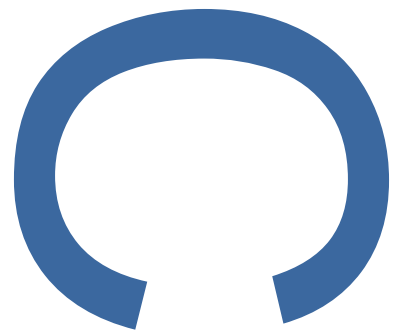


**51-53 TOOTING BEC GARDENS,
STREATHAM, LONDON SW16 1RF
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**



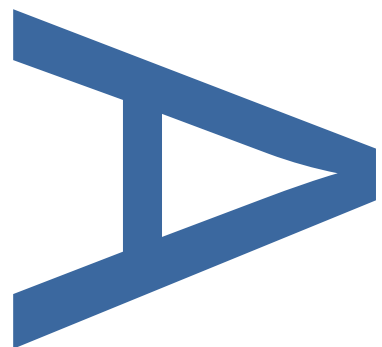
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH**



PCA REPORT NO: R12676

SITE CODE: TBG16

OCTOBER 2016



51-53 Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham, London SW16 1RF

An Archaeological Watching Brief

Site Code: TBG16
Central National Grid Reference: TQ 29691 71736
Local Planning Authority: Wandsworth

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
October 2016

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October 2016

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

51-53 Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham, London SW16 1RF

Type of project

Watching Brief

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CONTENTS

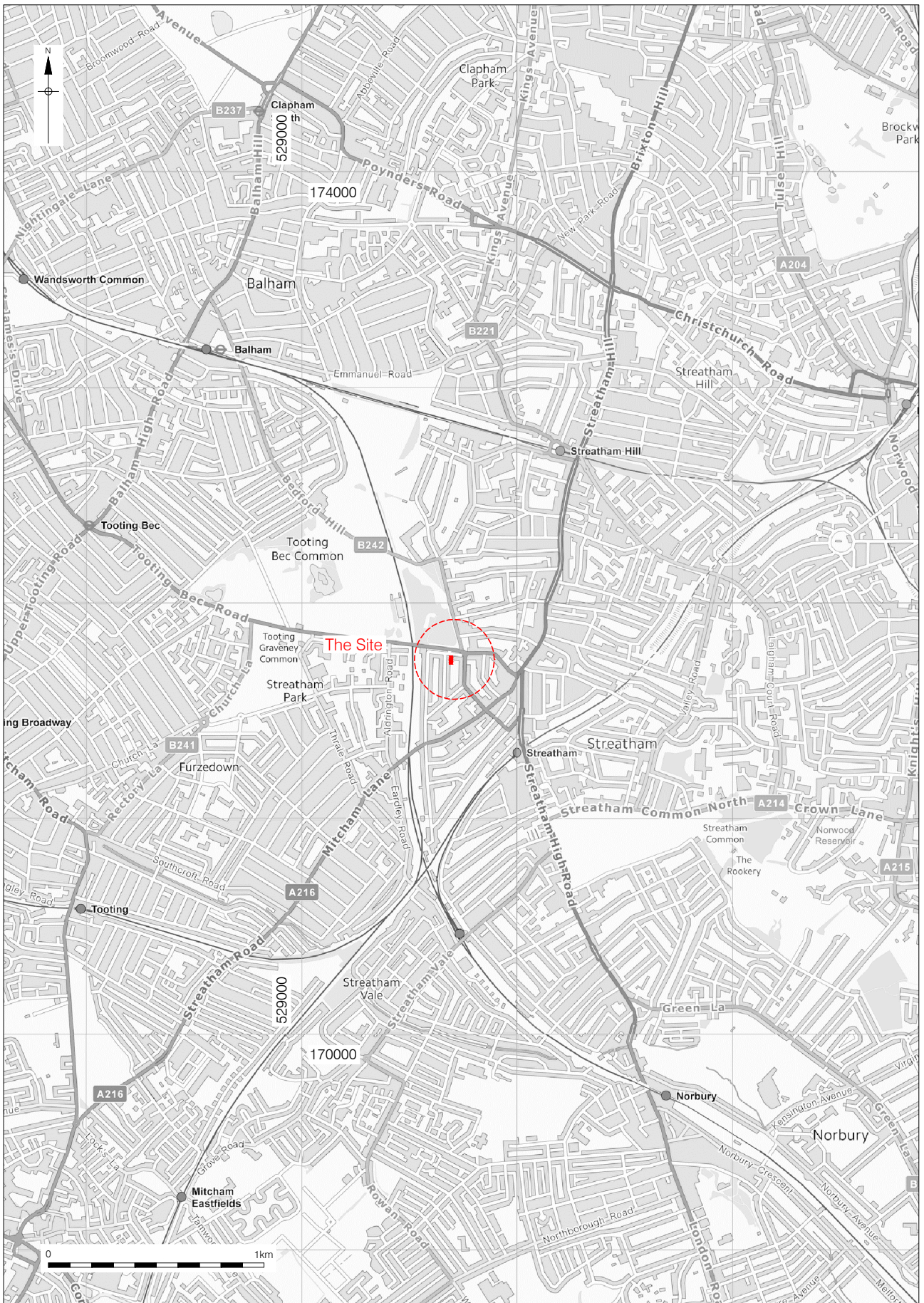
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological investigation undertaken over four days between 3rd and 10th October 2016 during the excavation of the footings and associated ground works for a new development at 51-53 Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham, London Borough of Wandsworth SW16 1RF.
- 1.2 51-53 Tooting Bec Gardens originally comprised a pair of 1960s semi-detached, two-storey 3-bedroom dwelling houses with car parking and garages in front. These have subsequently been demolished. The application site comprises 558 square metres located at the south-eastern tip of Tooting Bec Common at the junction with Ambleside Avenue.
- 1.3 The work was commissioned by Mike Bliss Architects and was in response to an archaeological condition.
- 1.4 The site was previously the subject of an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of three test pits located both north and south of the original house footprint. In each case a top and subsoil layer was identified and the London Clay bedrock located at approximately 1.5m below the present ground surface. The watching brief concluded that the upper layers were 20th century in date (Tunncliffe 2016).
- 1.5 In order to fulfill the archaeological planning condition, it was recommended by Mark Stevenson, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Wandsworth, that a program of archaeological monitoring (a watching brief) be carried out during below ground excavations at the site.
- 1.6 The Watching Brief observed all ground reduction on site which was undertaken until the underlying London Clay was exposed and formation depth was reached. Trench 1 was located within the interior of the old house foundations, where an internal make up layer was recorded. Trench 2 was located to the south of the building, where two post-medieval pits and a ditch were uncovered. Finally, Trench 3 was located in the area north of the old building footprint between the house and the road/access point to the site. Trench 3 found a continuation of the ditch seen to the south.
- 1.7 The two pits were shallow scoops containing mixed domestic debris and were characteristic of post-medieval rubbish pits, situated as they were, to the rear of the plot. The shallow ditch or trench likewise contained a mixture of domestic material and may have been an old boundary ditch or property division.
- 1.8 The underlying geology was the London Clay bedrock with little evidence of the drift deposits; evidently truncated and terraced away for the construction of the 20th century building. The London Clay was observed at 40.96m OD in Trench 1 (inside the building), at 40.94m OD in Trench 2 (to the south of the building) and 40.81m OD in Trench 3 (to the north of the building). It was generally between 0.43m and 0.61m below the present ground level. In the three test pits it was detected somewhat deeper but that may be due to differential ground make-up post construction of the 20th century building.

