

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF AT THE FORMER
SLEEPEEZEE FACTORY SITE,
MORDEN ROAD, MITCHAM SW19,
LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON**

JUNE 2007

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

THE FORMER SLEEPEEZEE FACTORY SITE,
MORDEN ROAD, MITCHAM SW19,
LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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**An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Former Sleepzee
Factory Site, Morden Road, Mitcham SW19, London Borough
of Merton**

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2595 6950

Site Code: ZZZ 07

Written and researched by Chris Mayo

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, June 2007

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June 2007**

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CONTENTS

1	Abstract	3
2	Introduction.....	4
3	Planning Background	7
4	Geology And Topography	10
5	Archaeological And Historical Background	11
6	Archaeological Methodology	13
7	The Archaeological Sequence	14
8	Trench Summary	15
9	Interpretation And Conclusions	17
10	Acknowledgments	18
11	Bibliography.....	19

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Index	20
Appendix 2: Site Matrix.....	21
Appendix 3: Oasis Form	22

ILLUSTRATIONS

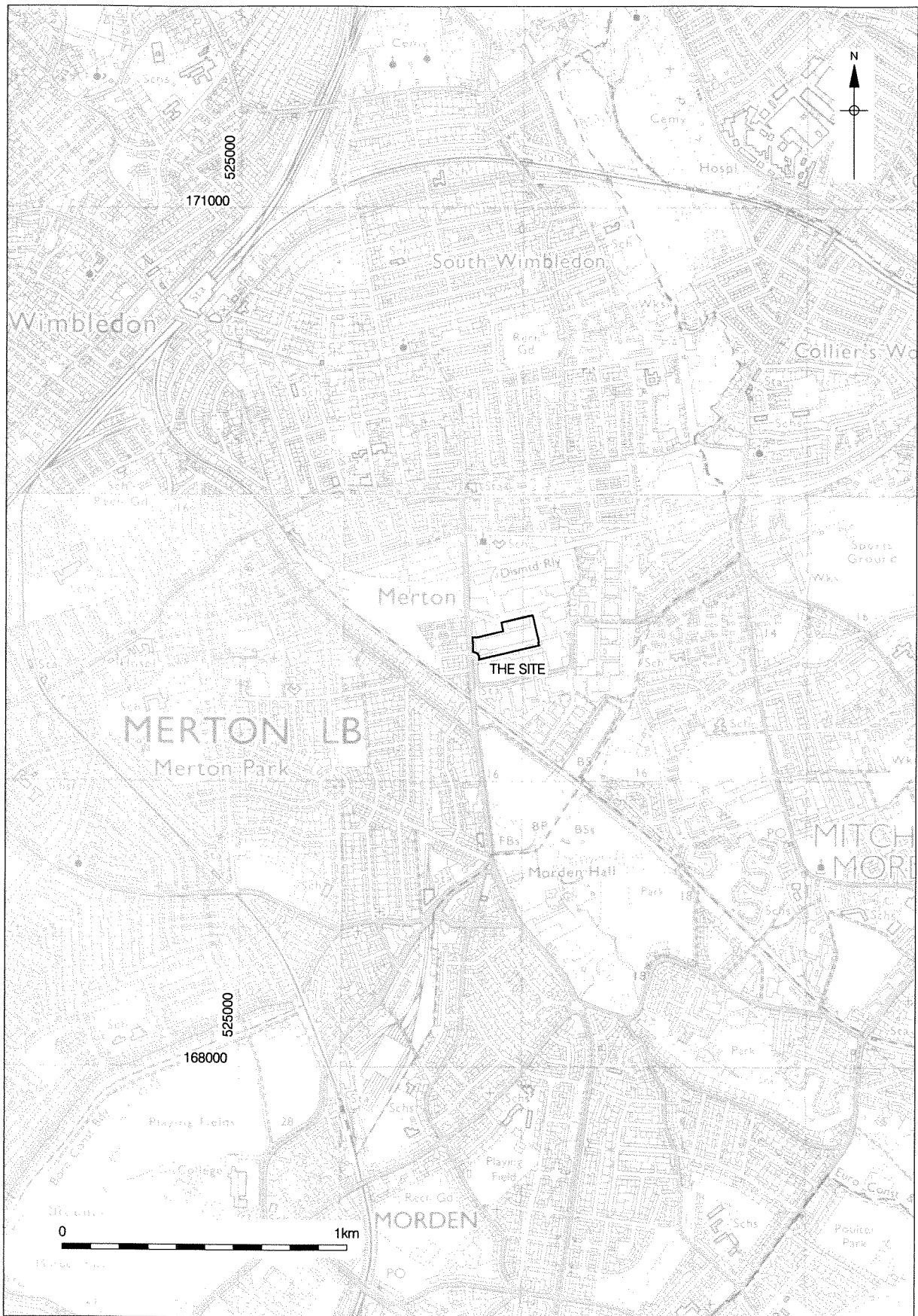
Figure 1: Site Location.....	5
Figure 2: Trench Locations.....	6
Figure 3: Sections.....	16

