

**191-193 WESTERN ROAD,
COLLIERS WOOD SW19 2QD**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

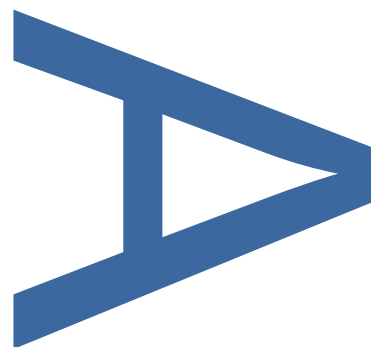
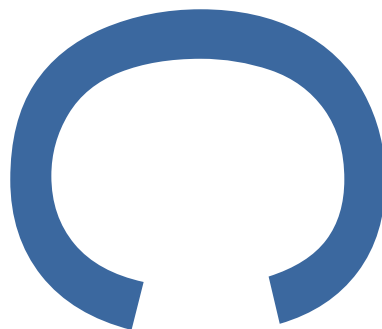
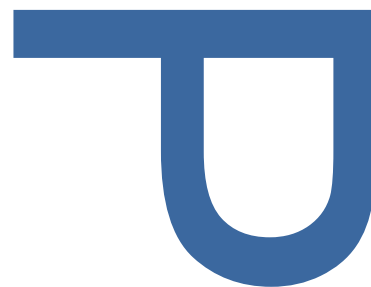
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
15/P3201**

SITE CODE: WER16

PCA REPORT NO: R12391

MARCH 2016 (REV 01)



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

191-193 WESTERN ROAD, COLLIERS WOOD,
SW19 2QD

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K4344
Report Number	R12391

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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved
1	14/03/16	C Mayo	C Mayo
<i>New planning application number added.</i>			

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191-193 WESTERN ROAD, COLLIERS WOOD, SW19 2QD

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

MUSEUM OF LONDON SITE CODE: WER 16

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: 15/P3201

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 2688 6962 (526881, 169626)

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: CgMs CONSULTING

On behalf of QUADRANT CONSTRUCTION

WRITTEN AND RESEARCHED BY: STACEY AMANDA HARRIS

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED
FEBRUARY 2016**

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March 2016

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological watching brief, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, at 191-193 Western Road, Colliers Wood SW19 2QD (Figure 1). The fieldwork was undertaken from 11th till 27th January 2016 inclusive for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Quadrant Construction.
- 1.2 The watching brief monitored groundworks necessary for the scheme, comprising remediation works required to remove ground contaminants across an area measuring approximately 25m by 35m towards the centre of the northern half of the site to a depth of around 2.0m. Elsewhere ground reduction took place to a depth of around 1.0m to allow the construction of a piling mat.
- 1.3 London Clay was uncovered across almost all of the northern area of the site at around 13.00m OD. Overlaying the London Clay were layers of Taplow Gravel as identified during previous ground investigation works (AOC Archaeology 2014, 5 & 12).
- 1.4 Subsoil deposits were found to have been heavily truncated in modern times, as a result of which no archaeological remains were discovered.
- 1.5 The completed archive will be deposited with LAARC under site code WER16.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 191-193 Western Road, Colliers Wood SW19 2QD in the London Borough of Merton by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd from 11th to 27th January 2016 inclusive. The site is located at National Grid Reference TQ 26881 69626 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site is an irregularly-shaped plot bounded by residential properties on Western Road and Church Road to the east and west respectively and by further residential properties on Reynolds Close to the south. Western Road runs along the north of the site with further commercial units to the north of this. The site is situated within the London Borough of Merton.
- 2.3 The archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Stacey Amanda Harris, and the project management of Chris Mayo. This report was written by Stacey Amanda Harris. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of the client Quadrant Construction, and the project was monitored by Gillian King of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) at Historic England (HE), the Archeological Advisor to the London Borough of Merton. The work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2015), Historic England's Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London (2015) and MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006).
- 2.4 A desk-based assessment had previously been prepared for the site (AOC Archaeology 2014).
- 2.5 The site archive was identified using the unique site code WER16, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.
- 2.6 There are no Scheduled Monuments on or close to the site. The site lies within the Wandle / Colliers Wood Archaeological Priority Zone (AOC Archaeology 2014, 4-5).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy: The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

- 3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan (July 2011, updated 2015) which includes the following statement relating to archaeology.