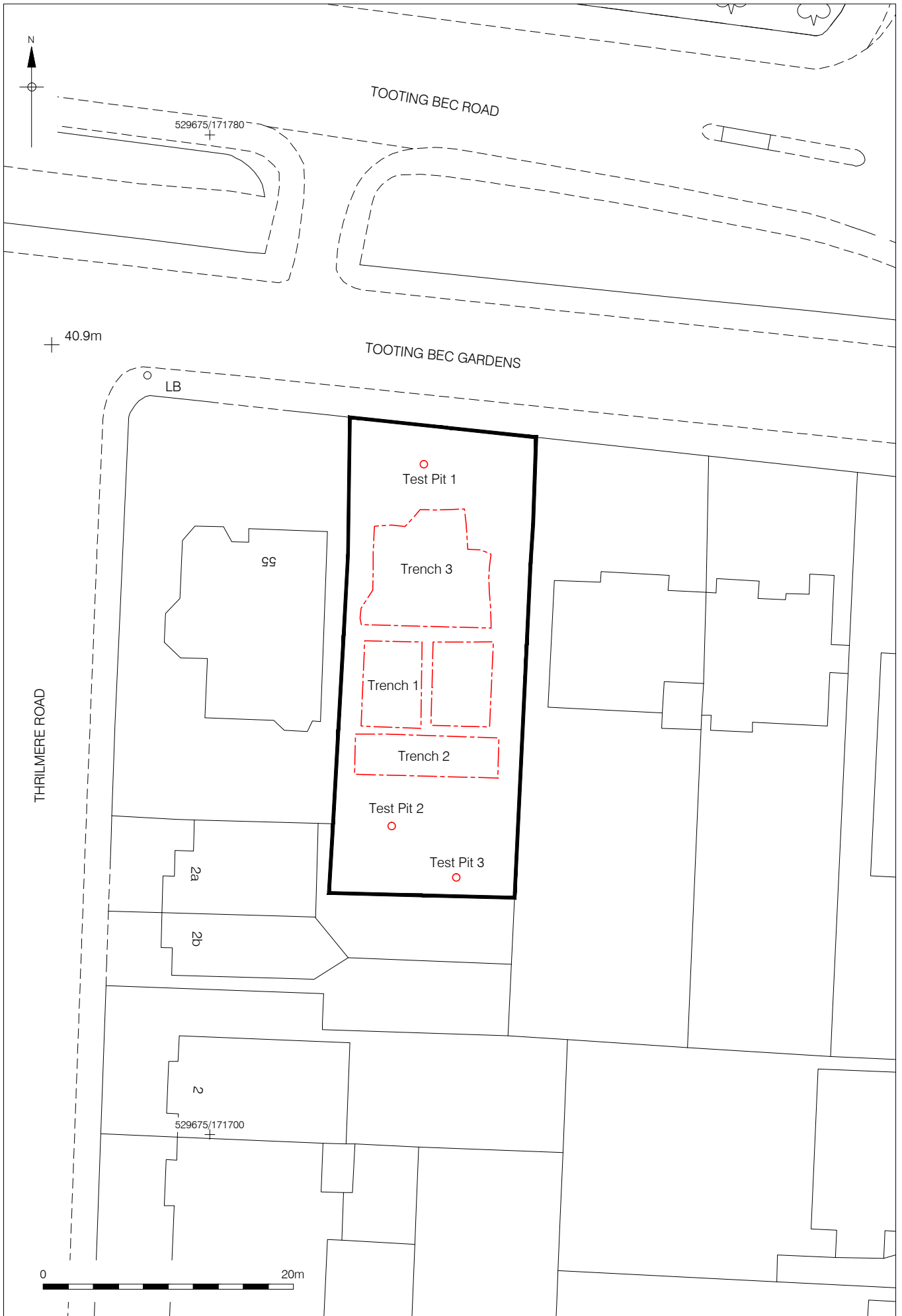
2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological investigation was undertaken over four days between 3rd and 10th October 2016 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) at 51-53 Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham, London Borough of Wandsworth SW16 1RF (Figure 1).
- 2.2 51-53 Tooting Bec Gardens originally comprised a pair of 1960s semi-detached, two-storey 3-bedroom dwelling houses with car parking and garages in front. These have subsequently been demolished
- 2.3 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 29691 71736
- 2.4 The investigation was commissioned by Mike Bliss architects LUC and was monitored for the Local Planning Authority by Mark Stevenson of Historic England on behalf of the Borough Council.
- 2.5 The field investigation was undertaken by Wayne Perkins, Bruce Ferguson and Mike Tunnicliffe and project managed by Helen Hawkins of PCA. All work was undertaken following the appropriate Historic England and IFA guidelines.
- 2.6 The study site is located at the south-east tip of Tooting Bec Common close to the junction of Tooting Bec Road and Ambleside Avenue. It is further demarcated by the rear garden plots of both Thirlmere and Rydal Road to the west and south respectively. The buildings were not listed but the plot does lie within the Streatham Park Garrards Road Conservation Area.
- 2.7 The archaeological and historical background of the site was documented in an GLHER (Greater London Historical Environment Record) search of a radius of 750m around the site. It demonstrated that the prehistoric to medieval periods had seen only chance finds in the area and that although the environs had been mentioned in a number of medieval documents, no substantial sites had thus far been located in the area. However, a little more evidence was forthcoming from the post-medieval period dating from the 16th century onwards and a number of historically important (if not Listed) buildings exist in proximity to the site.
- 2.8 The archaeological investigation followed the methodology set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared for the site by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Stevenson 2016) and was intended to locate, define, record and date any surviving archaeological deposits, features or finds on the site.
- 2.9 The site of the proposed development had previously been the subject to a Watching Brief in May 2016 where the excavation of trial Test Pits uncovered top and subsoils directly over the London Clay (Tunnicliffe 2016). However, in this case the underlying geology proved to be far deeper than revealed following the second phase of the Watching Brief when the made ground was machined down to the London Clay horizon. The test pits found the clay at 1.2m below the present ground service where Trenches 1-3 recorded the clay at nearer to 0.40m – 0.60cm below the present ground surface. This may reflect differential make up layers post house construction with respect to prior levelling and terracing operations that facilitated its construction.
- 2.10 Monitoring took place during the excavation within the building foundations (labelled Trench 1), the area to be affected by the new development to the south (Trench 2) and the area to the north of the existing foundations between the building and the road (Trench 3) (Figure 2).



