>.

6.3.3 A wide array of artefacts were present in the residues including mortar, industrial waste, coal, pottery, glass, a small fragment of a clay tobacco pipe, CBM and copper pins.

6.4 Discussion

- 6.4.1 Sampling has confirmed the presence of a small amount of artefactual and environmental remains including bones, molluscs and plant remains within feature [1/006]. Although industrial debris was recovered in small quantities from the samples, no hammerscales were recorded. It is likely that the assemblage of environmental and artefact remains recovered from the samples represent general domestic debris which was placed into the feature over time. Nonetheless, the plant remains are too limited to provide significant information regarding the diet of the population, fuel use and the local vegetation.

Table 6: Residues quantification (* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51 – 250, **** = >250) and weights (in grams)

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	1/004	Possible cess pit	10	10	**	2	**	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (14), Pinaceae (2)	**	56	*	<2	*	<2			*	20	CTP */2g - Cu Pin */<2g - Clinker **/32g - Coal **/30g - Pot */12g - Slag */20g - Glass */4g - Mortar **/66g - CBM **/134g
2	1/010	Possible cess pit	10	10			*	<2		*	4					*	<2	**	<2	Coal **/10g - Slag */8g - Clinker **/12g - CBM **/8g - Pot */<2g - Mortar */8g - Glass */<2g - Cu Pin */<2g
3	1/005	Possible cess pit	6	6			*	<2		*	<2			*	<2	*	<2			CBM */<2g

Table 7: Flots quantification (* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51 – 250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	Land snail shells	Large mammal bone	Industrial debris hammerscale
1	1/004	32	80	80	2	10	* <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (1)	*	**	***	*	Cerealia	+	*	Poaceae (1)	+			* (1)	*** 80%
2	1/010	2	8	8	2	8	** <i>Sambucus nigra</i>		*	**								*		*** 80%
3	1/005	<2	4	4	2	8			*	**							* (2)			*** 80%

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The earliest activity identified during the course of the evaluation dates to the later 18th or early 19th century and is represented by a cess pit. An undated ditch exists close by to this and may or may not be of a similar date.
- 7.2 Apart from a couple of residual earlier sherds of pottery from the cess pit fills there is no evidence of any other activity on the site prior to the construction of the tenements and dwellings in the late 19th century.
- 7.3 Horizontal truncation had severely damaged the archaeological deposits across the site with the exception of a small area of Trench 1 where the two cut features remain extant in the natural gravel. It is considered likely that the majority of archaeological horizons across the site have been truncated by 19th and 20th century construction and bomb damage and clearance during the Second World War.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ASE 2013. Land at Vauxhall Sky Gardens, Wandsworth Road, Vauxhall,,
Archaeological Evaluation a Written Scheme of Investigation, Alice Thorne

Atkinson D. R. and Oswald A. 1969. London clay tobacco pipes, *J British Archaeol Assoc* 32, 171–227

English Heritage 2002. *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation and Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record*

English Heritage 2008. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation*

ESCC. 2008. *Recommended Standard Conditions for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording, and Post-Excavation Work (Development Control) in East Sussex*

Gale, R. & Cutler, D. 2000. *Plants in Archaeology*. Otley/London: Westbury/Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Hather, J. G. 2000. *The Identification of the Northern European Woods: A Guide for archaeologists and conservators*. London: Archetype Publications Ltd

Institute of Archaeologists, 2008 IFA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials, accessed on 09/08/13:

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_materials.pdf

MoLAS 1994. *Site Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork*

Oswald A. 1975. *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, BAR 14, Oxford

Schoch, W., Heller, I., Schweingruber, F. H., & Kienast, F. 2004. *Wood anatomy of central European Species*. Online version: www.woodanatomy.ch

Stace, C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author and ASE would like to thank Frasers Property Developments Ltd for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations; Robert Cole who produced the figures for this report; Andy Leonard who project managed the excavations and Dan Swift who project managed the post-excavation process.

