

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
22 Wyvil Road, Vauxhall
London Borough of Lambeth, SW8 2TG**

**NGR:530186 177516
TQ 30186 77516**

Planning Ref: 17/02874/FUL

**ASE Project No: 200565
Site Code: WYR20**

**ASE Report No: 2021168
OASIS id: archaeol6-502204**



By Ian Hogg


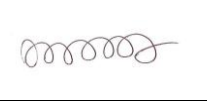
**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
22 Wyvil Road, Vauxhall
London Borough of Lambeth, SW8 2TG**

**NGR:530186 177516
TQ 30186 77516**

Planning Ref: 17/02874/FUL

**ASE Project No: 200565
Site Code: WYR20**

**ASE Report No: 2021168
OASIS id: archaeo16-502204**

Prepared by:	Ian Hogg	Senior Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Dan Swift	PX Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	October 2021		
Version:	2		

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

Tel: 01273 426830

Fax: 01273 420866

Email: ase@ucl.ac.uk

www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology-south-east

Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East at 22 Wyvil Road, Vauxhall between the 23rd November 2020 and the 12th August 2021. The fieldwork was commissioned by RPS Group in advance of redevelopment of the site. The watching brief involved the monitoring of ground reduction for a new basement and associated piling.

Kempton Park Gravels were recorded between 3.60m and 3.75m OD and were uniformly overlain by modern made ground; the superficial geology appeared to have undergone some horizontal truncation. The watching brief found a single feature comprising a probable drainage trench of 19th or 20th century date; this feature had probably survived due to its significant size and depth and had been heavily disturbed by the groundworks.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

HER Summary
OASIS Form

TABLES

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive
Table 2: List of recorded contexts

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location
Figure 2: Plan of monitored area
Figure 3: Sections and photographs

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by RPS Group to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 22 Wyvil Road, Vauxhall, SW8 2TG, London Borough of Lambeth (NGR: TQ 30186 77516; Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The site is sub-rectangular in shape and measures 450m². It is bound by Wyvil Road to the south, a combination of domestic and commercial buildings to the east and west and by a tower block to the north.
- 1.1.3 The watching brief comprised the monitoring of ground reduction in advance of the construction of residential units on the site.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The British Geological Survey shows the solid geology of the site as London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand). The London Clay is overlain by drift geology comprising Kempton Park Gravels.
- 1.2.2 The site is relatively level and lies at around 4m OD.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted (17/02874/FUL) for redevelopment comprising residential units with associated access and landscaping areas. Although the proposed development site is not located within an Archaeological Priority Area and no archaeological assets are known either within the development site or its immediate vicinity the archaeological officer at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) has requested that a precautionary Watching Brief is undertaken during the course of ground reduction for the consented basement.
- 1.3.2 Accordingly, Condition 8 states that:

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 mitigation 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 mitigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.

C) 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 mitigation 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.

D) 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.

E) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post-investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A), and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: Heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on the site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of results, in accordance with Section 12 of the NPPF (Policy 7.8 of the London Plan 2016).

1.3.3 A Desk Based Assessment (Howe Malcolm, 2017) was prepared in support of the planning application. This document found that the repeated redevelopment of the site during the 19th and 20th century and also bomb damage sustained during World War II, the potential for archaeological remains was generally low. However, there was moderate to high potential for remains relating to the 19th and 20th century building which had previously occupied the site.

1.3.4 An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (RPS 2020) was prepared, and approved by GLAAS. This document set out the methodology the monitoring would take. All work was undertaken in accordance with the GLAAS Standards for Archaeological Work (GLAAS 2015) and with the Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching brief of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The objectives of the watching brief as set out in the written scheme of investigation (RPS 2020) were:

- *to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality.*
- *to enable the Archaeological Officer to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (MOHCG 2019).*

1.4.2 The results of the archaeological watching brief will also inform on the need and scope for further work if required.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of a watching brief conducted between the 23rd November 2020 and the 12th August 2021.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 The following archaeological information is drawn from the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Howe Malcolm 2017) and from the written scheme of investigation (RPS 2020). For the full background refer to those documents.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 While neither the DBA nor WSI considered the site to have any Palaeolithic potential, the Kempton Park Gravels do hold some interest with a glacial channel potentially lying to the north of the site close to Vauxhall Bus Station (Mark Stevenson, pers. Comm.). The site also lies c.300m south-east of the area investigated by the Nine Elms Battersea Channel Project (English Heritage 2014a, 2014b). The project highlighted the potential of the Devensian Shepperton Gravels which formed a series of braided river channels. These deposits lie between -4m and 0.3m OD, below the level of the Kempton Park Gravels recorded at Wyvil Road.