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4



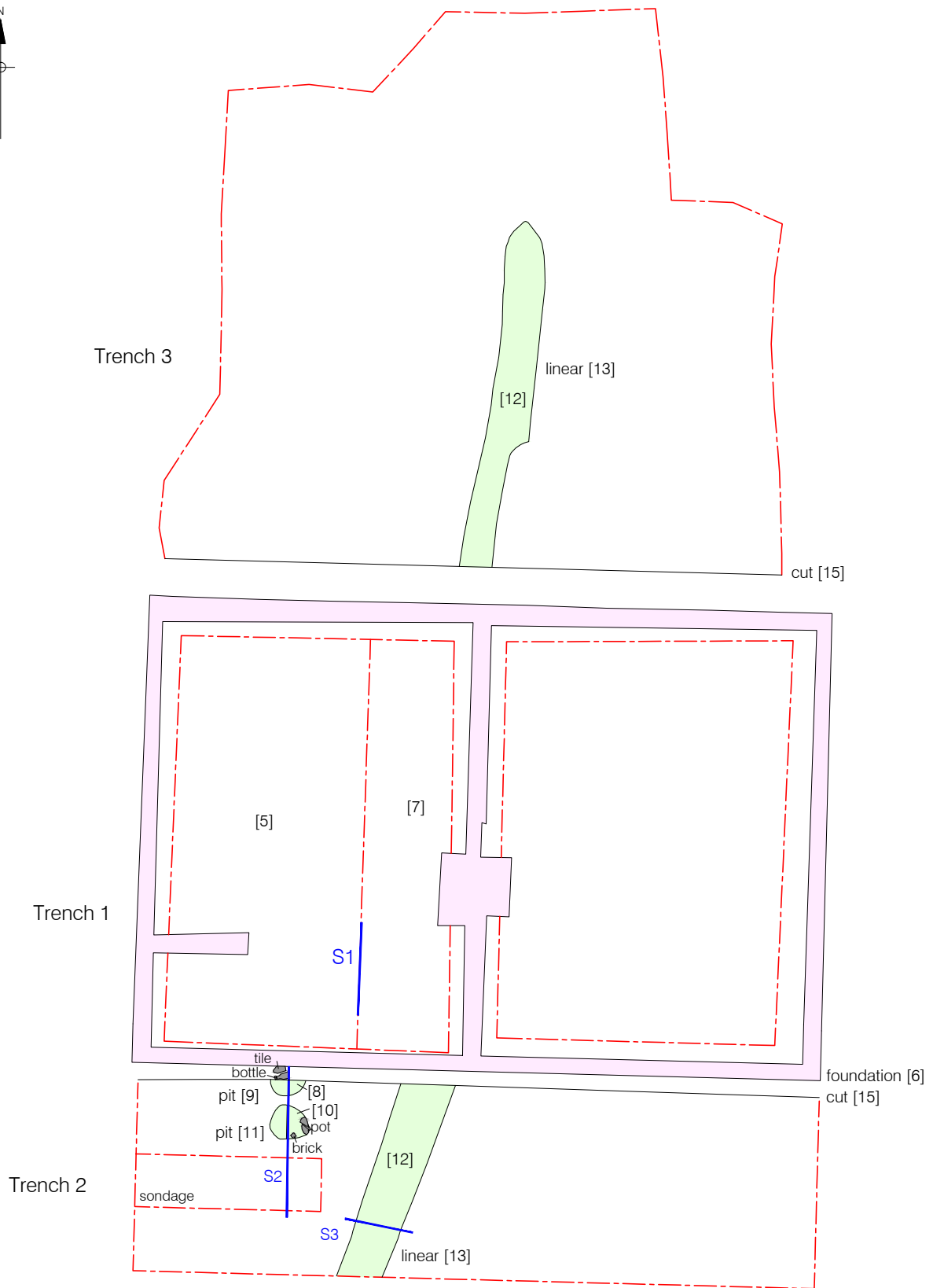
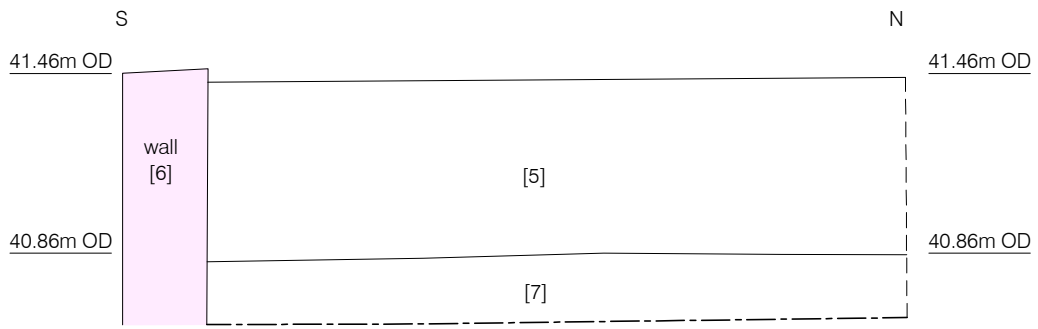
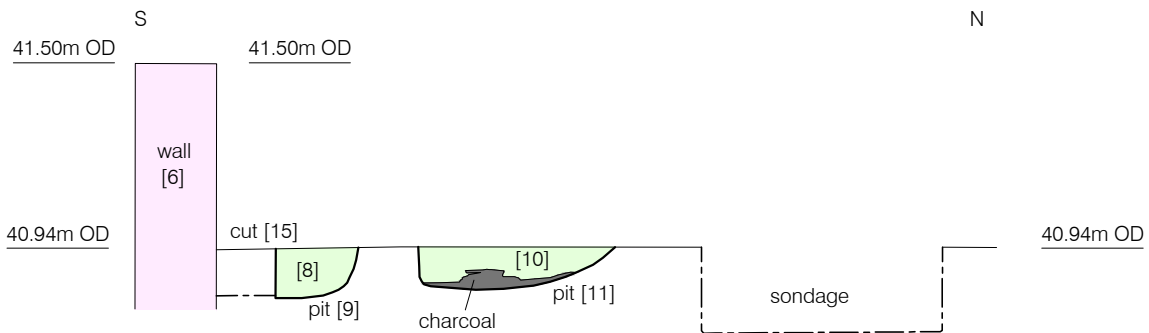


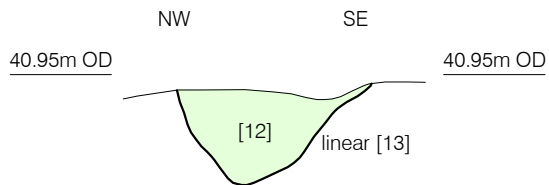
Figure 3
Trench Plans
1:100 at A4



Section 1
Trench 1
East Facing



Section 2
Trench 2
East Facing



Section 3
Trench 2
Southwest Facing



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 The London Borough of Wandsworth's Local Plan - Core Strategy (Adopted March 2016) contains the following policy relating to the historic environment of the borough:

Policy DMS 2

Managing the historic environment

- a. In addition to satisfying the relevant parts of Policy DMS1, applications affecting a heritage asset or its setting will be granted where it:
- i. is in accordance with PPS 5, the London Plan and relevant English Heritage guidance;
 - ii. takes full account of the Council's Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies;
 - iii. is accompanied by a satisfactory Heritage Statement produced by a heritage specialist where appropriate.
- b. Applications will be granted where they sustain, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the significance, appearance, character and setting of the heritage asset itself, and the surrounding historic environment, and where they have consideration for the following:
- i. the conservation of features and elements that contribute to the heritage asset's significance and character. This may include: chimneys, windows and doors, boundary treatments, original roof coverings, shopfronts or elements of shopfronts in conservation areas, as well as internal features such as fireplaces, plaster cornices, doors, architraves, panelling and any walls in listed buildings;
 - ii. the reinstatement of features and elements that contribute to the heritage asset's significance which have been lost which may include any of the above items or others;
 - iii. the conservation and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the space in between and around buildings as well as front, side and rear gardens;