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at the former Sleepzee Factory Site, Morden Road, Mitcham SW19, London Borough of Merton. The central National Grid Reference for this site is TQ 2595 6950. The fieldwork was undertaken between 21st and 25th May 2007, and was commissioned by Mark Sheehan. The commissioning clients were Big Yellow Group PLC, Chancerygate (Business Centre) Limited and Norwich Union Life and Pensions Ltd.
- 1.2 The watching brief consisted of three trial trenches, designed to investigate the sites' archaeological potential and assess the presence or absence of palaeoenvironmental remains relating to former channels of the River Wandle. Prior to the watching brief, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd had been commissioned to undertake a Desk-based Assessment of the site (Holden 2006); this concluded that the sites' potential for encountering Roman deposits is moderate, the potential for encountering Saxon remains is low, the potential for encountering medieval remains is low and the potential for encountering post-medieval remains is low.
- 1.3 When initially commissioned, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd had designed a methodology for the site whereby an archaeological evaluation would be undertaken (Mayo 2007a). However, prior to mobilising Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd were made aware of severe contamination problems at the site, and therefore following discussions with Diane Walls of English Heritage, the site work was conducted as a watching brief (Mayo 2007b).
- 1.4 The earliest deposits encountered were natural sands and gravel. These were overlain in one trench by a possible post-medieval sub-soil horizon, and then by made ground deposits, capped by the concrete slabs of the previous industrial buildings at the site. No archaeological features were found during the evaluation.
- 1.5 It has been concluded that the lack of archaeological remains at the site is probably due to widespread horizontal truncation when the previous buildings were constructed.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological site investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 30th April 2007 – 3rd May 2007, in advance of redevelopment of land at the former Sleeppeeze Factory Site, Morden Road, Mitcham SW19, London Borough of Merton (Figure 1). The study site covers an area of approximately 21,065 square metres; it is bordered to the north by industrial units, to the south and east by Lombard Road, and by Merton Road to the west. The archaeological watching brief involved the excavation and recording of three trial trenches, which were to determine the archaeological potential of the site and investigate the presence or absence of palaeoenvironmental remains relating to former channels of the River Wandle.
- 2.2 The fieldwork was commissioned by Mark Sheehan, and the commissioning clients were Big Yellow Group PLC, Chancerygate (Business Centre) Limited and Norwich Union Life and Pensions Ltd. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of James Langthorne and the project management of Chris Mayo. The evaluation was monitored on behalf of the London Borough of Merton by Diane Walls of English Heritage.
- 2.3 The watching brief followed an approved method statement (Mayo 2007b) and an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Holden 2006). This had concluded that the site held a low to moderate potential for the presence of prehistoric and Roman remains.
- 2.4 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeology Archive Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code ZZZ 07.