2.2.2 While the Kempton Park Gravel Formation of the Maidenhead Formation (BGS 2021) is not typically associated with archaeological remains, a number of Late Middle Palaeolithic findspots are identified by Pettitt and White (2012). Presuming the gravel deposits are Kempton Park Gravels, these could date to Marine Isotope Stage (MIS) 2, following Gibbard's scheme (1985, 1989), or between MIS6 or MIS4 and MIS2 following Bridgland's scheme (1994). In the former case only Late Upper Palaeolithic remains are of concern and will likely be preserved towards the surface of the formation. In the latter case Middle and Early Upper Palaeolithic remains are invoked. Furthermore, in Bridgland's scheme, the Kempton Park Gravels envelop MIS5e Interglacial deposits such as at Brentford and Trafalgar Square, which preserve species such as hippopotamus and fallow deer (Bridgland and Schreve 2004).

2.2.3 The site lies between two areas of interest in relation to the prehistoric period, however, the immediate vicinity of the site demonstrates little potential for any finds of significance dating to this period. To the west the River Thames foreshore, at Vauxhall, has provided evidence for both structures and the deposition of finds which suggest that this was an important location during the Bronze Age. Further to the south and east there is some evidence for settlement or farming activity, possibly in the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. Between these two areas of interest there have not been any finds to suggest that this activity spread beyond the two loci noted above. The site was probably too far from the river to be part of the ritual landscape that seems to have been an important component of the River Thames at this point, and not far enough from the river to have been considered for settlement or other occupation. It was probably in an area used for grazing, or was simply unenclosed waste ground.

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 Little Roman activity has been noted in the area. The site lay outside of the main settlement areas in the City of London and north Southwark. No known routes out of the Roman city lay close to the site.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

- 2.4.1 The site lay to the south of the Middle Saxon settlement of Lundenwic, centred around Covent Garden, and south-west of the subsequently re-established town of Lundenburgh in the City of London. Little Saxon activity has been recorded in the vicinity of the site; any settlement likely to have lain to the north opposite Westminster or close to Waterloo.

2.5 Medieval

- 2.5.1 A small settlement developed along South Lambeth Road, to the south-east of the site (MLO13539). The true extents of this settlement are currently unknown but it is generally thought to have encompassed an area between Wyvil Road to Tradescant Road. The settlement may have been part of the manor of Lambeth (recorded in Domesday 1086).
- 2.5.2 A manor is also recorded at Faukeshall (modern day Vauxhall) from at least the reign of Edward I. This seems to have a part of the manor of South Lambeth which was granted to the Count of Mortain by William I. By the reign of King John, it had passed to the de Redvers and Margaret, wife of Baldwin de Redvers, held both South Lambeth and Vauxhall after his death in 1262. The manor was associated with a small settlement located north of the site (MLO24799). Pieces of a large masonry building were recorded during the work at Coronation Buildings in 1989 dating to the medieval period (MLO22237). The moulded fragments included a mason's mark but the pieces of masonry had been re-used in a post-medieval foundation so the original provenance of the pieces is unclear.
- 2.5.3 The site lies some distance from either of these settlements. The land was probably either open rough grazing, or enclosed grazing land with small streams and ditches draining toward Nine Elms and eventually the River Thames.

2.6 Post-medieval

- 2.6.1 The site remained outside the 'built-up' area of London until the 19th century. During the Civil War extensive defences were constructed around the capital. These included a large quadrant fort with four half-bulwarks at Vauxhall, protecting the city from a western attack. The fort was located close to Vauxhall Bridge.