HER Summary Form

Site Code	VSG 13					
Identification Name and Address	Vauxhall Sky Gardens, Wandsworth Road, Vauxhall					
County, District &/or Borough	London Borough Of Lambeth.					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR: 530144 177527					
Geology	Kempton Park Gravel					
Arch. South-East Project Number	6245					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. Yes	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban Yes	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 3 rd -5 th Sept 2013	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Fraser's Property Developments Ltd					
Project Manager	Andrew Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Steve Chew					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM Yes	Other Modern Yes		
<p>Summary</p> <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Fraser's Property Developments Ltd to undertake the archaeological evaluation of Vauxhall Sky Gardens, 143-161, Wandsworth Road, London Borough of Lambeth, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. Two archaeological evaluation trenches, both 30.00m by 2.00m were excavated on the site and revealed natural Kempton Park Terrace gravels.</p> <p>The only archaeological activity identified on the site consisted of a probable cess pit of late 18th / 19th century date and an undated shallow ditch. A number of early 20th century walls were observed relating to dwellings of that date. These features were sealed by layers of made ground which, in places were in excess of 1.20m thick and relate to the post WWII clearance and levelling of the site for the construction of a factory. The majority of the site, particularly towards the west, shows a significant amount of horizontal truncation, perhaps relating to bomb damage in the last century.</p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-158703

Project details

Project name Vauxhall Sky Gardens

Short description of the project Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Frasers Property Developments Ltd to undertake the archaeological evaluation of Vauxhall Sky Gardens, 143-161, Wandsworth Road, London Borough of Lambeth, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. Two archaeological evaluation trenches, both 30.00m by 2.00m were excavated on the site and revealed natural Kempton Park Terrace gravels.

The only archaeological activity identified on the site consisted of a probable cess pit of late 18th / 19th century date and an undated shallow ditch. A number of early 20th century walls were observed relating to dwellings of that date. These features were sealed by layers of made ground which, in places were in excess of 1.20m thick and relate to the post WWII clearance and levelling of the site for the construction of a factory. The majority of the site, particularly towards the west, shows a significant amount of horizontal truncation, perhaps relating to bomb damage in the last century.

Project dates Start: 03-09-2013 End: 05-09-2013

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes VSG13 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 09/04322/FUL - Planning Application No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 3 - Built over

Monument type PIT Post Medieval

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Significant Finds POT SHERDS Post Medieval

Significant Finds ANIMAL BONES Post Medieval

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON LAMBETH LAMBETH Vauxhall Sky Gardens

Postcode SW8

Study area 120.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 3014 7752 51 0 51 28 52 N 000 07 32 W Point