 - iv. the removal of additions or modifications that are considered harmful to the significance of any heritage asset. This may include the removal of pebbledash, paint from brickwork, non-original style windows, doors, satellite dishes or other equipment;
 - v. the use of the heritage asset should be compatible with the conservation of its significance;
 - vi. historical information discovered during the application process shall be submitted to the Greater London Historic Environment Record.
- c. Development involving the demolition or removal of significant parts of heritage assets will be granted in exceptional circumstances which have been clearly and convincingly demonstrated to be in accordance with the requirements of PPS 5 policies HE 9 and 10.
- d. Proposals for development involving ground disturbance in Archaeological Priority Areas (as identified on the proposals map), will need to be assessed and may be required to be accompanied by an archaeological evaluation report. The recording and publication of results will be required and in appropriate cases, the Council may also require preservation in situ, or excavation.
- e. Further detail will be set out in a forthcoming Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 The archaeological and historical background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Stevenson 2016). A search was undertaken of the Greater London Historical Environment Record (GLHER) of an area of 750m radius around the site. It revealed that although many 'chance' finds had been made in and around the area there was little evidence for *in situ* settlement at the site itself. Although situated in proximity to the London to Brighton Way (the A23 and Roman Road) finds from this period have been generally confined to the environs of St Leonard's church (351m to the east). Likewise, although documentary evidence exists from the medieval period, there have been few archaeological discoveries on the ground. It is not until the post-medieval period, from the 16th – 19th centuries that there is activity on or close to the site.