- 2.6.2 In 1602, Noel de Caron, the ambassador to the States General (the Netherlands) purchased a house in the vicinity of what is today Heyford Avenue. It appears that de Caron demolished an existing house and built anew (MLO2737). The house was surrounded by a large park which extended along the east side of South Lambeth Road either side of the Common Sewer (Vauxhall Creek, part of the River Effra). The house subsequently passed through a number of owners and was utilised as an overflow facility for the Fleet Prison in the 1660s and 70s. In the 18th century Charles Blicke built a new house on the site of Caron House (MLO2738) which was acquired in 1725 by Edward Lovibond (Sheppard (ed.)1956, 633ff.).
- 2.6.3 A plan of 1681, by Thomas Hill (not reproduced here) depicts the area of the site and its surrounds. Wyvil Road does not exist at this time. The field was part of the land purchased by de Caron from one Thomas Hewytt, but it was not included in the Caron House park. It became a part of what was later known as the Bond Estate, a number of freehold plots close to Vauxhall. In the 1680s this plot and that to the south, where the site is situated, was held by John Plummer and William Freeman. The northern boundary is marked by the Common Sewer, which flowed west towards the River Thames. The site was set-back, perhaps 30m, from the line of the sewer and is shown as being blank on the plan. Plummer sold around 20 acres to Thomas Cooper and Elias Ashmole, in 1686, and the former also acquired Freeman's land by 1683. This property subsequently passed from Cooper's great grand-daughter to John Bond of Crutched Friars, in 1766. Together with his wife Sarah, they obtained permission to let building plots and the Bondway, Miles Street, Parry Street and Wyvil Road were all subsequently laid-out.
- 2.6.4 To the north-east of the site the Spring Gardens/Vauxhall Gardens 'leisure facility' developed in the later 17th century and continued in use through the 18th century. Initially this was parkland where the well-to-do could come and walk and take refreshments but its activities gradually expanded in scope to include concerts, balloon rides and less salubrious liaisons.
- 2.6.5 Rocque's map of the Environs of London, dated 1769, shows the area where the site is situated as being a series of cultivated gardens at the western edge of the Caron House estate. A separate group of buildings, fronting onto Wandsworth Road, are enclosed within their own, rectangular plot. The exact position of the site is not clear, but it may be located at the very edge of this separate plot. The area close to Caron House is clearly defined on the map as being part of the estate. However, the area of gardens, where Wyvil Road, later developed, may be part of a wider horticultural landscape providing fresh produce for London, rather than being closely associated with the house, itself.
- 2.6.6 At some time after 1843 a larger detached residence called Manor Place was erected. The actual house was probably to the west of the site, but the rear gardens extended across the site. A Girl's Reformatory School has erected to the north, on Chapel Fields, and it is possible that Manor Place and the attached gardens both formed a part of the school. The 1847 map by Cross shows the railway at Nine Elms and Welling Street to the south of the site. By the time of the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1874-6 Wyvil Road had been constructed with terraced houses lining its north side and the gardens of Manor Place behind small yards.

- 2.6.7 In 1871 the Brown Institution took over the site of the former Girls School and erected a laboratory and a hospital for the care of animals (the first veterinary institute in the world). The main Brown Institution complex was located to the north of the site boundary, but there was a courtyard area between the rear of the Wyvil Road terraced house yards and the Institution buildings which probably extended into the northern part of the site.
- 2.6.8 The layout around the site remained unchanged until World War II when the London County Council bomb damage map shows that all of the buildings on the site were destroyed by what is identified as a V1 flying bomb strike. All the terraced houses on the site were so badly damaged they were cleared and this is reflected in the 1951 Ordnance Survey.
- 2.6.9 The most recent on the site were erected during the 1950s and addressed as 22 Wyvil Road. The general layout and position of the buildings suggest that they are the same as those present through to the present day, with only superficial modification.
- 2.6.10 Archaeological work carried out at Vauxhall Sky Gardens immediately to the west of the site found evidence of 19th century structural remains as well as substantial truncation associated with the post-war building clearance ASE 2013).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The watching brief comprised the monitoring ground reduction within the footprint of a new basement (Figure 2) as well as associated trial pits and the grubbing out of foundations. These excavations were all carried out by mechanical excavator.
- 3.1.2 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets. Vertical sections were taken where necessary and a comprehensive photographic record taken.
- 3.1.3 The excavations hand planned and tied into the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.1.4 Spoil and excavation bases were all scanned by eye for unstratified finds.

3.2 Fieldwork Constraints

- 3.2.1 Given the significant depth of the new basement (c.5m) and the associated ingress of groundwater, much of the monitoring was conducted from ground level making close examination of deposits difficult.