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 1993.

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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20 000 at A4

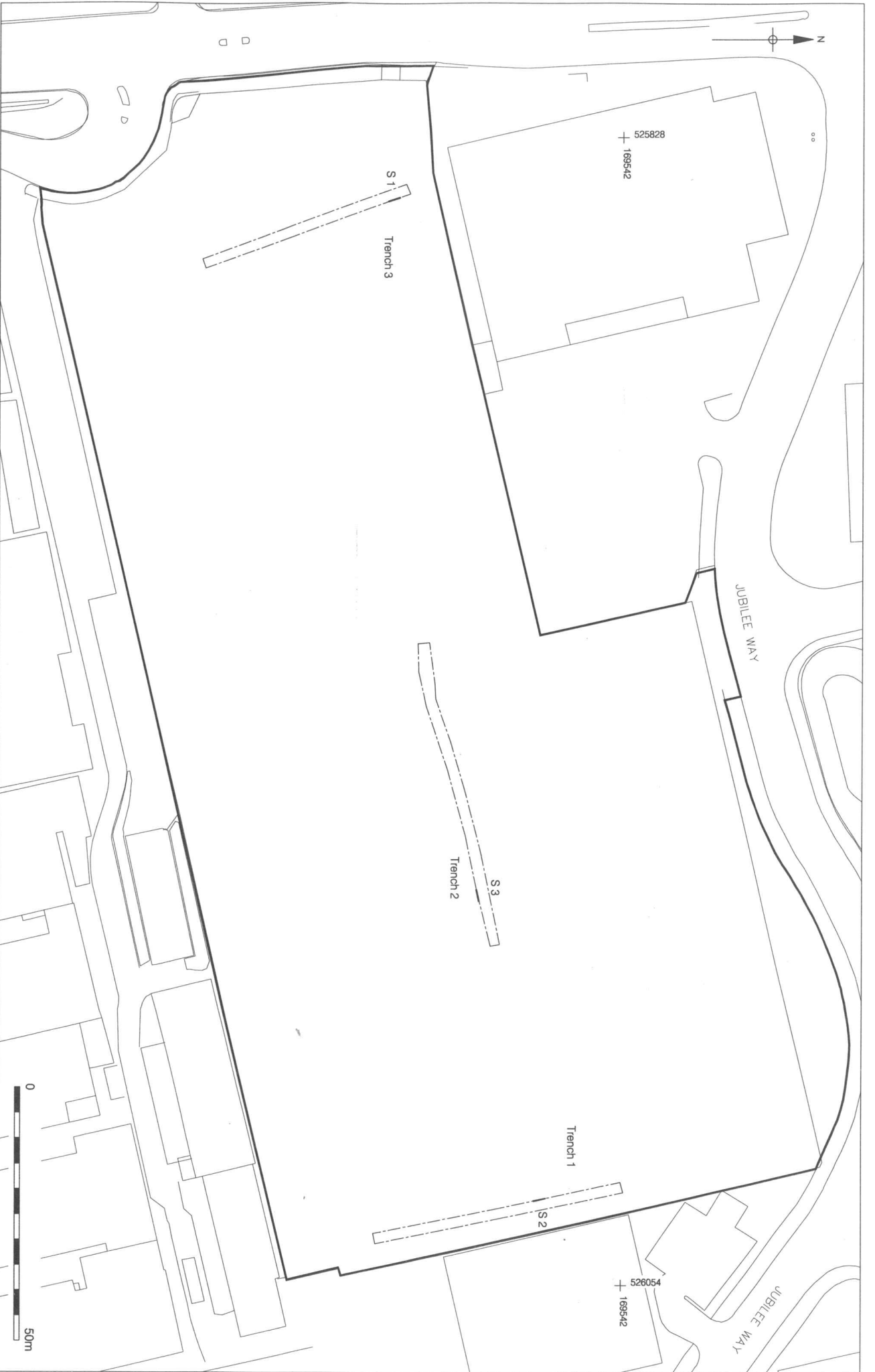


Figure 2
Trench Locations
1:1000 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Archaeology in the London Borough of Merton