4.2 Prehistoric

4.2.1 An isolated find of prehistoric date has been recovered in Mitcham Lane. This consisted of a heavy tranchet axe. Previous archaeological work in the vicinity indicates that the site has low potential for the discovery of *in situ* archaeological prehistoric remains.

4.3 Iron Age - Roman

4.3.1 The Wandsworth area was located within the hinterland of Londinium (London) during the Roman period. On Woodbourne Avenue a Late Iron Age (100 BC to 42 AD) gold coin of Cunobelinus was found.

4.3.2 Also in Wandsworth is the Archaeological Priority Area Line of the Roman road linking London and Lewes. Several Roman finds have been excavated within the search radius around the site including 3 coins; of Carausius, Constantius Chlorus I & Constantine the younger II, as well as roman masonry, were found in St Leonard's churchyard. These, along with a 'votive ornament' possibly of Hercules dating 43 AD to 409 AD, are the only Roman finds close to the site.

4.4 Medieval

4.4.1 The place name of Tooting is thought to have Saxon origins from the word 'Tot' which means hill. Land in Tooting and Streatham was recorded in a charter by King Athelstan in AD 933 as land belonging to the Abbey of Chertsey. No finds or sites dated to the Saxon period have been found within the 750m HER search radius of the site and there is little to suggest that activity occurred within the study site during the Saxon period.

4.4.2 By the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 the manor of Tooting Gravney was held by the Sheriff of Surrey and consisted of a landscape of woods and marshland. Upper Tooting, or Tooting Bec was probably a distinct area and was held by the Abbey of Hellouin Bec, in Normandy, thus acquiring the "Bec" in its name.

4.4.3 Tooting Bec Gardens is thought to have originated as a medieval road. The road is either a spur of the modern Mitcham Lane or a linking road from Tooting, however it is not shown on the map past this point.

4.4.4 Several finds have been made on Tooting Bec Gardens including a late medieval or Tudor stone lined cellar which was found during limited excavations in 1983. The associated tiled tile floor had been almost completely robbed however.

4.4.5 Also in Tooting Bec Gardens is the rectory of St Leonards, this is possibly early medieval and is reputed 'of great age'. It sits on the parsonage glebe land and stood 'close by' the rectory'.

4.4.6 Mitcham Lane is likely the line of the medieval road linking Streatham and Mitcham. Several other medieval buildings have been identified within the HER search radius. On Prentis Road

three possible medieval houses were known until 1892. Also located here were the Streatham gallows built by the Abbot of Bec.

4.5 Post-Medieval

4.5.1 In the early post-medieval period the manor of Tooting Gravney and Upper Tooting (Bec) continued to be predominantly rural in character.

4.5.2 An evaluation in Abbotswood Road found a post-medieval pit, possibly a puddling pit associated with tile-making on the site. Along in Mitcham Lane a watching brief on a single trench revealed a pit, or the butt-end of a ditch, cutting the natural gravel, and this was dated to the 16th century. The feature was overlain by a layer of clay/silt and may represent a 16th century boundary ditch or garden feature associated with a nearby property.

4.5.3 Several buildings still standing date to the post-medieval period including No 5 North Drive. This house is a symmetrical composition of three bays, with the two end bays projecting forward, in a Queen Anne Style and dates from the early twentieth century. It is of two storeys and of purple brick construction with red bricks used for string courses, quoins to corners and around windows.

99 Thrale Road is a two-three storey house of red brick construction with projecting oriel window at first floor level, dating from late nineteenth century. The style is the same as houses in Bedford Hill, and it is most probable that the same developer, Alfred Heaver, was also involved here. The decorative carved brickwork to the base of the oriel window, and the arched patterned timber sash windows all bear the hallmark of the 'Heaver Style'.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 GEOLOGY

5.1 The geology on the site comprises London Clay Formation, a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. The local environment was previously dominated by deep seas. The superficial deposits on the site are head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. These superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Here the local environment was previously dominated by subaerial slopes (BGS 2016 online).

5.1.1 The London Clay bedrock was recorded at 40.96m OD in Trench 1 (inside the building), at 40.94m OD in Trench 2 (to the south of the building) and 40.81m OD in Trench 3 (to the north of the building), generally between 0.43m and 0.61m below the current ground surface.