3.3 The Site Archive

- 3.3.1 ASE informed the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited with the LAARC in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	4
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	2
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	42
Context register	1
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	9
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

4.0 RESULTS

- 4.1.1 The natural deposits [104] comprising mid grey London Clay overlain by between 2.80m and 3.50m of mid-yellowish orange sandy gravel Kempton Park Gravels were recorded across the site between 3.60m and 3.75m OD.
- 4.1.2 The natural deposits were cut by a large linear feature thought to be a 19th or 20th century drainage trench [103]; it had been significantly disturbed during previous groundworks which had removed the drainage pipe itself. The trench ran south-westwards for 11.10m across the site before appearing to terminate; it measured 2.30m in width and 1.70m in depth. The fill [102] comprised dark grey clayey silt and contained fragments of ceramic drainage pipe as well as CBM and concrete.
- 4.1.3 The drainage trench was overlain by modern made ground comprising loose, mid brownish grey silty gravel and measuring between 0.20m and 0.75m in thickness. Numerous modern truncations were noted cutting through the made ground.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m OD
101	Layer	Made ground	16.50	15.00	0.20-0.75	4.05-4.30
102	Fill	Fill, single	11.10	2.30	1.70	4.25
103	Cut	Drain	11.10	2.30	1.70	4.25
104	Deposit	Natural	16.50	15.00	-	3.60-3.75

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

5.1.1 Natural deposits were recorded across the site between 3.60m and 3.75m OD. They comprised between 2.80m and 3.50m of Kempton Park Gravels overlying London Clay. The natural deposits were cut by a single feature comprising a probable drainage trench of late 19th or 20th century date which had been heavily disturbed by the recent development. This feature was overlain by modern made ground present across the site.

5.1.2 Ground investigation data at the site (Geotechnical and Environmental Associates 2020) takes the lead of the BGS in assigning the gravels to the Kempton Park Formation. The described combined results of drilling through this formation are summarised as generally comprising:

“an initial horizon of firm orange-brown silty sandy gravelly clay grading into a dense to very dense brown slightly clayey very sandy fine to coarse subangular to rounded gravel. The initial horizon extended to depths of 2.00 m and 2.50 m, whereupon dense brown and brownish grey very sandy fine to coarse subangular to angular gravel was encountered to depths of 4.80m and 5.00 m. Below this horizon, a variable thickness of firm medium strength dark brownish grey very silty slightly sandy slightly gravelly clay was encountered to depths of between 5.00m and 8.70m, whereupon medium dense brown slightly clayey very sandy gravel was encountered to depths of 11.00 m and 11.50 m.”

(Geotechnical and Environmental Associates 2020, 3)

Borehole logs from the site concur with this description (Geotechnical and Environmental Associates 2020) although ground levels are not presented with which correlations could be made with other known data sources. Of note within the report is the description of gravels preserving to 19m below ground level at BH03 of a neighbouring site, indicating local scour or solution action creating hollows, known to be associated with the Kempton Park Gravel Formation (Banks et al 2015).

5.1.3 The photographic record for the site indicates that the upper gravels are well bedded horizontally and appear to preserve stratigraphy in much greater detail than can be inferred from the site investigation records.

5.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

5.2.1 The natural deposits showed signs of modern truncation from the recent removal of foundations and drains. The site appeared to have undergone some degree horizontal truncation with modern made ground directly overlying the natural deposits. However, the severity of this truncation is somewhat unclear; an evaluation at Vauxhall Sky Gardens immediately to the east, encountered natural deposits at between 2.82m and 3.38m OD, overlain by between 0.60m and 1.20m of made ground (ASE 2013). Significant horizontal truncation was noted at that site which would account for the discrepancy in the levels of the natural deposits between the two sites.

5.2.2 Borehole logs from 12-20 Wyvil Road immediately to the east (CgMs 2016) found survival of the natural deposits varied from 2.80m to 4.01m OD dependant on the current topography of the buildings and yards occupying the site. Again, the natural deposits were uniformly overlain by made ground. Overall, the deposit survival at these three sites appears to be limited in part due to the repeated development of the area during the last two centuries but primarily due to bomb damage sustained during World War II and the subsequent clearance of the land.

5.2.3 Site investigation works at 12-20 Wyvil Road, east of the site, demonstrate the presence of a sizeable Quaternary hollow which represents a significant capture point for fossiliferous Pleistocene sediments. Filled with both coarse and fine-grained units, the latter are described as being:

“firm brown, dark grey and brownish grey silty slightly sandy clay to clayey silt with fine to coarse subangular to subrounded gravel, partings of dark grey, reddish brown and orange-brown silt and fine to coarse sand, with traces of selenite, fine mica and fine shells was encountered. The clay was also locally noted as having a slightly identifiable fabric with some fissuring observed. This horizon extended to depths of between 6.00 m (-1.80 m OD) and 9.75 m (-5.61 m OD) and is thought to represent, in part, reworked and redeposited London Clay.”