Lat/Long Datum Unknown
Height OD / Depth Min: 42.00m Max: 42.00m

Project creators

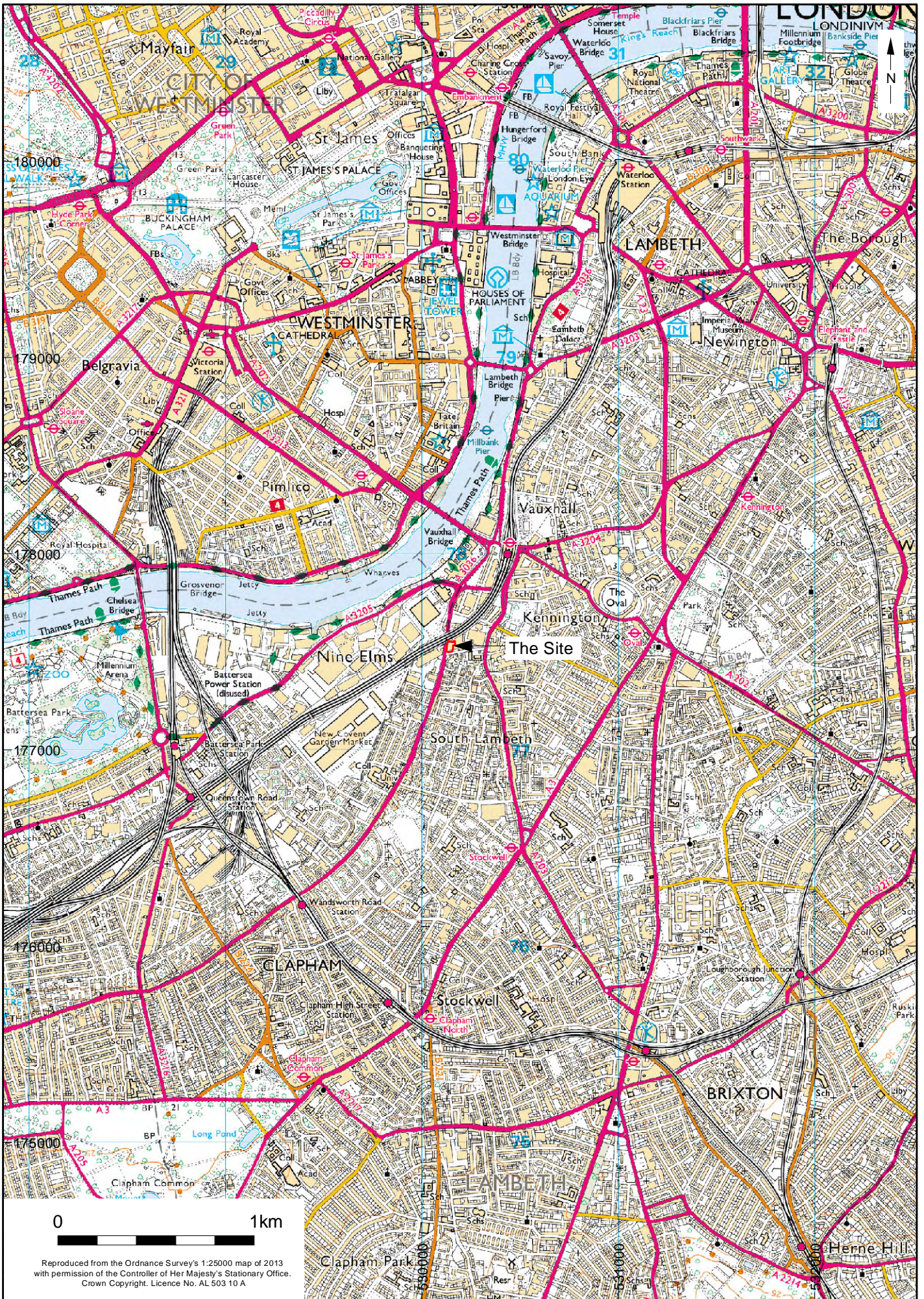
Name of Organisation Archaeology South East
Project brief originator GLAAS
Project design originator ASE
Project director/manager Andy Leonard
Project supervisor Steve Chew
Type of sponsor/funding body Client
Name of sponsor/funding body Frasers Property Developments Ltd