3.1.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Merton, which fully recognise the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The London Borough of Merton Unitary Development Plan (UDP), adopted in 2003 contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.1.2 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council Archaeology Policies:

Archaeology

4.55 Archaeological remains contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They constitute the principal surviving evidence of many aspects of our past and are a finite and non-renewable resource, which is fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. They give us a sense of both national and local identity, and are valuable not only for their own sake, but also for their role in education, leisure and tourism.

4.56 Known archaeological sites can be divided into Scheduled Ancient Monuments, other nationally important sites, and locally important sites. Merton contains three Scheduled Ancient Monuments: Merton Priory; Caesar's Camp; and Morden Park Mound.

4.57 The Ancient Monuments Acts and Planning Policy Guidance Note PPG 16 'Archaeology and Planning' set out Government policy regarding archaeological remains. Some relevant material is also found in PPG 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment'.

**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.

**POLICY BE.14: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
BEFORE DEVELOPMENT COMMENCES ON SITE, REFERENCE SHOULD BE
MADE TO THE COUNCIL'S SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE NOTE ON
ARCHAEOLOGY.**

**WHERE DEVELOPMENT IS PROPOSED WITHIN AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PRIORITY ZONE, AS SHOWN ON THE PROPOSALS MAP, THE COUNCIL MAY
REQUIRE A PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BEFORE
PROPOSALS ARE CONSIDERED. THIS REQUIREMENT MAY ALSO BE APPLIED
TO SITES OUTSIDE THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY ZONES ESPECIALLY
WHERE THEY ARE OVER 0.6 HA OR WHERE THERE IS PROVEN OR KNOWN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.**

Justification

4.62 The purpose of such evaluation will be to determine the nature and extent of archaeological remains on the development site and thus to aid the process of decision-making.

- 3.1.3 These policies mirror advice contained in the Department of Environment document 'Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16)'. This document identifies the need for early consultation in the planning process to determine the impact of the construction schemes upon buried archaeological strata. Once the results of the desk-based assessment are known, and where follow-up trial work is thereby known to be necessary or otherwise, an informed decision on the necessity or otherwise for further archaeological strategies may be taken. These strategies may be preservation in situ, excavation, or watching brief.
- 3.1.4 The site does not currently lie within a designated Archaeological Priority Zone. However, the south part of the eastern boundary of the site delineates an APZ that extends to the north, east and south
- 3.1.5 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the development site.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The 1:50,000 scale British Geological Survey (sheet 270) indicates the study site to be on Kempton Park Gravel with alluvium to the east of the site. The boreholes completed by RSK ENSR identified up to 1.2m of made ground across the site, which overlay River Terrace Gravel, which in turn, was above the London Clay (RSK ENSR, 2005).

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site is located on a generally flat area of land lying at c.50m OD. The River Wandle is located approximately 250m to the east of the site, flowing towards the north.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The archaeological and historical background to this site has been laid out in full in the Desk Based Assessment (Holden 2006). The following are the conclusions of that document.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 There are a number of records of prehistoric finds and cut features from the vicinity of the study area on the Sites and Monuments Records mainly along the course of the Wandle valley. These consist of flint artefacts found at Merton Priory to the northeast of the site, in Morden Hall Park to the south and at Merton Park to the southwest and a possible Bronze Age ditch to the northwest. To both the north and south of the subject site, evidence for palaeo-channels and former courses of the River Wandle have been located. The position of the subject site on a gravel terrace some 300m to the west of the watercourse suggests that the potential for finding prehistoric activity can be considered as low-to-moderate.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 The major Roman Road known as Stane Street runs to the east of the subject site and has been located by excavation to the northeast of the subject site. Other instances of Roman activity in the area have been identified to the south and southeast of the subject site where stray finds and inhumations have been excavated that presumably relate to a nearby settlement. It is thought that a mansio is present in the area although its position has neither been proved nor speculated with any degree of certainty although a quantity of coins and other finds suggest some form of Roman occupation. As such, the potential for uncovering Roman remains is considered moderate.