(Geotechnical and Environmental Associates 2017)

5.2.4 The clay dominant horizon described in BH7 in the southeast of the site was noted as extending to the neighbouring 12-20 Wyvil Road site (Geotechnical and Environmental Associates 2020, 3). While not necessarily equated to any climatic change, its discreet preservation in the corner of the 22 Wyvil Road site points to significant changes in the fluvial regime of the River Thames captured in the hollow, wherein higher energy coarse units envelop lower energy deposition deposits. This unit is clearly a candidate for geoarchaeological investigation.

5.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

5.3.1 A single probable drainage trench was recorded running on a north-east to south-westerly alignment. This feature was heavily disturbed by the current ground works but was likely to be of 19th or 20th century date, the fill containing fragments of ceramic drainage pipe as well as CBM and concrete. This feature most likely served terraced housing which occupied the site during the late 19th and earlier 20th centuries.

5.3.2 Unfortunately the Palaeolithic and geoarchaeological potential of the Kempton Park Gravels was only identified after these deposits had been entirely removed from the watching brief area. Although no geoarchaeological deposits were directly observed, it is clear from the bedding evident in the upper gravels and the presence of finer-grained units at depth in the site investigation records that there is a future need to investigate these sediments.

5.4 Consideration of research aims

5.4.1 With regards to the objectives of the project:

to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality.

Natural deposits were encountered at between 3.60m and 3.75m OD and appeared to have undergone significant truncation by previous phases of development; modern truncations were observed across much of the site and modern made ground directly overlying the natural deposits. The only feature recorded was a large probable drainage trench which had survived due to its size; this feature had been heavily disturbed and the drainpipe itself removed.

to enable the Archaeological Officer to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (MOHCG 2012).

The remains recorded at 22 Wyvil Road possess no significance given they only comprise a disturbed 19th/20th century drainage trench. The degree of truncation observed could inform on the possible truncation by 19th and 20th century development in the local area.

The results of the archaeological watching brief will also inform on the need and scope for further work if required.

No further work is recommended given the absence of archaeological remains.

5.5 Conclusions

5.5.1 The watching brief found limited evidence of late 19th/20th century activity in the form of a probable drain. Truncation was encountered across the site from the repeated development of the site during the last 150 years as well as bomb damage sustained during the Second World War and subsequent building clearance.

5.5.2 Despite the potential for Palaeolithic remains within the Kempton Park Gravels no lithics were observed during excavations through the gravels, which were monitored by an experienced archaeologist.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Archaeology South-East 2013 *Archaeological Evaluation Report; Vauxhall Sky Gardens Wandsworth Road, Vauxhall London Borough of Lambeth SW8 2LW*
- Banks, V. J., Bricker, S. H., Royse, K. R. & P. E. F. Collins 2015. Anomalous buried hollows in London: development of a hazard susceptibility map. *Quarterly Journal of Engineering Geology and Hydrogeology* 48, 55-70.
- Bridgland, D.R., 1994. *Quaternary of the Thames*. London : Chapman and Hall.
- Bridgland, D.R., Schreve, D.C., 2004. Quaternary lithostratigraphy and mammalian biostratigraphy of the Lower Thames terrace system, south-east England. *Quaternaire* 15, 29-40.
- CgMs Consulting 2016 *12-20 Wyvil Road, Vauxhall, London; Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a *Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching brief* (revised). Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014c *Code of Conduct* (revised). Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- Department of Communities and Local Government, March 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- English Heritage 2014a. *The Battersea Channel Project, Nine Elms: exploration of the buried prehistoric landscape. Over-arching Archaeological/Geoarchaeological Brief*. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/planning/battersea-channel-project-pdf/> [Accessed 23rd September 2021]
- English Heritage 2014b. *The Battersea Channel Project, Nine Elms: exploration of the buried prehistoric landscape. Research Design and Method Statement*. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/planning/method-statement-battersea-channel-project-v3-pdf/> [Accessed 23rd September 2021]
- Geotechnical and Environmental Associates 2017. *Ground Investigation Report: Belmont, 12-20 Wyvil Road, London, SW8 2TG*. J116122A
- Geotechnical and Environmental Associates 2020. *Ground Investigation Report: 22 Wyvil Road, London, SW8 2TG*. J20154A. Hertfordshire: GEA.
- Gibbard, P.L., 1985. *The Pleistocene History of the Middle Thames Valley*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Gibbard, P. L., 1994. *The Pleistocene History of the Lower Thames Valley*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service 2015, *Standards for Archaeological Work*

Howe Malcolm Archaeology and Planning Ltd 2017 22 Wyvil Road, Lambeth, London, SW8; *Archaeology Assessment*

Museum of London 2002. *A Research Framework for London Archaeology*.