5.2 Topography

5.2.1 The site is located on ground that is relatively flat, 5.2km south-east of the Thames, 3.8km east of the River Wandle and 1.8km north of the River Graveney.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The aims and objectives of the watching brief were as follows:
- The main aim of the works is to preserve 'by record' the extent and significance of any surviving archaeological features and deposits within the site.
 - The mitigation will seek to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site and the extent of modern truncation.
- 6.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- 6.3 All invasive construction groundworks at the site which threatened potential archaeological deposits were monitored by an archaeologist under archaeological watching brief conditions.
- 6.4 The interventions were as follows:
- Trench 1 – the area within the foundations of the demolished building
 - Trench 2 – the area to be affected by the new development south of the foundations of the demolished building
 - Trench 3 - the area to be affected by the new development north of the foundations of the demolished building
- 6.5 All layers encountered were inspected and recorded in section at 1:20 using standard single context recording methods. The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London, as presented in PCA's *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organized so as to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the London area.
- 6.6 A number of 'sample' sections were drawn where no archaeology existed to record and characterize the extant layers, including both those 'man made' and the natural geology.
- 6.7 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation, comprising digital photographs
- 6.8 All levels were taken from the on-site TBM (Temporary Bench Mark) established on the site using a hand-held GPS as 41.77m OD.
- 6.9 The complete archive produced during the watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the LAARC, identified by site code TBG16.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Sedimentary Deposits

- 7.1.1 The London Clay bedrock [7] was recorded at 40.96m OD in Trench 1 (inside the building, Figure 3), at 40.94m OD in Trench 2 (to the south of the building) and 40.81m OD in Trench 3 (to the north of the building), generally between 0.43m and 0.61m below the current ground surface.
- 7.1.2 No sign of the drift geology was present, likely to be due to the terracing and levelling operations that were required for the construction of the house in the 20th century. In all cases, made ground was laid directly upon the London Clay.

7.2 Phase 2: Post Medieval Features (late 19th Century, Figures 3 and 4)

- 7.2.1 In Trench 2, south of the existing foundation courses for the 1960s building [6], two small rubbish pits and a ditch were revealed. The pair of pits, cuts [9] & [11] were 0.16m apart and contained the normal mix of domestic refuse expected from this period, including frequent ceramic sherds and charcoal (from a domestic hearth).
- 7.2.2 Pit [9] contained one fill [8], which had been cut on its northern edge by the construction cut [15] of building [6]. It was sub oval, with sharp sides and a flat base measuring 0.60m on the long axis and was only 0.17m deep. Pit [11] contained one fill [10] and was also sub-oval, with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 0.66m on the long axis and was only 0.12m deep.
- 7.2.3 A slightly curving ditch, cut [13] ran from the foundation wall [6] where it had been cut by the construction cut [15] to the baulk at the south. An intervention at this point revealed the ditch as having sharp sides and a flattened 'V' profile. It contained one fill [12], a stiff, mottled grey and brown silty clay from which a large quantity of late 18th century pottery was recovered.
- 7.2.4 The same ditch [13] was revealed when the area to the north of the house, Trench 3, was machined down to the clay natural, giving it a total exposed length of 8.4m. It was a fairly uniform 0.70m wide and 0.28m deep ending in a terminus at the north.
- 7.2.5 Hints at earlier activity on the site was evidenced by a number of sherds of Chinese blue and white porcelain in the sub soil [2] and fragmentary clay tobacco pipe bowls from ditch fill [12] dating from earlier in the 19th century but in each case the material was residual. In the former case, the finds were in a re-deposited subsoil used for landscaping, in the latter case the fragmentary nature of the pipe bowls suggested that the material had been moved -perhaps several times -out of its original context.

7.3 Phase 3: Modern (20th Century)

- 7.3.1 51-53 Tooting Bec Gardens originally comprised a pair of 1960s semi-detached, two-storey 3-bedroom dwelling houses with car parking and garages in front. These have subsequently been demolished although, at the time of the work carried out on site, the foundations and several courses of bricks [6] were still extant.
- 7.3.2 Following their construction, the area around the houses had been levelled and landscaped by topsoils [1] & [3] and subsoils [2] & [4]

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The investigation identified three phases within the strata recorded:
- Phase 1 consisted of the natural bedrock deposit of London Clay [7] which itself must have been at least partially truncated during the levelling and terracing undertaken prior to the construction of the 1960s buildings. No drift geology was present
 - Phase 2 consisted of two post-medieval (late 19th century) refuse pits [9] & [11] and a section of ditch [13].
 - Phase 3 consisted of the foundations of the 1960s buildings [6] and the attendant external landscaping layers [1-4].
- 8.2 Both pits [9] and [11] contained a combination of discarded ceramics and hearth material normally associated with post-medieval domestic refuse and one would expect to find buried in the back lots (or gardens) of properties dating to this period.
- 8.3 The north-south aligned ditch [13] was of more interest but had been truncated, leaving it only 0.28m deep. It was interesting to note that it was on the same alignment as the later 20th century house, perhaps reflecting the fact that earlier land divisions had taken the same orientation. The ditch therefore is either a boundary ditch or possibly a garden feature.
- 8.4 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 TBG16

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mike Bliss Architects for commissioning the work. We also thank Mark Stevenson of Historic England for monitoring the work on behalf of the Borough of Wandsworth.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Mike Tunnicliffe and Bruce Ferguson for their contribution to the field work. The author would also like to thank Ray Murphy for the CAD work and Helen Hawkins for project management and editing.