5.4 Saxon

5.4.1 There are few entries for the Saxon period on the SMR within the study area. Two relate to entries in the Domesday Book referring to a Church and two mills in Merton. A single inhumation in a stone coffin, a stray find of a brooch and late-Saxon pottery within cut features complete the entries. Considering that the records for material and or sites within the study area are widespread and limited, the potential of finding Saxon remains on the site can be considered as low.

5.5 Medieval

5.5.1 There is a concentration of records of medieval date to the northeast of the subject site at Merton Abbey, an important religious establishment founded in the early-12th century. Archaeological evidence for medieval activity is also present to the west of the site, near to the present church and to the southeast where an assemblage of pottery has been found. The site is likely to have been located in an area of agricultural land at the time. The potential for finding evidence of medieval activity is considered to be low.

5.6 Post-Medieval

5.6.1 The map regression exercise shows that the subject site is unlikely to have been developed prior to c.1931. Evidence for recording deposits relating to post-medieval flooding of the area is unlikely as no such deposits were recorded as being identified in the sinking of the geotechnical boreholes. The potential for finding post-medieval remains, other than those relating to the factories identified during the course of this exercise, can therefore be considered as low.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The methodology employed during the watching brief was necessitated by the fact that a geotechnical site investigation revealed significant levels of hazardous contaminants. Before the results of the geotechnical investigation excavation were revealed, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd produced an evaluation method statement which outlined the excavation of three trenches measuring 50.0m by 2.0m (Mayo 2007a). The trenches were located to give good coverage of the site, and particularly to investigate the eastern extent of the site, where the potential for Roman archaeology was good. Consultation with Diane Walls of English Heritage also led to a contingency resource being allocated should alluvial deposits relating to old channels of the River Wandle be found on site. Following the results of the geotechnical investigation, a new method statement (Mayo 2007b) was produced which designed the same three trenches to be excavated under watching brief conditions, with no human access allowed. Further mitigation, if required, would require consideration as to how they could be safely accessed by staff in appropriate PPE.
- 6.2 Prior to Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd's arrival on site, the demolition contractor broke the slab in the areas of all three trenches. All trenches were then excavated with a mechanical excavator fitted with a ditching bucket in spits of between 150mm and 200mm, under the supervision of an archaeologist. The dimensions of the trenches are shown in Table 1, and their locations shown in Figure 2.

Trench	Length	Width	Max. Depth BGL	Alignment
1	50.40m	2.10m	1.80m	N-S
2	60.60m	2.00m	1.30m	E-W
3	41.00m	2.00m	1.30m	N-S

- 6.3 All deposits were recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:100, and the sections at a scale of 1:10. The trenches were surveyed using a total station theodolite. A photographic record was also kept of all the trenches in colour and digital formats.
- 6.4 OD heights used in this report were taken from an engineering drawing showing spot heights across the site, and also from known heights taken from borehole coverage (RSK ENSR, 2005).

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The natural seen underlying the site in all three trenches was a mix of sand ([3] and [7]) and gravel ([4] and [6]). The natural deposits had in places been contaminant by hydrocarbon residues. No features or anomalies were seen within the layers, and their upper surfaces were sterile of artefacts. The layers were recorded at heights between 15.41m OD in Trench 1 and 14.35m OD in Trench 3.

7.2 Phase 2: Possible Post-Medieval Subsoil

7.2.1 Overlying the natural sand in Trench 3 was a layer of firm greyish brown clay-sand-silt [2]. The layer extended across the entire trench, was 0.20m thick and recorded at heights between 14.34m OD and 14.29m OD. The layer contained occasional ceramic building material fragments, leading to its interpretation as a possible post-medieval sub-soil.