Pettitt, P. & White, M., 2012. *The British Palaeolithic: human societies at the edge of the Pleistocene world*. London: Routledge.

Sheppard FHW, (ed), 1956, *Survey of London: volume 26, Lambeth: southern area*

RPS Group 2020 22 Wyvil Road, London, SW8 2TG; *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank RPS Group for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Mark Stevenson of GLAAS for his guidance and monitoring. The watching brief was carried out by Ian Hogg with Tomasz Marzurkiewicz providing secondary supervisory cover. Andrew Lewsey produced the figures for this report; Andy Leonard managed the fieldwork and Dan Swift the post-excavation process.

HER Summary

Site code	WYR20					
Project code	200565					
Planning reference	17/02874/FUL					
Site address	22 Wyvil Road, Vauxhall, SW8 2TG					
District/Borough	London Borough of Lambeth					
NGR (12 figures)	530186 177516					
Geology	London Clay, Kempton Park Gravels					
Fieldwork type	Eval	Excav	WB	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	23-11-2020 to 12-08-2021					
Sponsor/client	RPS Group					
Project manager	Andy Leonard					
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Other	
Project summary (100 word max)	The watching brief involved the monitoring of ground reduction for a new basement and associated piling. Natural Kempton Park Gravels were recorded between 3.60m and 3.75m OD and were uniformly overlain by modern made ground; the natural deposits appeared to have undergone some horizontal truncation. The watching brief found a single feature comprising a probable drainage trench of 19 th or 20 th century date; this feature had probably survived due to its significant size and depth and had been heavily disturbed by the groundworks.					

OASIS Form**Summary for archaeol6-502204**

OASIS ID (UID) archaeol6-502204

Project Name Watching Brief at Wyvil Road, London

Borough of Lambeth, London, Greater

London, England

Activity type Watching Brief

Project Identifier(s) 22 Wyvil Road, Vauxhall

Planning Id 17/02874/FUL

Reason For Investigation Planning: Post determination

Organisation Responsible for work Archaeology South-East

Project Dates 23-Nov-2020 - 18-Aug-2021

Location 22 Wyvil Road, London Borough of

Lambeth, London, Greater London,

England

NGR : TQ 30165 77509

LL : 51.481563, -0.126898

12 Fig : 530165,177509

NGR : TQ 30167 77515

LL : 51.4816210612023, -

0.12686222048201

12 Fig : 530167,177515

Administrative Areas Country : England

County : Greater London

District : Lambeth

Parish : Lambeth, unparished area

Project Methodology The watching brief involved the monitoring of ground reduction associated with a new basement by mechanical excavator.

Project Results Natural Kempton Park Gravels were recorded between 3.60m and 3.75m OD and were uniformly overlain by modern made ground; the natural deposits appeared to have undergone some horizontal truncation. The watching brief found a single feature comprising a probable drainage trench of 19th or 20th century date; this feature had probably survived due to

its significant size and depth and had been heavily disturbed by the groundworks.

OASIS Form**Summary for archaeol6-502204**

OASIS ID (UID) archaeol6-502204

Project Name Watching Brief at Wyvil Road, London

Borough of Lambeth, London, Greater

London, England

Activity type Watching Brief

Project Identifier(s) 22 Wyvil Road, Vauxhall

Planning Id 17/02874/FUL

Reason For Investigation Planning: Post determination

Organisation Responsible for work Archaeology South-East

Project Dates 23-Nov-2020 - 18-Aug-2021

Location 22 Wyvil Road, London Borough of

Lambeth, London, Greater London,

England

NGR : TQ 30165 77509

LL : 51.481563, -0.126898

12 Fig : 530165,177509

NGR : TQ 30167 77515

LL : 51.4816210612023, -

0.12686222048201

12 Fig : 530167,177515

Administrative Areas Country : England

County : Greater London

District : Lambeth

Parish : Lambeth, unparished area

Project Methodology The watching brief involved the monitoring of ground reduction associated with a new basement by mechanical excavator.