Policy 7.8

Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

- A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.
- G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Merton

- 3.3.1 The Merton Unitary Development Plan was replaced in July 2011 by The Merton Core Planning Strategy (www.merton.gov.uk). The planning policies relevant to this project are as follows:

Core Planning Strategy Policy CS 14: Design

All development needs to be designed in order to respect, reinforce and enhance the local character of the area in which it is located and to contribute to Merton's sense of place and identity. We will achieve this by:

- a. Conserving and enhancing Merton's heritage assets and wider historic environment particularly the valued centres, suburban neighbourhoods, industrial heritage and iconic green spaces, through conservation areas, statutory and locally listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens and archaeological sites and other non-designated heritage assets;
- b. Promoting high quality sustainable design that:
 - (includes)
 - iv. responds to heritage assets and the wider historic environment to enhance local character and distinctiveness;

SA/SEA Implications

The design policy ensures a high quality built environment and public realm which will have positive social effects on public health, safety and travel. High quality design will be essential to balancing protection of the historic environment with a green infrastructure approach that will address climate change and reducing carbon emissions.

(and)

The Historic Environment

- 22.4 Merton's historic environment is an important element of the character, cultural heritage and identity of the borough. In order to protect this, we have designated 28 Conservation Areas, as well as given protection to its existing open spaces and wildlife habitats. This is supplemented by a list of buildings with local historic, architectural or townscape value, a programme of character appraisals and management plans for the Conservation Areas. Statutorily listed buildings and other heritage sites, such as historic parks and gardens and scheduled ancient monuments help complete the key elements of the historic character of Merton.
- 22.5 Although, there are a higher number of Conservation Areas in the western parts of the borough around Wimbledon, West Wimbledon and Wimbledon Village, there is a fairly even distribution of listed buildings and other heritage sites within the borough. We will continue to develop character appraisals for each existing Conservation Area that may modify its boundaries, and by protecting the existing listed and other locally important buildings from inappropriate development that may harm the building or its setting.
- 22.6 In line with PPS5, Merton's heritage assets and the wider historic environment should be used to make a positive contribution and inspire new development of imaginative and high quality design, forming a central part of future development and regeneration in the borough. This is particularly relevant for the regeneration of Mitcham and Morden where the significance of heritage assets such as Mitcham Cricket Green and Morden Hall Park will be used to inform new development or regeneration and contribute to the character and distinctiveness of each centre. This is expanded further in Chapters 12 'Mitcham Sub-Area - Policy 2' and 13 'Morden Sub-Area - Policy 3'.
- 22.7 The industrial heritage of the Wandle Valley is a particularly important part of the history of the borough and an important element of Merton's identity. This has been recognised by the designation of the Wandle Valley Conservation Area. New development in this area should play a positive role in relation to the Wandle Valley Regional Park. There is the opportunity for future development including the restructuring of Colliers Wood town centre to be heritage-led in order to strengthen the character and local distinctiveness of the area

consistent with the PPS5 and the London Plan. This is expanded further in Chapter 11 'Colliers Wood and South Wimbledon Sub-Area - Policy 1'.

POLICY BE.13: ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION

THE COUNCIL WILL ENCOURAGE EARLY CONSULTATION ON DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS AFFECTING SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE AND THEIR SETTINGS.

