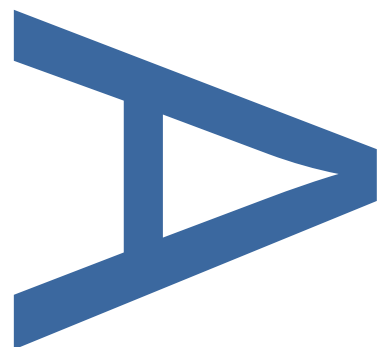
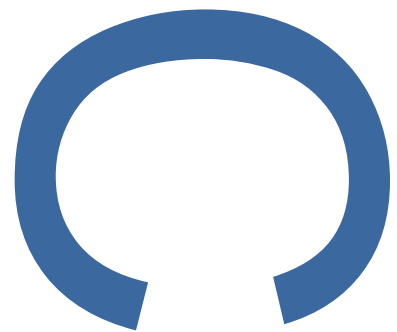


**THE QUEEN'S HEAD, CRICKET  
GREEN, MITCHAM, LONDON  
BOROUGH OF MERTON CR4 4LA:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**SITE CODE: CKT17**

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

**JANUARY 2018**



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**CENTRAL NGR: TQ 27736827**

**COMMISSIONING CLIENT: CgMs Heritage (part of RPS)**

**GLHER SEARCH NUMBER: 13712**

**WRITTEN BY: TOM BROOK  
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

**PROJECT MANAGER: HELEN HAWKINS (MCIfA)  
REV1 Historic England comments**

**Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
Brockley  
London  
SE4 2PD  
Tel: 020 7732 3925  
Email: hhawkins@pre-construct.com  
Website: www.pre-construct.com**

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## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**THE QUEEN'S HEAD, CRICKET GREEN, MITCHAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF  
MERTON CR4 4LA  
Type of project**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
Quality Control**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code		K5320	
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	T Brook		22.12.17
Graphics Prepared by:	H Baxter		4.01.2018
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown		11.01.2018
Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins		11.01.2018

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Unit 54  
Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
London  
SE4 2PD

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation that was undertaken at The Queen's Head, Cricket Green, Mitcham, CR4 4LA (TQ2773 6827, Figure 1) on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> December 2017.
- 1.2 The aims of the project were to determine the natural topography, the nature, date and survival of any archaeological periods within the confines of the site, particularly those of Saxon or medieval date, and to establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 1.3 The evaluation demonstrated that the underlying geology consisted of mid yellowish-brown sands and gravels of the Taplow type, seen at a height of 20.64m OD in Trench 1 and 19.43m OD in Trench 2. The gravel was overlain by a natural mid yellowish-brown clay in Trench 2, located between 20.64m and 20.13m OD.
- 1.4 In Trench 2 significant post-medieval ground disturbance was noted. A large pit of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date had truncated the gravel and clay. A chalk foundation was also identified, cutting the pit. In Trench 1, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century layers and features were noted.
- 1.5 No other archaeological features were identified on site.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation at The Queen's Head, Cricket Green, Mitcham, CR4 4LA (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (part of RPS) and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> December 2017.
- 2.2 The site was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 2773 6827 (Figure 2). The site was generally flat, comprising mostly of a concreted car park and former beer garden at a height of around 21m OD.
- 2.3 The site lay to the south of Cricket Green in Mitcham and comprised the Queen's Head pub and car park. The site was bounded by housing to the south and east, Bramcote Avenue to the west, and Cricket Green to the north. The site lay within the Tier II Mitcham Archaeological Priority Area (Historic Settlement) as defined in the borough's Local Plan.
- 2.4 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017), the objectives of the evaluation were to determine the natural topography of the site, the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site and the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 2.5 The site was supervised by Tom Brook of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The site was project managed by Helen Hawkins, also of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Joanna Taylor of Historic England monitored proceedings on behalf of the London Borough of Merton.
- 2.6 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique code CKT17.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The London Borough of Merton adopted policies concerning the preservation of archaeological remains into its Unitary Development Plan of October 2003. The general aims of these plans were set out in the Supplementary Planning Guidance Notes, Archaeology, issued in February 2004. These are given below:

#### IMPORTANCE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological or historic remains give us a valuable insight into the way in which our ancestors lived. They contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. 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. It is vital that we encourage 'sustainable development' that does not sacrifice what future generations will value, for the sake of short-term and often illusory gains. Our heritage has been created over many centuries and is irreplaceable. It must therefore be preserved wherever possible. Unfortunately however, much of our archaeological heritage has been unknowingly destroyed by human activity as a result of modern developments.

Our heritage may be preserved in terms of archaeological remains hidden below ground, or within buildings of historic interest. In any case, they are a finite and non-renewable resource, often being fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Care therefore needs to be taken to ensure that such remains are preserved wherever possible and not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed, and never destroyed without record.

The detail of policy is set out in the Borough's UDP, although it should be noted that the government's Planning Policy Guidance concerning archaeology, PPG16, has now been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for 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.
- 3.2 The site had been given an archaeological condition on the planning permission, requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work to investigate if archaeological remains survived on the site. The evaluation work detailed in this report formed the first stage of this programme.



## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The following geological and topographical background is taken from the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017).
- 4.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales, the drift geology on the site is Taplow Gravel Member - Sand and Gravel, which comprises Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The local environment was previously dominated by rivers. The drift geology of the gravel overlies London Clay. At the Esso Petrol Station site on Cranmer Road, just to the south of the site, natural London Clay was observed at 2.80m BGL.
- 4.3 The site was located on flat land, around 21m OD at ground level.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following archaeological and historical background is taken from the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017).
- 5.2 The site is located on a Pleistocene gravel terrace above the floodplain of the River Wandle, and therefore the potential for prehistoric remains to be present is moderate, as such high and dry ground offered suitable locations for settlement to early communities. Despite this potential, prehistoric finds and remains in the area have been sparse. Four pieces of burnt flint were found during an evaluation at 47-49 Denham Crescent, although they were located in later contexts.
- 5.3 Roman remains in the area have been found, but not in any great concentration. Notable remains are concentrated around Benedict Gardens to the northwest of the site, but otherwise the period is represented largely by findspots.
- 5.4 Mitcham is known to have been occupied during Saxon times, and a cemetery of that period has been investigated to the southwest of the site, approximately 600m away. During the early medieval period the area of Mitcham was comprised of four manors, and archaeological evidence for the period is abundant in the area. At 42 Tramway Path, a pit containing mid-Saxon pottery and domestic rubbish and residual Roman material was found.
- 5.5 At 381 London Road, c. 500m to the west of the site, an investigation revealed a possible midden, and some archaeological features of medieval date were also found at 352-356 London Road, to the north-west of the site. At 389 London Road, an evaluation found ditches of c. 11th century date. Undoubtedly though, the main concentration for medieval activity in the area was focussed around Benedict Gardens and Church Road, where numerous medieval settlement features have been found.
- 5.6 At Cricket Green the GLHER notes a probable medieval site, possibly moated, lies under the Canons, a farm belonging to Southwark priory, located directly to the north of the site. Also, at 21 Cricket Green, a single sherd of medieval London-Type ware was recovered from topsoil during an evaluation. The potsherd dated from the mid-12th century to mid-13th century. Further finds were recovered by local residents during building extensions at the rear of a possibly late Tudor building in former back gardens at Cricket Green.
- 5.7 In the early post-medieval period the area became increasingly fashionable and the population increased in reflection of this. There are numerous examples of post-medieval archaeological remains and finds from the area, reflecting the urbanisation throughout this period. On Carshalton Road/Croydon Road, a group of houses known as Blue House Cottages were built in the late 18th century but were demolished in the 1960s. A group of mid-18th century pottery, stoneware, glass ware and clay pipes were found during the extension works. Fragments of stoneware tankards bearing the name of the tenant of the adjacent White Hart Inn were also found. The finds were thought to be refuse from the White Hart, suggesting that, at the time of deposition, the land was lying waste.
- 5.8 A brewery was established where the Mitcham fire station is now located (c. 400m north of the site), in 1766 or 1767. It was known initially as Mitcham Brewery, and was operated by the Attlee family. The brewery underwent a number of changes in both name and ownership in the subsequent decades, being known for periods as both Wandle Grove Brewery and Surrey Brewery. It is by the latter name that it appears on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch survey of Surrey, begun in 1869. This shows a large L-shaped building, with one arm aligned parallel to London Road, the other perpendicular to it on the eastern side. The two elements of this structure are shown in a photograph of the late 1950s or later in the Merton Memories photographic archive, proving it to have been of 2-3 storeys and constructed of brick. A row of much smaller buildings stood between the brewery building and London Road, but these may represent houses not directly associated with the brewery.
- 5.9 Mitcham Common, located to the east of the site, adjoined Croydon Common, Beddington Farmlands and Waddon, and included the various greens that remain around Mitcham. There was a hunt here until the early 19th century and James I complained that the 'lewd people of Mitcham did so much poaching that there was a great scarcity of game'. The Common suffered through lack of any overall control and in the later 19th century local people, led by George Parker Bidder who lived at Ravensbury Park, mounted a campaign that led to the Metropolitan

- Commons (Mitcham) Supplemental Act of 1891. There is a pond on the common named after Bidder and a memorial stone.
- 5.10 The Ordnance Survey map of 1879 shows Cricket Green marked as The Causeway. The area is fairly built up, with houses lining the main roads and a Police Station and Wesleyan Chapel established to the north of the site. The site lies beneath one of the houses fronting the Causeway, and to the south of Canons (Figure 5). The same layout is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1895 and 1913.
- 5.11 By 1938, Bramcote Avenue has been constructed and the site is marked as the Queen's Head PH. The area to the south of the site has become much more built up and suburban. A similar layout is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1954 and 1976.
- 5.12 During World War Two ploughing took place in parts of the common and anti-aircraft batteries were temporarily installed here for the defence of London.
- 5.13 Archaeological Priority Area
- 5.14 The site lies within the Mitcham Tier II Archaeological Priority Area. The APA description is given below:

The APA covers the historic settlement of Mitcham along the route of London Road from its junction with Bond Road in the north to Mitcham station in the south. It includes the areas around the Upper Green, previously known as Upper Mitcham, the Lower Green/Cricket Green, previously known as Lower Mitcham and the Church of St Peter and St Paul. The Mitcham APA is classified as Tier 2 because it is an area of historic settlement.