Project archives

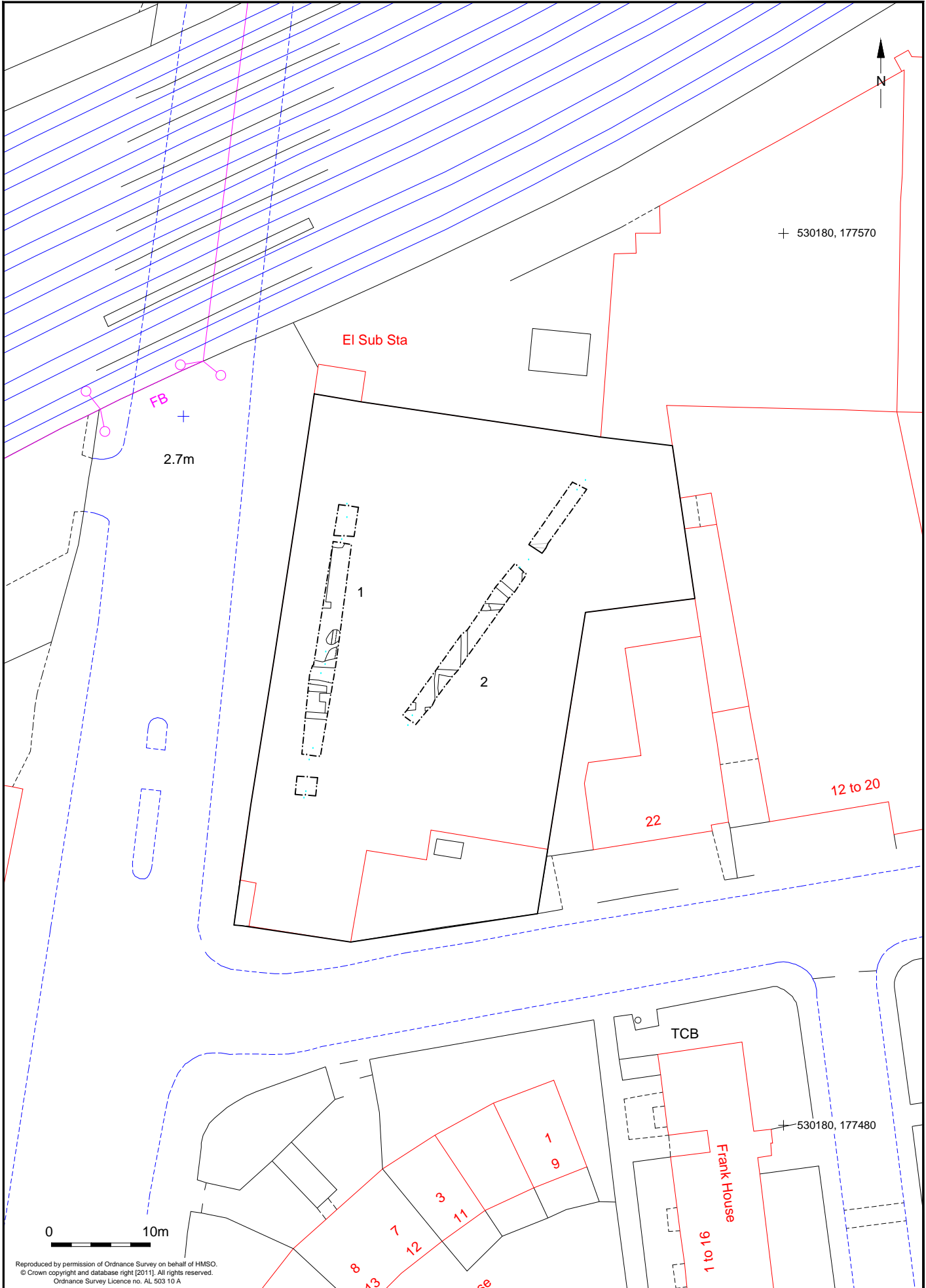
Physical Archive recipient LAARC
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient LAARC
Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available "Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient LAARC
Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Entered by Mark Atkinson (mark.atkinson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on 6 September 2013