- (i) THERE WILL BE A GENERAL PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF THE PERMANENT PHYSICAL PRESERVATION OF ALL SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND OTHER NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND THEIR SETTINGS. PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT THAT WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT SUCH MONUMENTS AND SITES, INVOLVE SIGNIFICANT ALTERATION TO THEM OR WOULD HAVE A HARMFUL IMPACT ON THEIR SETTINGS.
- (ii) LOCALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS SHOULD PREFERABLY ALSO BE PRESERVED IN SITU. EXCEPTIONALLY, WHERE REMAINS CANNOT BE PRESERVED IN SITU, THEY WILL BE PRESERVED BY RECORD THROUGH AN APPROPRIATE PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK BY A RECOGNISED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ORGANISATION BEFORE DEVELOPMENT BEGINS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH A PROJECT DESIGN APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL. SUCH PROVISION SHALL ALSO INCLUDE THE SUBSEQUENT PUBLICATION OF THE RESULTS.

Justification

- 4.58 The Council considers it is important to prevent potentially valuable archaeological remains and data from being destroyed without record when sites are developed. Merton has been the location of settlement from prehistoric times on and of important industrial developments from early modern times. Consequently, it is likely that there are a number of unexcavated sites across the Borough and past archaeological discoveries and documentary sources can be used to indicate where further evidence may lie buried. The Proposals Map identifies areas of particular archaeological interest which were identified by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, English Heritage in consultation with local archaeological groups. These are known as Archaeological Priority Zones and a list of such zones is included in Schedule 5 of the Plan. This list may change as new information becomes available. All sites on the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR) are also a material consideration in the planning process. The Council will consider the use of Article 4 Directions, subject to the Secretary of State's approval, to bring activities that benefit from permitted development rights under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 within the scope of Planning Control in the interests of protecting archaeological remains.
- 4.59 In the case of sites with archaeological significance or potential, where permanent preservation in situ is not justified, provision shall be made by the developer for an appropriate level of archaeological assessment, investigation and analysis. This should be undertaken by a recognised archaeological organisation before development begins, in accordance with a project design approved by the Council. Such provision shall also include the subsequent publication of the results of the excavation.
- 4.60 It is probable, however, that there are other sites of archaeological importance outside these defined Zones. Each case will be treated on its merits and planning conditions and legal agreements will be applied to ensure evaluations and excavations are carried out to a satisfactory standard and archaeological remains area protected.
- 4.61 Merton has been the location of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval settlements and it is likely that there are a number of unexcavated sites across the Borough. The Council considers it is important to prevent potentially valuable archaeological remains and data from being destroyed without record when sites are developed. Developers will be

expected to abide by The British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group 'Code of Practice'. The Proposals Map identifies areas of particular archaeological interest which were identified by the Museum of London in consultation with local archaeological groups. It is possible that there could be other sites of archaeological importance outside these defined boundaries. PPG16 "Archaeology and Planning" sets out Government policy regarding archaeological remains. Each case will be treated on its merits and planning conditions and legal agreements will be applied to ensure that excavations are carried out to a satisfactory standard and archaeological remains protected.

3.4 Site Specific Constraints

- 3.4.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments on or close to the site. The site lies within the Wandle / Colliers Wood Archaeological Priority Zone (AOC Archaeology 2014, 4-5).

3.5 Planning Permission

- 3.5.1 Planning permission to develop the site was granted by the London Borough of Merton under application number 15/P3201. The consented development is for the "*Demolition of the existing buildings [940 square metres of B8 floor space] and the redevelopment of the site for residential purposes [48 residential units in three and four storey buildings comprising 11 one bedroom flats; 21 two bedroom flats, 14 three bedroom houses and 2 four bedroom houses] together with associated landscaping, car parking [27 off street spaces] and other associated works.*"
- 3.5.2 The client's archaeological consultants, CgMs Consulting, had instructed PCA to undertake an evaluation of the site, for which a WSI was prepared. However, due to the presence of significant levels of ground contaminants, CgMs Consulting agreed with the Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Merton, Gillian King of Historic England, that archaeological work would be carried out in the form of a watching brief implemented during remediation works by the client.
- 3.5.3 In accordance with these conditions a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared for the client by PCA (Mayo 2015) and approved by GLAAS.