7.3 Phase 3: Modern

7.3.1 In Trenches 2 and 3, the sub-soil and natural strata were overlain by modern subsoil deposits [1] and [5], identified as such by material contained within, and recorded at heights between 14.17m OD in Trench 3 and 15.40m OD in Trench 2. These deposits were, across the site, sealed by modern made ground and concrete slabs associated with the industrial usage.

8 TRENCH SUMMARY

8.1 Trench 1

8.1.1 Trench 1 revealed natural sand [4] overlain by modern made ground and capped with a concrete slab.

8.1.2 No archaeological features were seen in Trench 1.

8.2 Trench 2

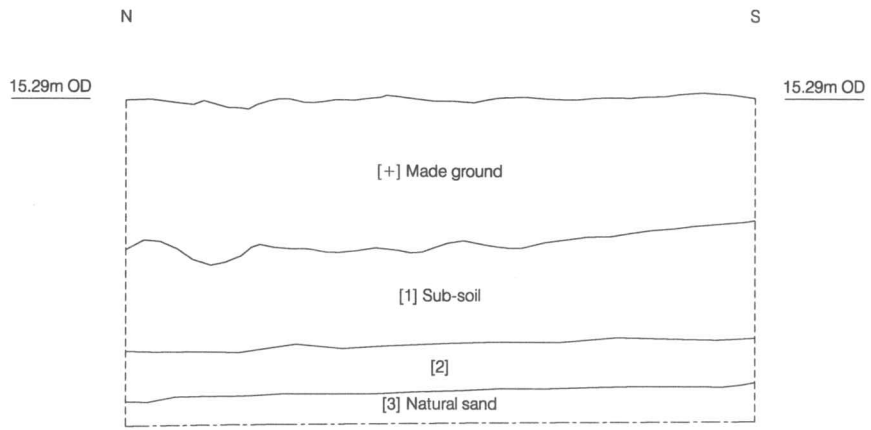
8.2.1 Trench 2 contained natural sand and gravel [6] and [7] overlain by modern sub-soil [5]. The sequence was completed by a concrete slab.

8.2.2 No archaeological features were seen in Trench 2.

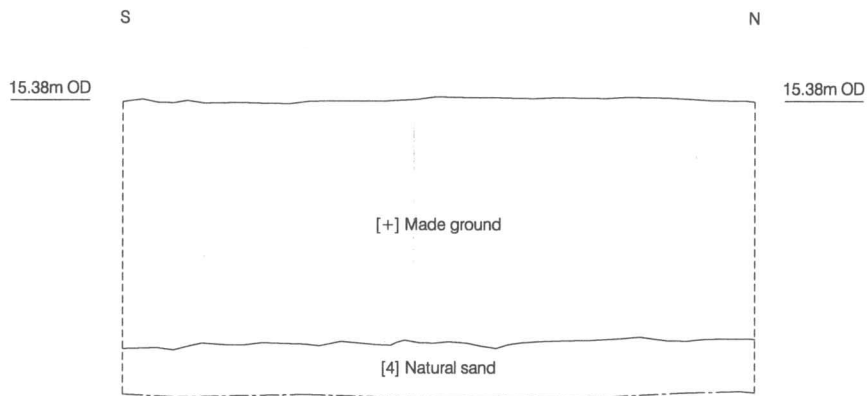
8.3 Trench 3

8.3.1 Trench 3 revealed natural sand and gravel [3] overlain by a possible post-medieval sub-soil, then capped by a modern sub-soil and concrete slab.