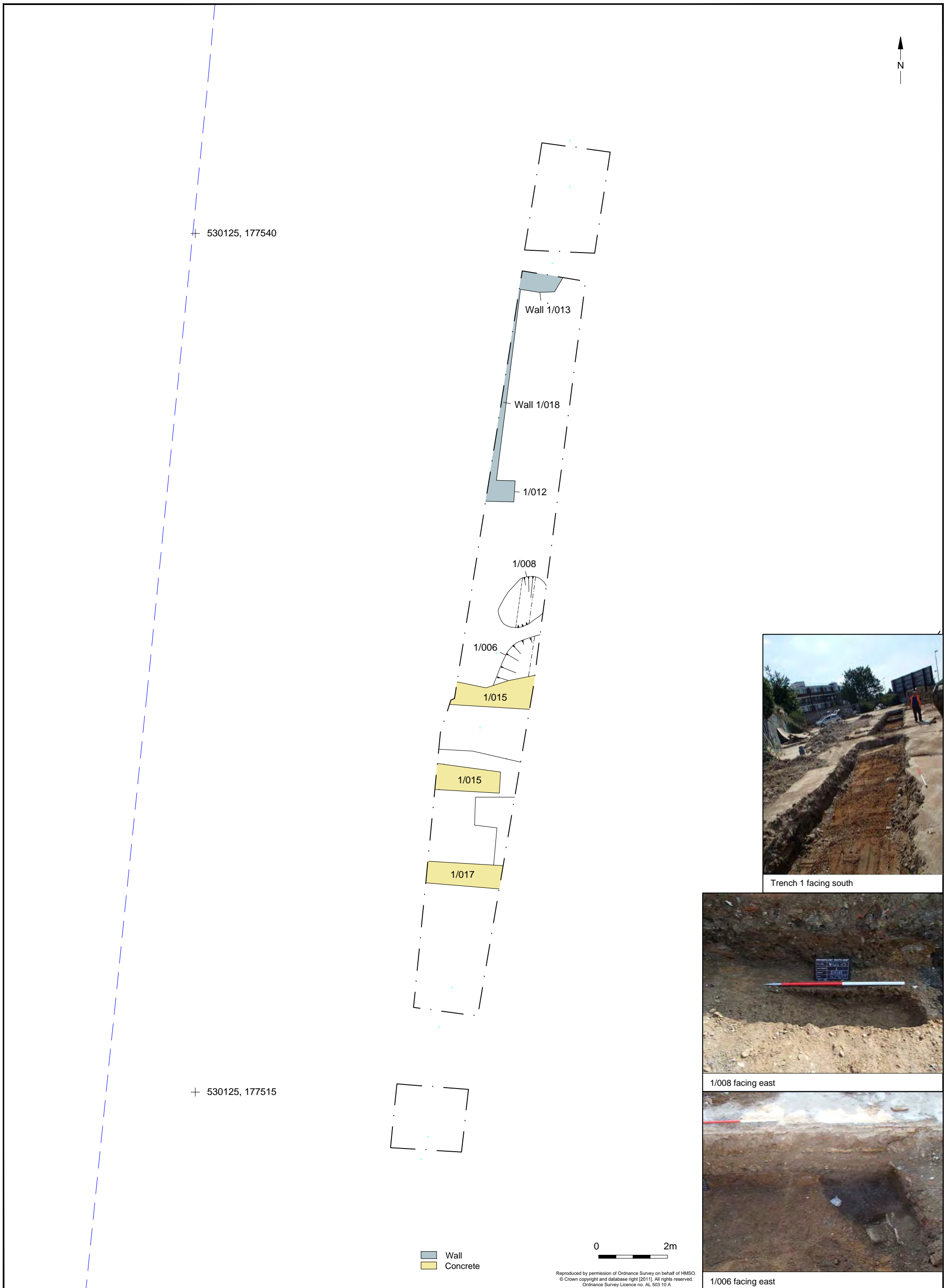


© Archaeology South-East		Vauxhall Sky Gardens	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6245	Sept 2013	Site location	
Report Ref: 2013223	Drawn by: JLR		