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Online Resources

British Geological Survey Online
<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/>

Plate 1: Trench 2, machined down to natural clay, (view to west)



Plate 2: Trench 2, Section 2: Domestic refuse pits [9] & [11] (view to east), scale 0.5m



Plate 3: Trench 2, Section 2: pit [9] cut by wall construction cut (unexcavated) [15], (view to east), scale 0.5m



Plate 4: Trench 2, Section 2: Domestic refuse with charcoal at the base in pit [11], (view to north east), scale 0.5m



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Section No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Thickness (m)	Level m AOD	Phase
1	-	Layer	Topsoil	Landscaping	0.25m	42.14	3
2	-	Layer	Subsoil	Landscaping	0.75m	41.87	3
3	-	Layer	Topsoil	Landscaping	0.40m	41.60	3
4	-	Layer	Subsoil	Landscaping	0.60m	41.20	3
5	1	Layer	Firm, greyish mid brown silty clay	Made ground	0.58m	41.46	3
6	1,2	Masonry	Modern frogged red brick	Foundation courses	0.11m	41.54	3
7	1	Layer	Mid brown yellowish clay with flint nodule inclusions	Natural geology	-	40.81 - 40.96	1
8	2	Fill	Firm, greyish dark brown silty clay	Backfill of [9]	0.17m	40.88	2
9	2	Cut	Sub-oval, sharp sided pit with flat base	Refuse pit	-	40.88	2
10	2	Fill	Firm, reddish brown silty clay	Backfill of [11]	0.12	40.94	2
11	2	Cut	Sub oval pit with gradually sloping side and flat base	Refuse pit	-	40.94	2
12	3	Fill	A firm, mottled grey and brown silty clay	Fill of ditch [13]	0.28m	40.95	2
13	3	Cut	Ditch oriented NNE-SSW, flattened 'V' in profile	Boundary ditch	-	40.97	2
14	2	Fill	Firm yellowish dark yellow clay (re-deposited natural)	Fill of construction cut [15]	Unexcavated	40.88	3
15	5	Cut	Construction cut for [6] (1960's semi-detached house)	Construction cut	-	40.88	3

Phases

- 1 Natural Geology – London Clay
- 2 Post Medieval – Late 19th Century
- 3 Modern – 20th Century

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Post-Roman pottery spot dating index (TBG16)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the excavation (55 sherds/22 estimated number of vessels/2.644kg), of which none was unstratified. The pottery dates to the post-medieval period and more specifically the 18th century and mid-late 19th-20th century. The assemblage is in a good condition, with many vessels recorded with complete profiles. The majority of the pottery could be assigned to a form. Therefore the assemblage was mostly deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or on its discard. The material was found in three contexts as mostly small sized groups (under 30 sherds) except for one medium sized group. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The assemblage is discussed as a spot dating index.

Spot dating Index

ED: earliest date of the pottery type

LD: latest date of the pottery type

ENV: estimated number of vessels

Context [2], spot date: 18th century

Pottery type	Code	ED	LD	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590	1900	Medium rounded bowl	1	1	9	Body sherd
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	-	1	1	97	Body sherd, rilled surface, stacking scar. Large vessel
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	Rounded bowl	1	1	14	Rim sherd, rounded, int. Glaze has partially laminated

Total: three sherds, 3 ENV, 120g

Context [10], spot date: 1825–1900

Pottery type	Code	ED	LD	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	Flower pot	1	1	92	Rounded rim
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550	1900	Chamber pot	1	1	238	Base
Sunderland-type coarseware	SUND	1800	1900	Bowl	1	1	24	Body sherd, internal glaze and slip, external glaze
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780	1900	Jug	1	1	33	Handle, burn and with slag
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825	1900	Chamber pot	1	1	58	Rim sherd, moulded 'rope' border, green floral transfer, burnt

Total: five sherds, 5 ENV, 445g

Context [12], spot date: late 19th-early 20th century

Pottery type	Code	ED	LD	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Bone china	BONE	1794	1900	Saucer	1	1	30	Complete profile, applied blue composite flower
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGS	1700	1900	Bottle	1	1	10	Body sherd
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830	1900	Bottle or jar	4	1	88	Body sherds, internal glaze
London-area post-medieval	PMR	1580	1900	Flower pot	3	2	24	Rim sherds, body sherd

Pottery type	Code	ED	LD	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
redware								
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780	1900	Bowl or dish	2	1	295	Base, marked 'Italian Scenery'
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780	1900	Chamber pot	2	1	154	Rim sherd
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780	1900	Oval dish	7	1	600	Complete profile, everted rim
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780	1900	Rectangular octagonal dish	7	1	364	Complete profile, elongated octagonal dish. Scalloped rim, int. And ext discrete Chinese buildings, a central watery landscape with in the foreground a man holding a parasol over a woman with a boy stood on a platform, evidence for a makers mark
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780	1900	Dinner plate	3	1	71	Rim sherd, Albion design
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780	1900	Dinner plate	1	1	7	Rim sherd
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	TPW FLOW	1830	1900	Deep rounded bowl	3	1	187	Rim sherd, everted, moulded scrolls
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810	1900	Octagonal jug	12	1	239	Bases, foot ring, body sherds, handle. Late 19th/early 20th century design
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820	1900	Bowl	1	1	10	Simple rim

Total: 47 sherds, 14 ENV, 2.079kg

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage is of little significance as it occurs in such a small quantity and mostly as types found in the London region. The only potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery.

References

Museum of London Archaeology, 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.
<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>

APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

REVIEW OF CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL, 51-53 TOOTING BEC GARDENS, STREATHAM, LONDON, SW16 1RF (TBG16)

Amparo Valcarcel-October 2016

BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
				1700	1800	1700	1800		
12	TERRACOT A	Post med drain pipe	1	1700	1800	1700	1800	1700-1800	No mortar

Review

The ceramic building material recovered (1 fragments, 8.37 kg) consists of a late post medieval terracotta drain.

Recommendations

The value of this small assemblage lies in dating features dating from between the 18th and late 19th century. No further work recommended.

APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Clay tobacco pipe assessment (TBG16)

Chris Jarrett

The archaeological investigation recovered only two bowls, both of the Atkinson and Oswald (1969) spurred type 28, dated 1820–60, and one of each example was found in different contexts. Both bowls are fragmentary and survived mainly as spurs which are not maker marked. Context [10] produced a spur that had leaf borders, while context [12] contained an item that showed the bowl was decorated with fluting of the same size.