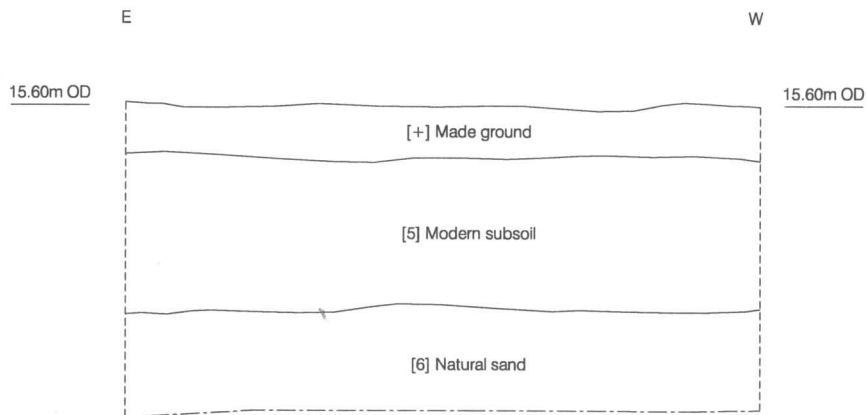
8.3.2 No archaeological features were seen in Trench 3.



Section 1
West Facing
Trench 3



Section 2
East Facing
Trench 1



Section 3
North Facing
Trench 2



9 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Interpretation

- 9.1.1 All the trenches revealed natural deposits that were consistent with the underlying geology of this area as concluded in the desk-based assessment and geotechnical investigations (Holden 2006). No alluvial deposits or remains relating to channels of the River Wandle were found to be present at the site.
- 9.1.2 Trench 1, targeted at the eastern edge of the site in the area of Roman potential, revealed no archaeological remains.
- 9.1.3 The trenches revealed the natural deposits to be overlain by a possible post-medieval sub-soil, and modern deposits of sub-soil and made ground.

9.2 Conclusions

- 9.2.1 The evaluation has shown no archaeological remains or features to be present at the site. The presence of a possible post-medieval soil horizon was identified in Trench 3, in the western end of the site; however, it contained no conclusive dating evidence and was untruncated by later features. Its removal during the watching brief revealed no archaeology beneath.
- 9.2.2 The character of modern sub-soil and made ground deposits revealed in all trenches suggests that the site had been horizontally truncated and then levelled, most likely during the installation of industrial activity at the site, which had occurred by the production of the 1933 Ordnance Survey map (Holden 2006, 23).
- 9.2.3 In light of the lack of archaeological remains at the site, and the likelihood that no remains would have survived the 20th century landscaping, it is recommended that no further mitigation would be appropriate at the site.

10 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mark Sheehan of Big Yellow Properties for commissioning the work on behalf of Big Yellow Group PLC, Chancerygate (Business Centre) Limited and Norwich Union Life and Pensions Ltd, who kindly funded it. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd also thanks Diane Walls of English Heritage for monitoring the work.
- 10.2 The author would like to thank James Langthorne for supervising the fieldwork, Jem Rogers for surveying, Dave Harris for the illustration and Lisa Lonsdale for logistical support.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Holden, S. March 2006 'Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the Sleeppeeze Factory Site, Morden Road, Mitcham SW19, London Borough of Merton' PCA Unpublished Report

Mayo, C.