### **Description**

Mitcham is situated to the south-east of the London to Chichester Roman road known as Stane Street. The presence of a large Anglo-Saxon cemetery to the south of the APA suggests that a Saxon settlement was located in the vicinity. Precisely where this settlement is located is debatable but it is most probably within the boundaries of this APA, in the area to the north of the tramlines to the west of London Road possibly as far north as the Church of St Peter and St Paul. A watching brief that took place in August 2012 on a site to the south of Hallowfield Way found that quarrying had removed any earlier archaeological features or finds.

Mitcham is referred to in the Domesday Book as Michelham. The medieval settlement appeared to develop as a ribbon settlement along what is now London Road and became concentrated in two areas around the Upper Green and Lower Green. On some early Ordnance Survey editions a differentiation is made between Upper Mitcham and Lower Mitcham. The village also spread westwards towards the Church of St Peter and Paul, southwards along London Road and northwards towards the smaller settlement of Pigs Green or Figges Green.

As was the case with Wimbledon, Mitcham achieved great popularity with Londoners seeking a country retreat within easy reach of the capital so a number of large prestigious properties were built within and around the village cores of Upper and Lower Mitcham. A number of these buildings still survive such as Eagle House, an 18th century building towards the north of the APA and The Canons, a late 17th century house to the east of the Lower Green. To the south of The Canons, adjacent to the pond, is an early 16th century dovecote. The church of St Peter and St Paul was built between 1819 and 1822 although an earlier medieval church had occupied the site, parts of which were incorporated into the present tower. The Burn Bullock Public House and the White Hart Inn, both on the Lower Green, have retained parts that date to the 17th century.

A number of earlier country houses have not survived such as Baron House on London Road, Hall Place on Lower Green West and Mitcham House on Upper Green West. All these houses appear on Ordnance Survey maps from the late 19th century and early 20th century but they had all been demolished by the mid 20th century. Mitcham Hall was located on the section of London Road between Linden Place and Baron Grove. It was built during the 17th century and by the mid 19th century it had its own park which covered roughly 20 acres along with associated agricultural buildings and water features. The estate was gradually broken up from the late 19th century onwards and the house was demolished soon after the death of its last owner in 1923.

An excavation that took place on the site of Linden Place between 1993 and 1994 uncovered the remains of a number of buildings and a water feature associated with Mitcham Hall.

### **Significance**

Mitcham was a settlement with Saxon and medieval origins which later became a popular area to build country retreats. It is possible that an early Saxon settlement associated with the Ravensbury cemetery to the south may have been located here. The area's archaeological interest therefore relates principally to its potential to contribute to understanding Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post medieval settlement in the hinterland of London. Evidence for early Saxon settlement would be of particular interest. Some of the surviving historic buildings would also merit recording and analysis.

## 6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017), using guidelines issued by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), English Heritage (EH, now Historic England) the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and PCA's Fieldwork Operations Manual (GLAAS 2015; EH 2008, 2009; IFA 2014; Taylor 2009).
- 6.2 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two trenches (Figure 2). The intention was for these trenches to measure 15m and 5m in length and 1.8m in width. However, Trench 1 was shorted at the northern end due to the presence of an unidentified locked shed (which might have contained live electrical connections). The southern end of Trench 1 was shortened to allow the mechanical excavator room to manoeuvre as a large amount of on-site apparatus restricted movement to the south. Trench 2 was shortened to the north-west due to access constraints.
- 6.3 The trenches were excavated using separate mechanical excavators. A JCB Backhoe Loader was used to excavate Trench 1, but, due to space restrictions caused by a cellar entrance, was unable to excavate Trench 2, so a Mini Digger was used to excavate that trench. In both trenches concrete was removed with the use of a breaker. Following this the machine was fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket, and excavation continued in 100mm spits until the top of the archaeological deposits or natural geology was reached.
- 6.4 The geological horizon was reached at a depth of around 1m below ground level (BGL) in Trench 1 (approximately 21m OD). At this depth natural sands and gravels were visible. In Trench 2 excavation was necessary to a depth of 2.10m BGL (approximately 20m OD) at which height natural gravels were visible and an alluvial deposit was still in situ in a portion of the trench.
- 6.5 Due to safety issues caused by the depth of Trench 2, hand excavation was not possible at the base of the trench. However, a plan and section of the trench was completed from ground level.
- 6.6 Trenches were located by PCA's surveyor using a Leica GPS and were tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid.
- 6.7 Levels were obtained from Temporary Bench Marks established by PCA's surveyor through the use of a Leica GPS. Levels on archaeologically relevant structures and strata were taken from this. The heights and locations of the TBMs can be found in the site archive.
- 6.8 All archaeological interventions were hand cleaned before being hand-planned at a scale of 1:20. Sections were drawn at 1:10. The deposits that they contained were recorded on proforma context sheets and a full digital photographic record was compiled.
- 6.9 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code CKT17.

## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Natural**

- 7.1.1 Mid yellowish-brown sands and gravels [112] were seen in both trenches and conformed to the known local geology, Taplow Gravel. These were encountered at a height of 20.64m OD in Trench 1 and 19.43m OD in Trench 2.
- 7.1.2 Overlying the natural gravels in Trench 2 was a mid yellowish-brown clay [108] which was clean with very few inclusions and no finds. The top of the layer was at 20.33m OD. In Trench 1 a mid yellowish-brown clay layer [111] was also seen at the southern end of the trench (see Figure 2) and was very similar to layer [108]. The top of layer [111] was at 21.14m OD.