3.6 Research Objectives

- 3.6.1 The watching brief aimed to address the following primary objectives:
- To determine the palaeotopography of the site.
 - To determine the presence or absence of palaeoenvironmental remains.
 - To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.
 - To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity.
 - To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
 - To establish the presence or absence post-medieval activity.
 - To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The underlying geology at the Site is comprised of the London Clay Formation, above which is Taplow Gravel (AOC Archaeology 2014, 5).
- 4.2 The current watching brief recorded the natural gravels up to a level of 13.15m OD, and London Clay up to a level of 13.04m OD.
- 4.3 The topography of the site upon arrival was generally flat, the factory units having been demolished. On site heights at current ground level were within the range of 13.84m OD and 14.12m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The Desk-Based Assessment (AOC Archaeology, 2014) sets out the detailed archaeological and historical background to the site. That document concluded that the potential of the site was as follows:

- The site is located within the Wandle / Colliers Wood Archaeological Priority Zone, designated by Merton Council.
- The wider landscape has been utilised from the Prehistoric period onwards, as demonstrated by the discovery of prehistoric flint tools and a Banjo Enclosure in the area.
- There is a paucity of archaeological evidence for the Roman period although Stane Street runs approximately 475m to the north west of the site.
- There is a considerable amount of medieval material within the study area, particularly relating to Merton Priory.
- The available evidence indicates that the area of the site remained predominantly rural until the earlier 20th century when factory units were built on the site. The area was a mix of industrial premises and residential dwellings at this time and throughout the later 20th centuries has gradually become more industrialised.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The proposed methodology of the archaeological work was detailed in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2015).
- 6.2 At the project design stage, PCA was provided with a geotechnical report (RPS 2013) which included ground contamination testing results. The site's past usage, which included a glue works, a printing ink works, and a workshop for the dismantlement of vehicles, had left a significant legacy in terms of ground contamination, and for this reason the client was obliged to undertake significant ground remediation prior to development. PCA was instructed to monitor this remediation, maintaining a safe working distance in doing so.
- 6.3 The watching brief monitored the ground reduction for purposes of remediation against ground contaminants and the construction of a piling mat. The area was machine excavated to below the depth of the contaminated soil (up to 2m BGL) by a 360° excavator, operating across a large part of the site under archaeological supervision (Plate 1).
- 6.4 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented in PCAs *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor 2009). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the site plan and section locations being at scale of 1:20 / 1:50 and the sections at 1:10 as applicable. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A digital photographic record was made during the works.
- 6.5 A topographic survey of the site was used to calculate site levels, along with data provided by the client's on-site engineers.
- 6.6 The proposed development incorporates the construction of Blocks A-E. Blocks A-C are located towards the site frontage with Western Road and occupy the area of the site in which the remediation of ground contaminants was concentrated. Blocks D and E are located towards the rear of the site; groundworks in these areas was limited to shallow reduction (up to c1.0m) for the construction of the piling mat. The areas monitored under the watching brief were located using a combination of triangulation from known points around the site perimeter along with proposed development plans.
- 6.7 The completed archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the allocated site code WER16.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 Natural London Clay [14], [16] was encountered at a height of between 12.78m OD and 13.04m OD across the extent of the northern area of site. Above this were layers of well-sorted natural gravels [3], [4], [5] (Plate 1), [8], [9], [15], [21], and silty-clay layers [10], [20]. The gravels were between 0.1m and 0.8m thick and observed at heights between 12.80m OD and 13.40m OD. The clay layers were up to 0.2m thick and were found at heights between 12.85m OD and 13.28m OD.
- 7.1.2 A number of the natural layers contained contaminants, most notably within [4] and [9], where a strong odour and mid blue colour was noted during excavation.
- 7.1.3 The layers seen were consistent with the findings within the geotechnical report produced by RPS (2013).