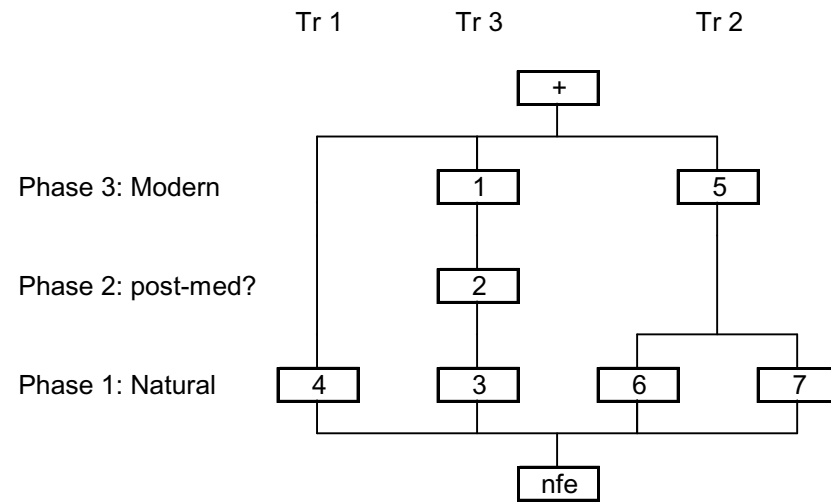
- 2007a: February 2007 'Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation at the Sleeppeeze Factory Site, Morden Road, London Borough of Merton' PCA Unpublished Report
- 2007b: May 2007 'Method Statement for an Archaeological Watching Brief at the Sleeppeeze Factory Site, Morden Road, London Borough of Merton' PCA Unpublished Report

RSK ENSR, 2005 *Site Investigation: Sleeppeeze, 61 Morden Road, Merton, London* Unpublished report

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
ZZZ 07	1	3	-	1	Layer	Sub-soil	modern	3	D1(2-4); 2(2-4)
ZZZ 07	2	3	-	1	Layer	Sub-soil	post-medieval?	2	D1(2-4); 2(2-4)
ZZZ 07	3	3	Trench 2	1	Layer	Natural Sand	natural	1	D1(2-4); 2(2-4)
ZZZ 07	4	1	Trench 1	2	Layer	Natural Sand / Gravel	natural	1	D1(5-9); 2(5-9)
ZZZ 07	5	2	-	3	Layer	Sub-soil	modern	3	D1(10-13); 2(10-13)
ZZZ 07	6	2	Trench 2	3	Layer	Natural Sand / Gravel	natural	1	D1(10-13); 2(10-13)
ZZZ 07	7	2	Trench 2	3	Layer	Natural Sand	natural	1	D1(10-13); 2(10-13)

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-27849

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Former Sleeppeeze Factory Site, Morden Road, Mitcham SW19, London Borough of Mer
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at the former Sleeppeeze Factory Site, Morden Road, Mitcham SW19, London Borough of Merton. The central National Grid Reference for this site is TQ 2595 6950. The fieldwork was undertaken between 21st and 25th May 2007, and was commissioned by Mark Sheehan. The commissioning clients were Big Yellow Group PLC, Chancerygate (Business Centre) Limited and Norwich Union Life and Pensions Ltd. The watching brief consisted of three trial trenches, designed to investigate the sites' archaeological potential and assess the presence or absence of palaeoenvironmental remains relating to former channels of the River Wandle. Prior to the watching brief, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd had been commissioned to undertake a Desk-based Assessment of the site (Holden 2006); this concluded that the sites' potential for encountering Roman deposits is moderate, the potential for encountering Saxon remains is low, the potential for encountering medieval remains is low and the potential for encountering post-medieval remains is low. The earliest deposits encountered were natural sands and gravel. These were overlain in one trench by a possible post-medieval sub-soil horizon, and then by made ground deposits, capped by the concrete slabs of the previous industrial buildings at the site. No archaeological features were found during the evaluation. It has been concluded that the lack of archaeological remains at the site is probably due to widespread horizontal truncation when the previous buildings were constructed.
Project dates	Start: 21-05-2007 End: 25-05-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ZZZ07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON MERTON WIMBLEDON AND MERTON Former Sleeppeeze Factory Site
Postcode	SW19
Study area	21065.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2595 6950 51.4100097830 -0.188814355821 51 24 36 N 000 11 19 W Point
Height OD	Min: 14.35m Max: 15.41m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
----------------------	-------------------------------

Project brief originator	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	James Young Langthorne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private company
Name of sponsor/funding body	Big Yellow Group PLC, Chancerygate (Business Centre) Limited and Norwich Union Life and Pensions Ltd

Project archives

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

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