### **7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval**

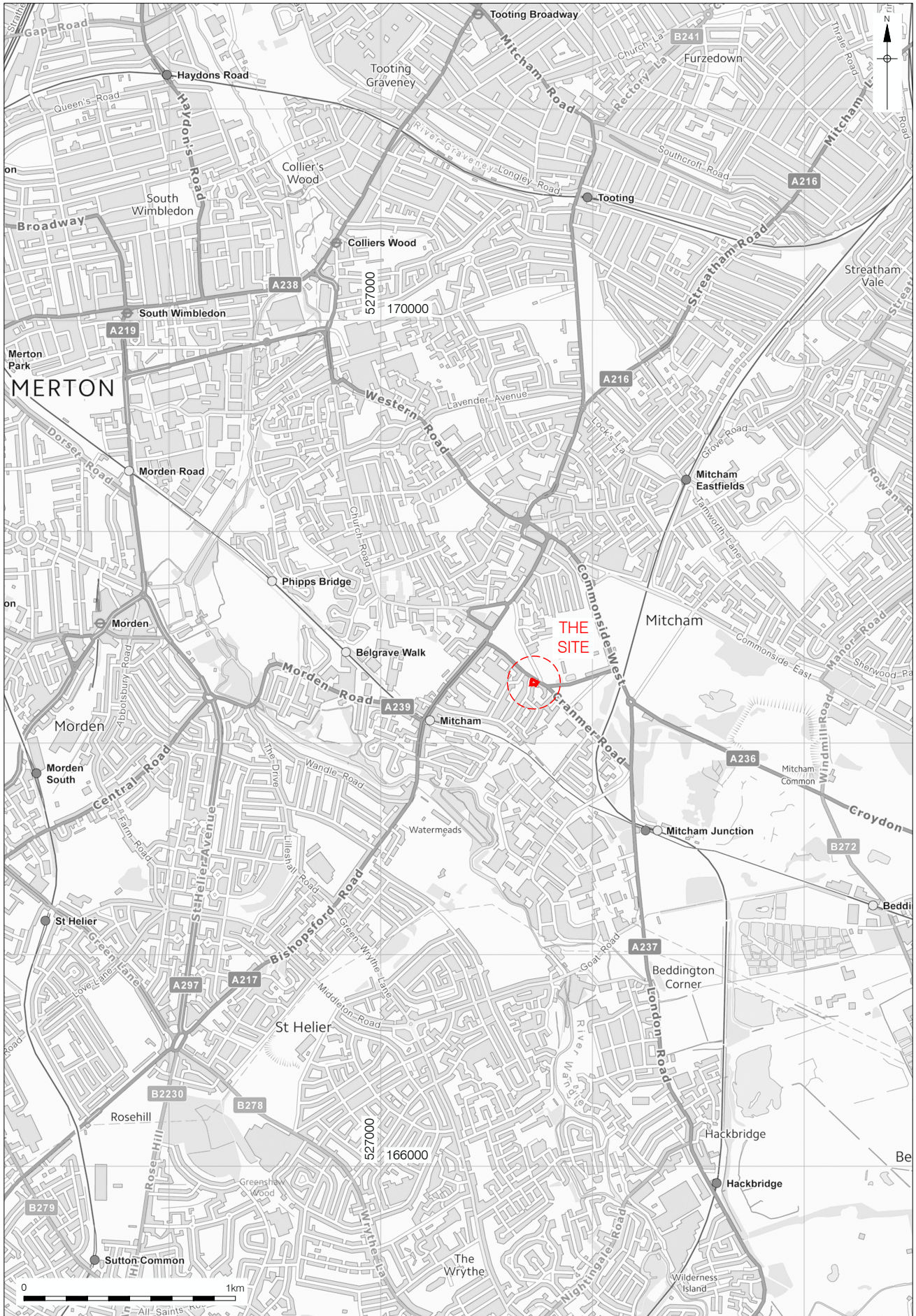
- 7.2.1 In Trench 2 the clay layer [108] was cut by cut [105] which was sub-rounded in shape and extended under the section to the south (Figure 4). The cut was at least 2m in length and more than 0.70m in depth.
- 7.2.2 Filling cut [105] was dark bluish brown alluvial layer/fill [104]. The top of layer [104] was recorded at 20.23m OD and continued deeper than the base of the trench at 19.43m OD. Layer [104] consisted of fine silt and was highly odorous, reminiscent of decayed organic material and was likely laid down by natural water-borne processes. Some pottery was recovered from [104] and dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Appendix 3).

### **7.3 Phase 3: Later Post-Medieval**

- 7.3.1 In Trench 1, clay layer [111] was truncated by cut [113]. Cut [113] was 1.42m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.52m although it was not bottomed. The function of cut [112] was uncertain. Cut [112] contained fill [110] which itself contained relatively modern (19<sup>th</sup> century) pottery. The top of fill [110] was at 21.02m OD.
- 7.3.2 In Trench 2, a chalk block foundation [103] (see Plate 5) was seen at a depth of 1.6m BGL (19.93m OD). The foundation was around 250mm wide, was orientated north-west south-east and extended out from the south-east corner of the trench about 1m (Figure 4). The foundation cut pit [105] and therefore must date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century or later.
- 7.3.3 Overlying the natural clay layers in both trenches were made ground layers of different types. In Trench 1 the made ground was a mid-greyish brown clay [109], found at a depth between 21.34 m OD and 21.02m OD, which contained frequent CBM and late post-medieval pottery. In Trench 2 the made ground [106] was a layer of clay/silts mixed with frequent brick and CBM rubble at a depth between 20.83m OD and 20.53m OD.