7.2 Phase 2: Natural Features

- 7.2.1 In Block C a large tree bowl [12] was revealed at the surface of the natural deposits. Its gravel fill [13] was visibly darker towards the base due to the settling of contaminants within this depression. The feature was approximately 5m by 4.5m in plan and 0.3m deep from a high point of approximately 12.68m OD.

7.3 Phase 3: 20th Century

- 7.3.1 Partial remains of the 20th century footings for the modern factory units [6] and their surrounding internal and external ground surfaces [18] were still present on site at the time of the watching brief.
- 7.3.2 Below the modern structures were layers of made ground, which contained large amounts of building rubble [1], [7] (Plate 3) or were in fact mostly building rubble [19]. Whole bricks within these layers were contemporary with the bricks within the factory foundations. The layers also contained numerous *in situ* and disused service pipes and cables; therefore these layers were most probably created during the construction, or subsequent changes to the factory units on the site. They were up to 0.65m thick and found at an upper height of around 13.80m OD.
- 7.3.3 Along the very northern edge of site was a 0.8m wide strip of topsoil [17] (Plate 2); this appears to denote a previously turfed area representing the previous edge of the site. No dating evidence was seen within this layer.
- 7.3.4 Also present within the 20th century horizons were further layers of contaminated ground [2], [11], [22] found primarily within the 2m remediation area.

Plate 1: Block C machine stripping, looking north east



Plate 2: South facing Section 5, looking north



Plate 3: Block A and B, looking north east



8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 No evidence of archaeological activity from any period was seen during this watching brief. Deposits recorded were as a result of naturally occurring events or 20th century development of the site for use as industrial factory units.
- 8.2 The archaeological watching brief confirmed that the natural deposits consist of Taplow Gravels over London Clay as described in RPS's geotechnical report (RPS 2013)
- 8.3 The site will be published as an entry in the annual Fieldwork Round-Up of the *London Archaeologist*. The completed archive will be deposited with LAARC under site code WER16.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work and Quadrant Construction for funding it. We also thank Gillian King of GLAAS for monitoring the project on behalf of the local authority.
- 9.2 The supervisor would like to thank Quadrant Construction and P. Colohan & Co. for their onsite assistance.
- 9.3 The author would also like to thank Chris Mayo for his help, advice, project management and editing, and Jennifer Simonson for the CAD illustrations.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Site Code	Context No.	Section No.	Type	Description	Phase	Highest Level	Dimensions (N-S)	Dimensions (E-W)	Thickness /Depth	Photos
WER16	1	1 3 4 5	Layer	Mixed rubble sandy silt including patches of bonded masonry from 20 th Century factory units.		13.80	24m	22m	0.65m	D1:5-8 D1:32
WER16	2	1	Layer	Grey white chalky silt layer, possibly of contamination.		13.30	20m	20m	0.15m	D1:9 D1:10
WER16	3	1 5	Layer	Mid orange brown silty gravel with lenses of brown and mid orange clay and silty clay.		13.40	24m	14m	0.15m	D1:10 D1:11
WER16	4	1 4 5	Layer	Mid blue mixed gravels, heavily contaminated.		13.20	18m	10m	0.20m	D1:11-13
WER16	5	1 5	Layer	Mid orange loose gravel.		13.00	15m	9m	0.15m	D1:13
WER16	6		Depo sit	Partial remains of factory unit recently demolished on the site.		13.90	1m	2m	0.46m	D1:26 D1:27
WER16	7	2 6 7 8 9	Layer	Dark grey brown sandy silt with mixed rubble silt mixed in towards the top.		13.75	25m	25m	0.60m	D2:17-36 D3:1-13
WER16	8	2	Layer	Mid orange brown silty gravel.		13.15	25m	15m	0.10m	D2:23-32 D3:14-22
WER16	9	2	Layer	Mid blue mixed gravels, heavily contaminated.		13.05	25m	25m	0.15m	D2:23-35 D3:5-7 D3:14-30
WER16	10		Layer	Mid orange brown silty clay.		12.85	8m	5m	0.10m	D4:13
WER16	11		Layer	Mid dark grey to pale grey white contaminated layer.		13.2	25m	12m	0.1m	D2:23-36
WER16	12		Cut	Cut of tree bowl.		12.68	5m	4.5m	0.30m	D3:33-36 D4:1-4 D4:9-12
WER16	13		Fill	Mid green grey fill of natural cut with black patches.		12.68	5m	4.5m	0.30m	D3:33-36 D4:1-4 D4:9-12