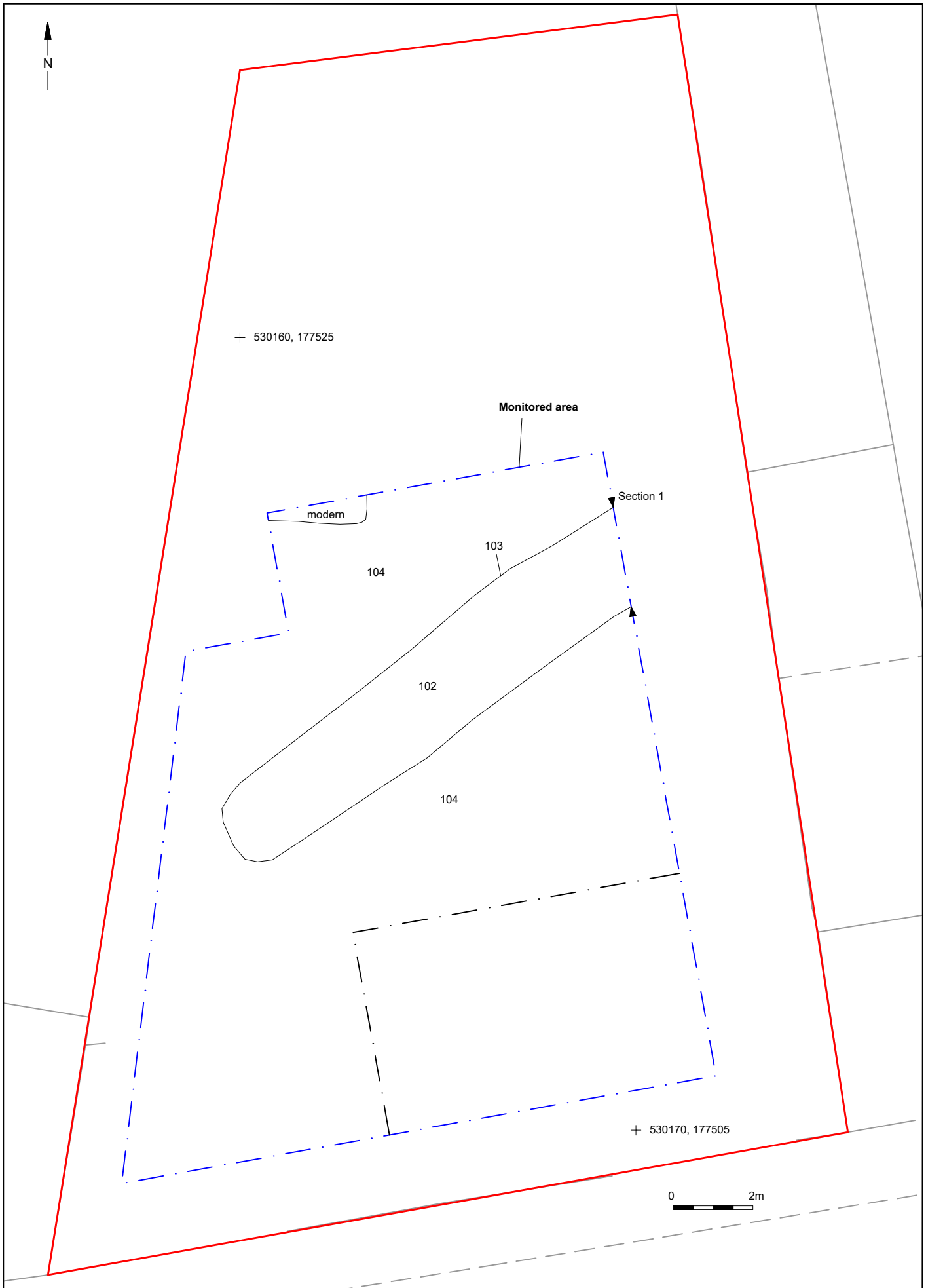
Project Results Natural Kempton Park Gravels were recorded between 3.60m and 3.75m OD and were uniformly overlain by modern made ground; the natural deposits appeared to have undergone some horizontal truncation. The watching brief found a single feature comprising a probable drainage trench of 19th or 20th century date; this feature had probably survived due to

its significant size and depth and had been heavily disturbed by the groundworks.