### **7.4 Phase 4: Modern**

- 7.4.1 In Trench 2 a broken ceramic water/drainage pipe ran diagonally across the trench north-west south-east and truncated the chalk foundation [103] (see Plate 5.)
- 7.4.2 Also in Trench 2 later layers and deposits (101) and (102) represented later ground surfaces probably deposited as levelling layers. Following their deposition, a brick courtyard surface (100) was laid down.
- 7.4.3 The latest layers of Trench 1 were probably 20<sup>th</sup> century layers designed to level the surface for a later concrete car park.



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:25,000 at A4

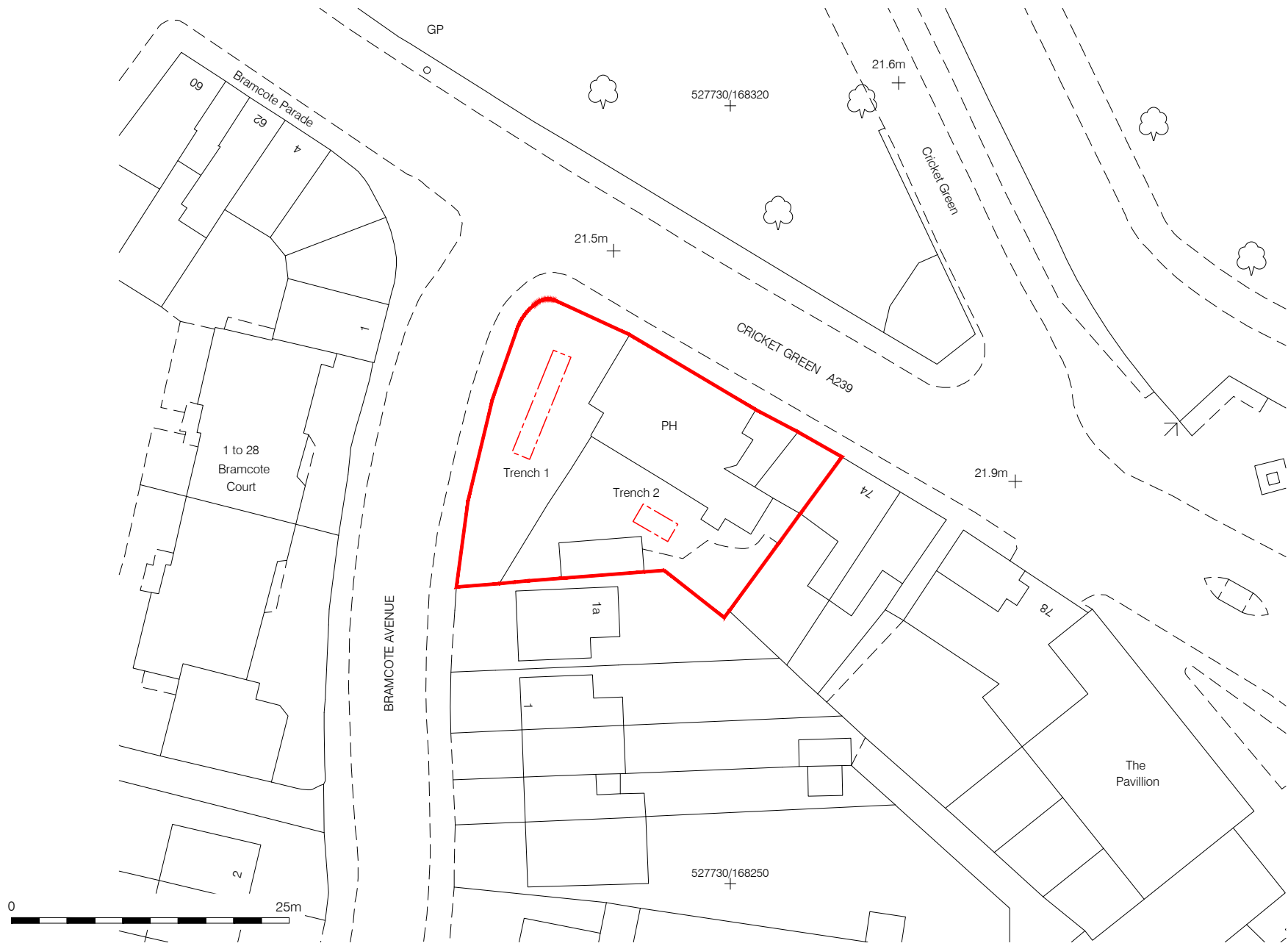


Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:500 at A4



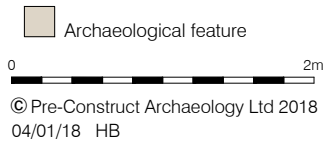
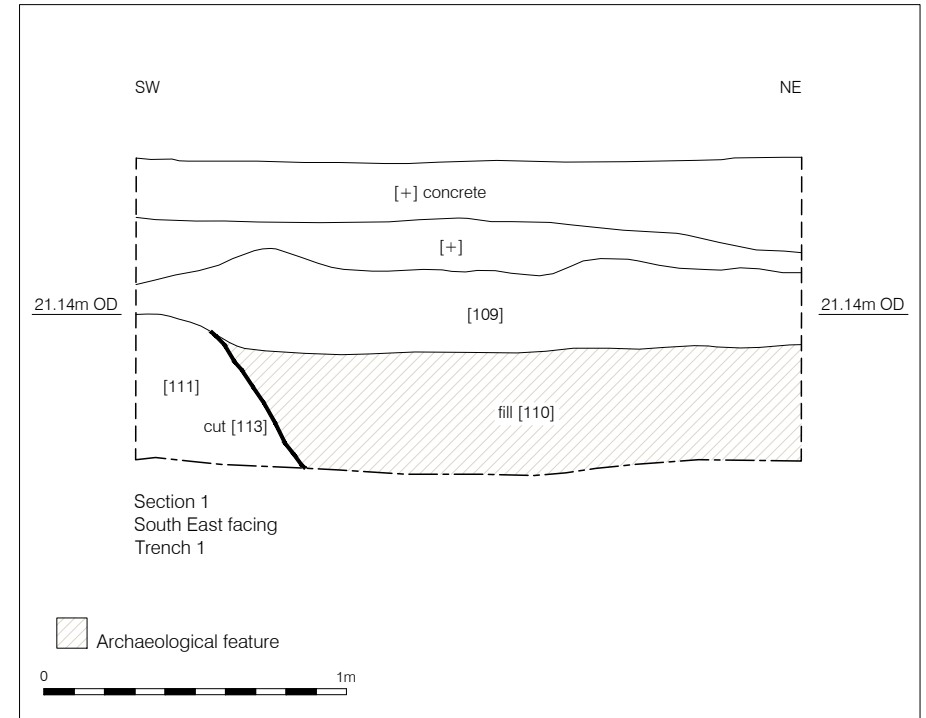
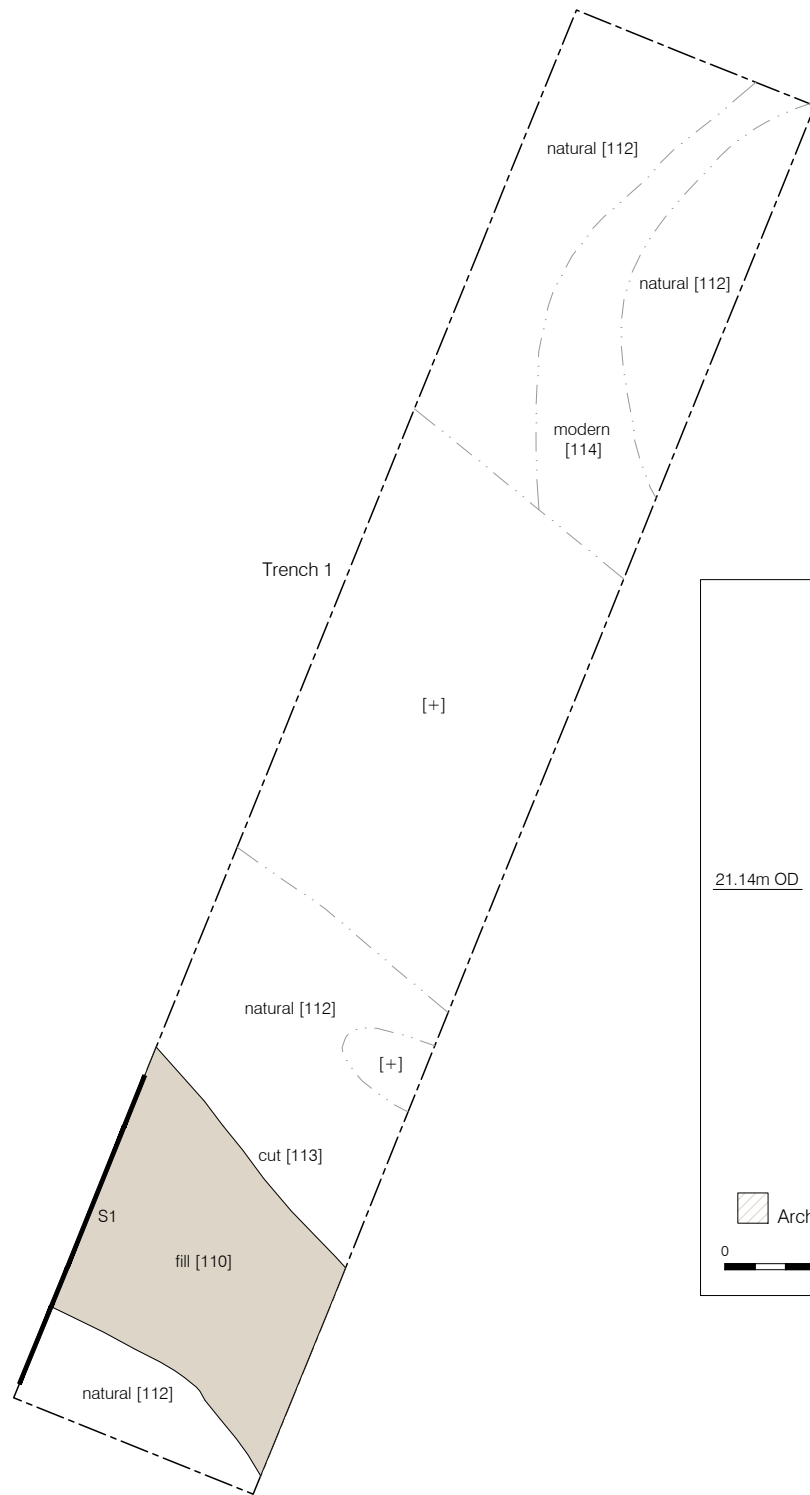
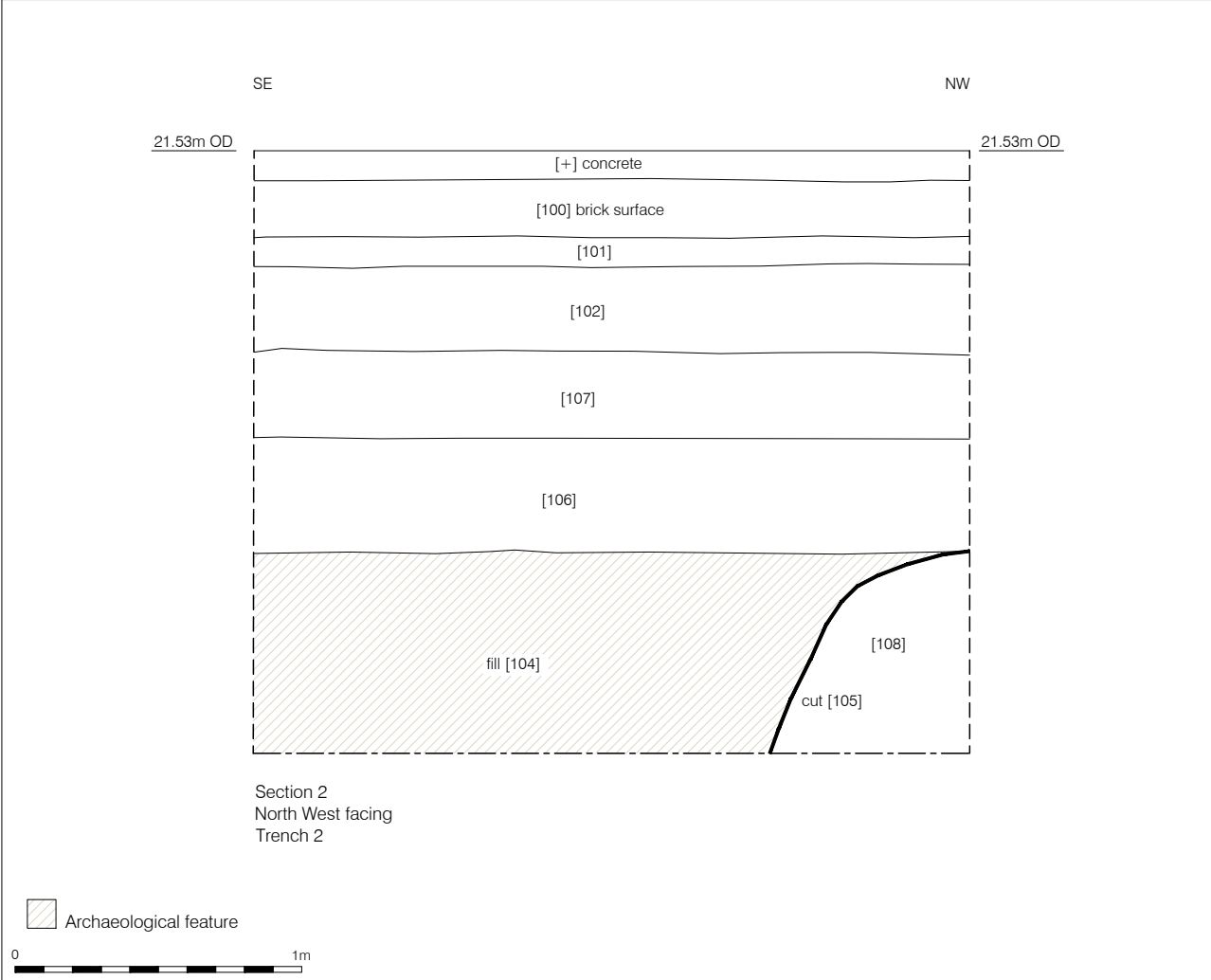
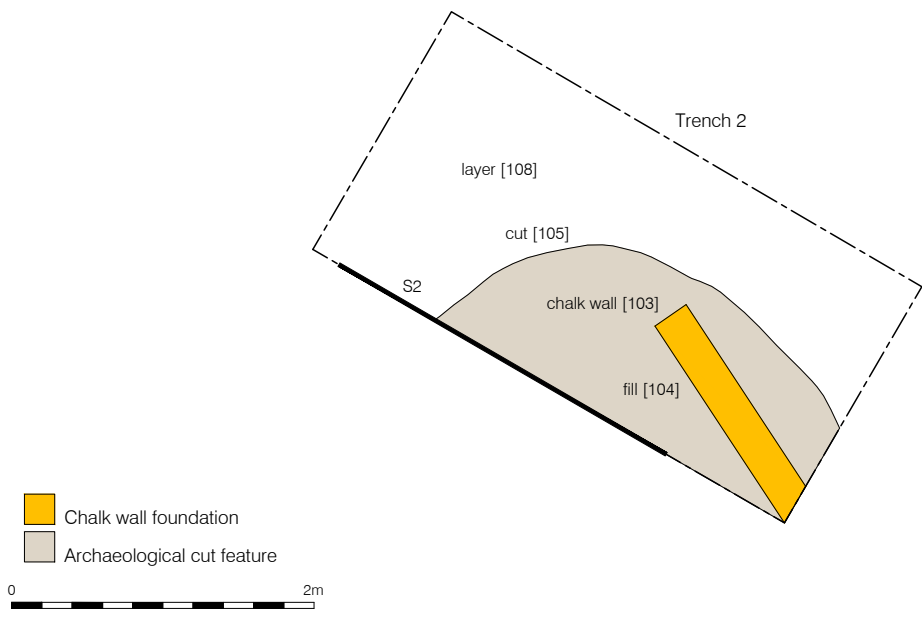