Site Code	Context No.	Section No.	Type	Description	Phase	Highest Level	Dimensions (N-S)	Dimensions (E-W)	Thickness /Depth	Photos
WER16	14	3 4 5	Layer	Mid orange clay.		13.04	25m	25m	0.5m to LOE	D4:33-35
WER16	15		Layer	Mid orange green silty gravel with lenses of black at interface with (2)		13.40	8m	8m	0.15m	D5:3-7
WER16	16	6 7 9	Layer	Mid orange clay.		12.78	25m	25m	0.8m to LOE	D5:3-7 D5:12-16 D7:11-22 D8:19-23
WER16	17	5	Layer	Dark black brown topsoil.		13.80	0.80m	20m	0.3m	D6:10-15
WER18	18	4	Layer	Pale white grey concrete.		13.65	3m	2m	0.15m	D6:17
WER16	19	4	Layer	Mid orange red and yellow brick rubble.		13.65	5m	10m	0.20m	D6:17
WER16	20	6 7	Layer	Dark grey clayey silt.		13.28	21m	10m	0.2m	D7:5-10
WER16	21	7	Depo sit	Mid grey green silty gravels in depression within (16)		12.80	4.05m	3m	0.80m	D7:7-10
WER16	22	8	Layer	Pale grey white chalky silt contaminated layer.		13.20	6m	10m	0.15m	D7:12 D7:23-25

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-244782

Project details

Project name	191-193 Western Road, Colliers Wood, London SW19 2QD: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	A watching brief monitored groundworks necessary for the scheme, comprising remediation works required to remove ground contaminants across an area measuring approximately 25m by 35m towards the centre of the northern half of the site to a depth of around 2.0m. Elsewhere ground reduction took place to a depth of around 1.0m to allow the construction of a piling mat. London Clay was uncovered across almost all of the northern area of the site at around 13.00m OD. Overlaying the London Clay were layers of Taplow Gravel as identified during previous ground investigation works. Subsoil deposits were found to have been heavily truncated in modern times, as a result of which no archaeological remains were discovered.
Project dates	Start: 11-01-2016 End: 27-01-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	15/P3201 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	WER16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON MERTON MORDEN 191-193 Western Road, Colliers Wood
Postcode	SW19 2QD
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 26881 69626 51.410934306704 -0.175388562657 51 24 39 N 000 10 31 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 12.8m Max: 13.4m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Stacey Harris
Name of sponsor/funding body	Quadrant Construction

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	WER16
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	WER16
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", 'Research', 'General Notes', "Plan", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	191-193 Western Road, Colliers Wood, London SW19 2QD: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Harris, S.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R12391
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 client document with PCA covers

Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	6 March 2016



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4

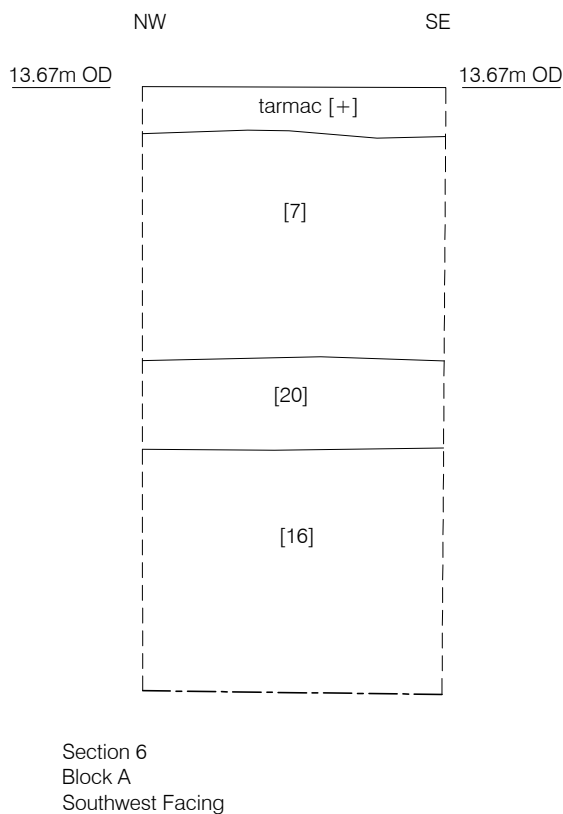
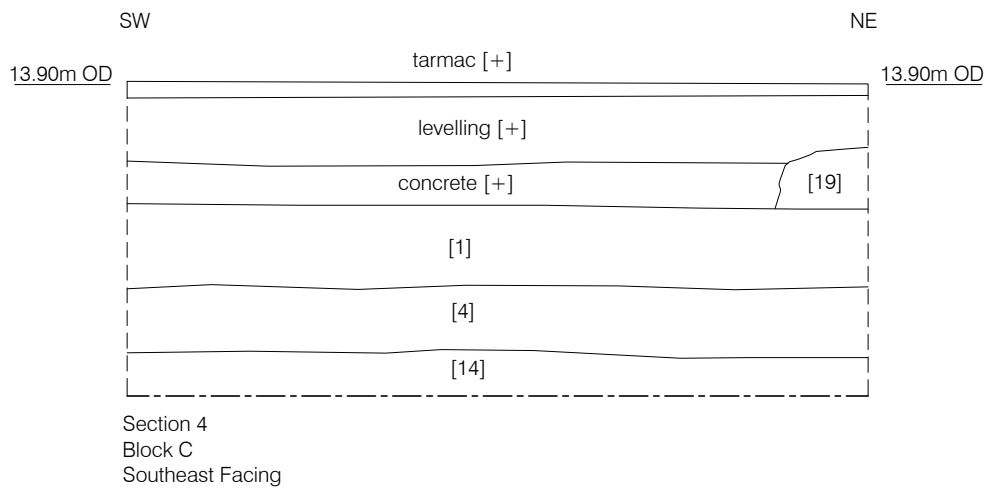
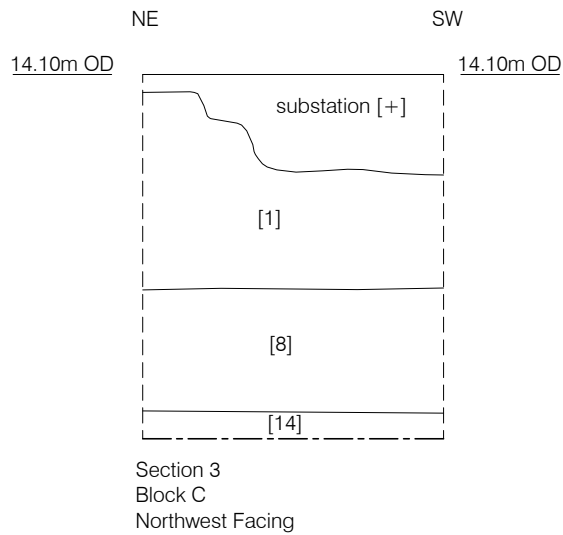


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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4



PCA

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