The clay tobacco pipes have no significance as they occur in a small quantity without much meaning. The only potential of the clay tobacco pipes are to date the contexts that they were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

Reference

Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A. 1969. London clay tobacco pipes. *Journal of British Archaeological Association*, Series 3, 32, 171-227.

15 APPENDIX 5: GLASS ASSESSMENT

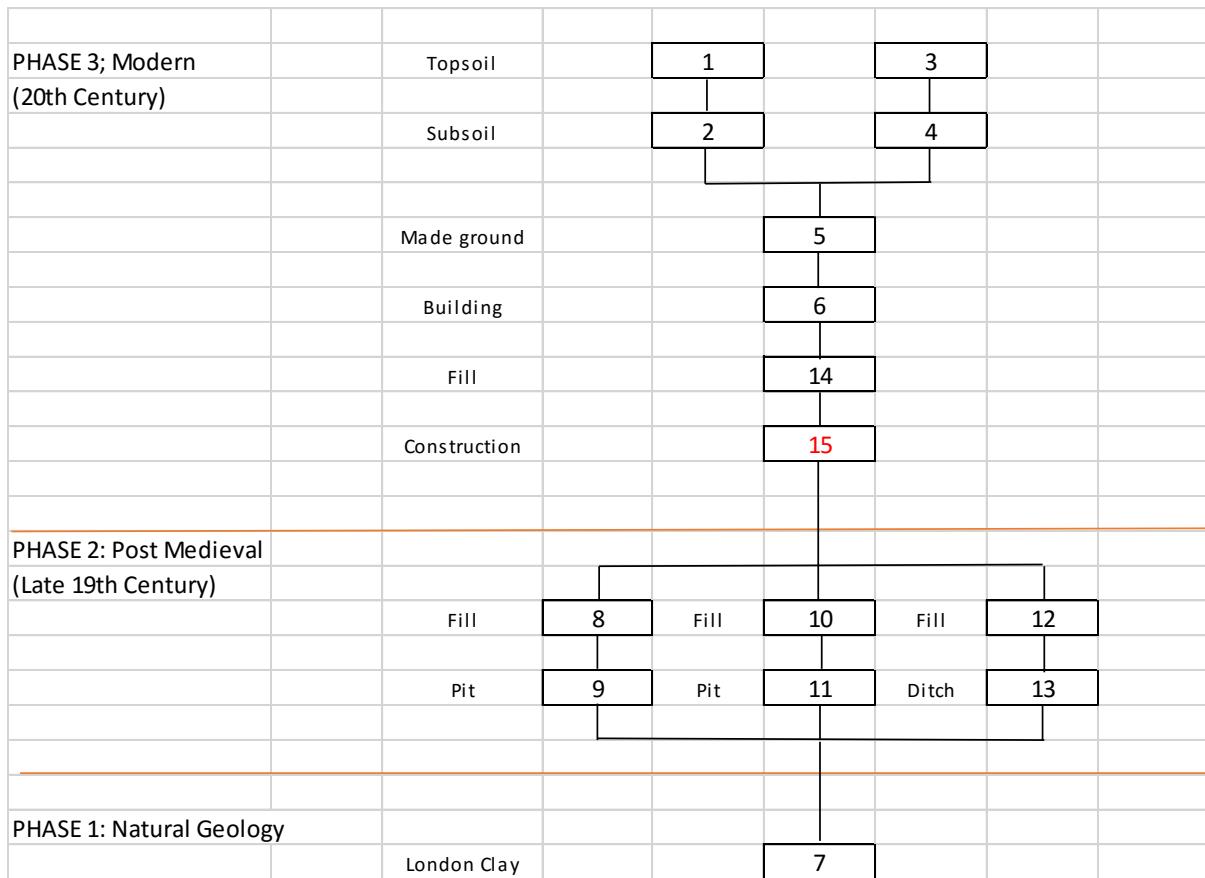
Glass assessment (TBG16)

Chris Jarrett

The archaeological investigation recovered only two fragments (355g) of glass which were found in different contexts. Both fragments are derived from wine bottles. Context [2] contained the base (308g) of a naturally weathered early 18th-century wine bottle made in olive green natural glass, while context [10] contained a dark olive green high-lime low-alkali glass wall fragment (47g), dated to the 18th or 19th century.

The glass has no significance as it occurs in a small quantity and without much meaning. The only potential of the glass is to broadly date the contexts that it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

APPENDIX 6: MATRIX



APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-265689

Project details

Project name	51-53 Tooting Bec Gardens, Borough of Wandsworth SW16 1RF
Short description of the project	Following the demolition of a pair of semi-detached houses at 51-53 Tooting Bec Gardens the land parcel was due for redevelopment. A Watching Brief carried out over 4 days between 3rd and 10th October identified a number of post-medieval features dating to the late 19th century. Two refuse pits containing ceramics of the period as well as large quantities of charcoal were recorded, suggesting domestic household waste. Additionally, a NNE-SSW oriented ditch ran for over 8m across the property, roughly on the same alignment as the recent house footing and perhaps indicating an earlier boundary division within the land parcel.
Project dates	Start: 03-10-2016 End: 10-10-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	TBG16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH TOOTING 51-53 Tooting Bec Gardens
Postcode	SW16 1RF
Study area	558 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 29691 71736 51.429261609034 -0.134229865802 51 25 45 N 000 08 03 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 40.81m Max: 40.96m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
Project design originator	Gemma Stevenson
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Wayne Perkins
Type of sponsor/funding body	House builder
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mike Bliss Architects

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	GLAAS
Physical Archive ID	TBG16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	TBG16
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	TBG16
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	51-53 Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham, London SW16 1RF An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Perkins, W

Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	London

PCA

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