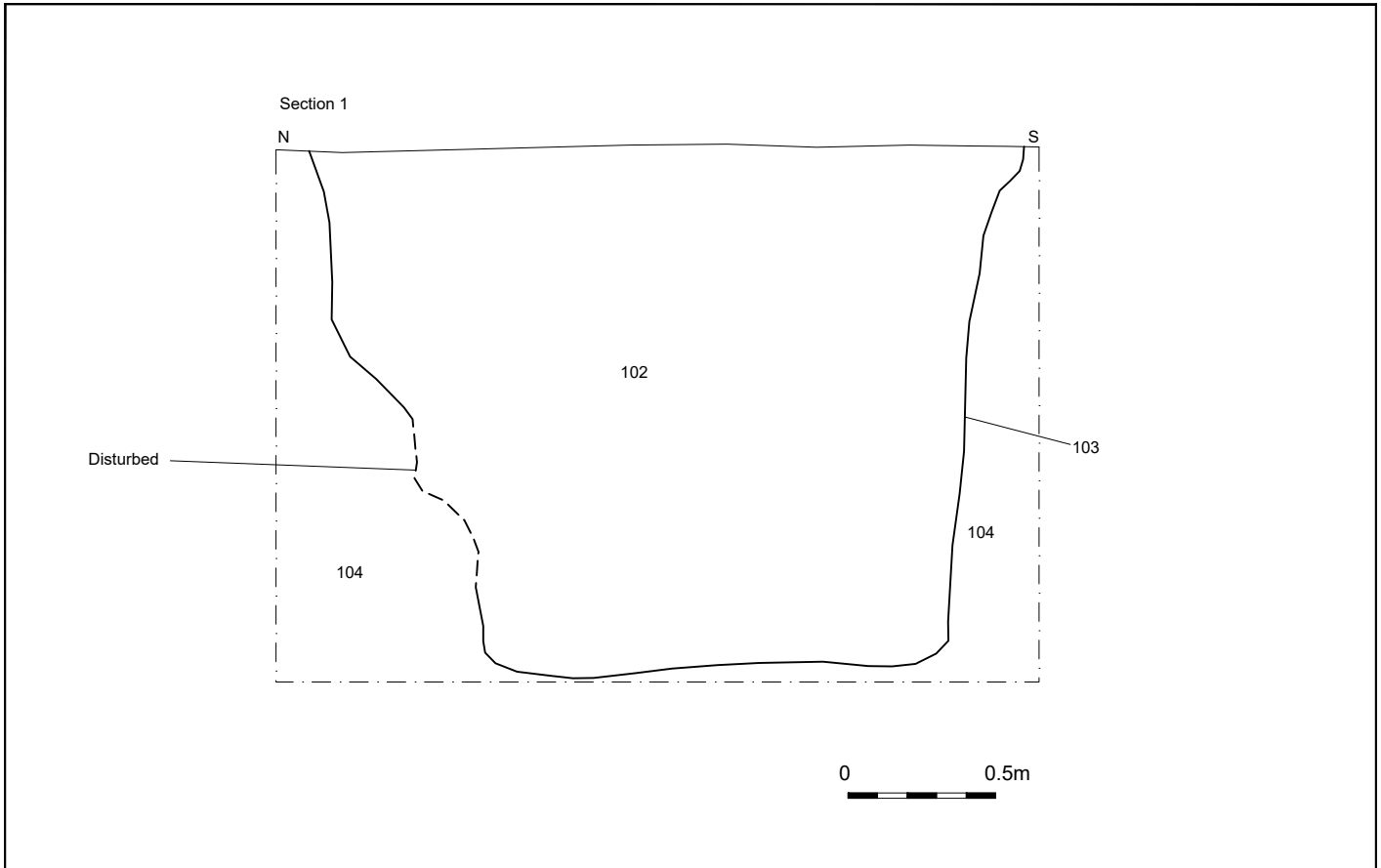


Contains Ordnance Survey data
Crown copyright and database right 2019

© Archaeology South-East		22 Wyvil Road, Vauxhall	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 200565	Aug 2021	Site location	
Report No: 2021168	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		22 Wyvil Road, Vauxhall	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 200565	Aug 2021	Plan of monitored area	
Report Ref: 2021168	Drawn by: APL		



North-eastern corner of the site including drainage trench 104, looking south-east



Site looking south-east

© Archaeology South-East		22 Wyvil Road, Vauxhall	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 200565	Aug 2021	Section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2021168	Drawn by: APL		

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: ase@ucl.ac.uk
www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology-south-east

Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: ase@ucl.ac.uk
www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology-south-east

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: ase@ucl.ac.uk
www.ucl.ac.uk/centre-applied-archaeology