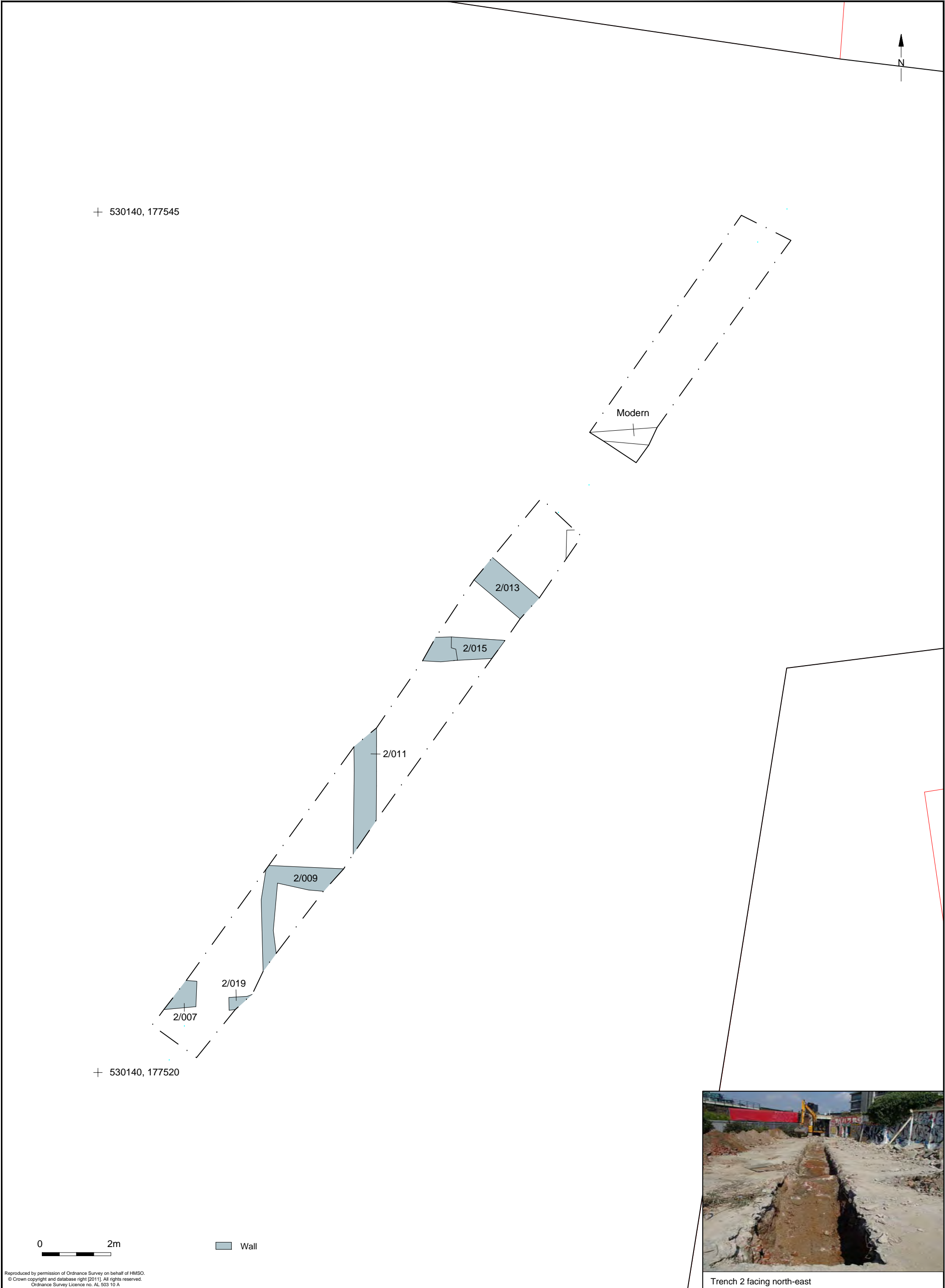


Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.
 © Crown copyright and database right [2011]. All rights reserved.
 Ordnance Survey Licence no. AL 503 10 A

© Archaeology South-East		Vauxhall Sky Gardens		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6245	Sept 2013	Trench location		
Report Ref: 2013223	Drawn by: FEG			



© Archaeology South-East		Vauxhall Sky Gardens	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 6245	Sept 2013	Trench 1: plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2013223	Drawn by: FEG		



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.
 © Crown copyright and database right [2011]. All rights reserved.
 Ordnance Survey Licence no. AL 503 10 A

© Archaeology South-East		Vauxhall Sky Gardens	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 6245	Sept 2013	Trench 2: plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013223	Drawn by: FEG		

Head Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax:+44(0)1273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk



London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
Fax:+44(0)20 7383 2572
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

©Archaeology South-East