Figure 3  
Plan of Trench 1 & Section 1  
Plan 1:50 & Section 1:25 at A4



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Figure 4  
Plan of Trench 2 & Section 2  
Plan 1:50 & Section 1:25 at A4

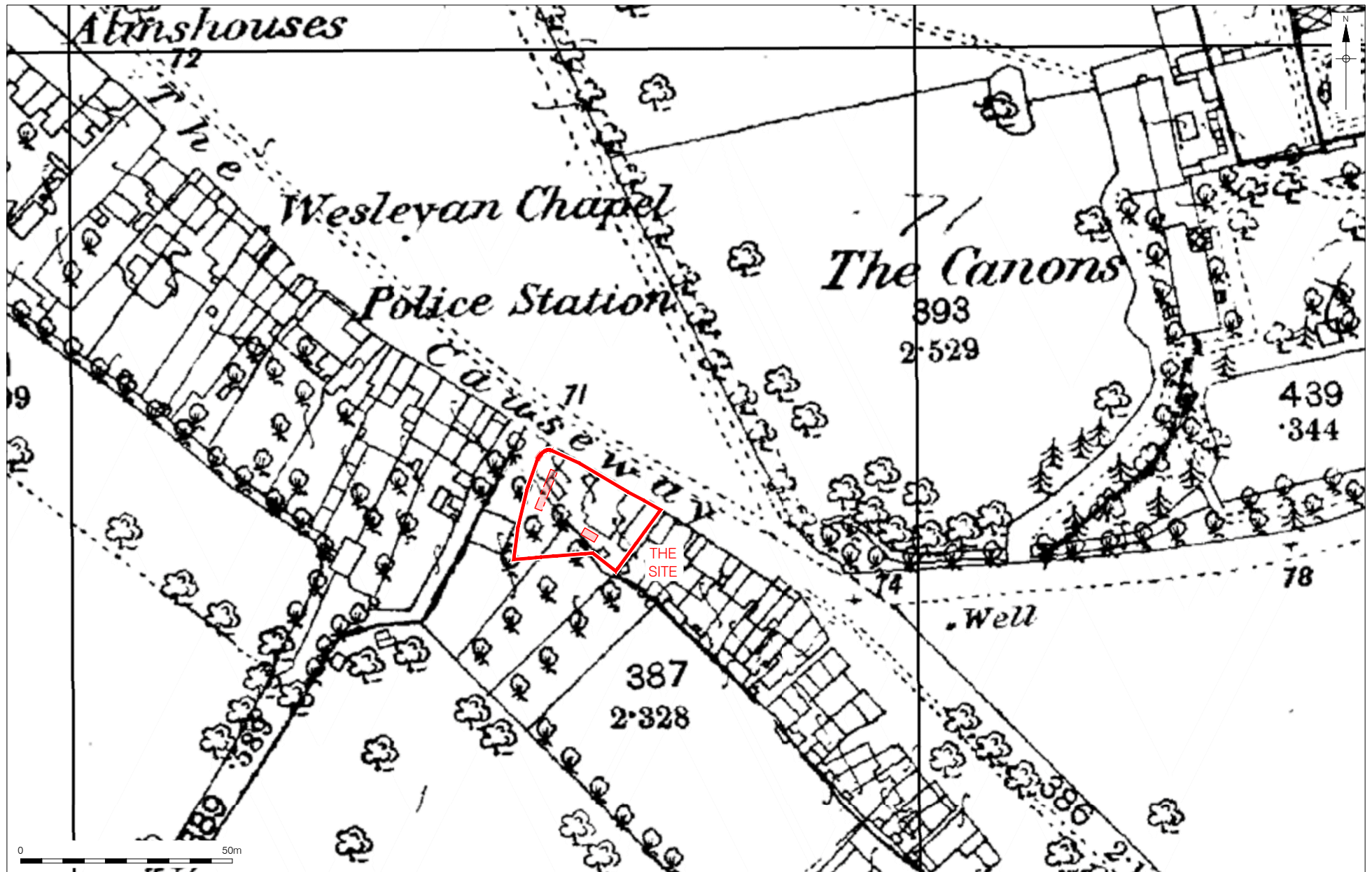




Plate 1 - Trench 1, looking north, showing layer [110] in foreground. The features in the background were all modern



Plate 2 - Looking west, an example of the stratigraphy in Trench 1



Plate 3 - Trench 2 looking south-west, showing layers [107], [108], [106], [104] and full depth of trench. Chalk wall [103] can be seen at left of image.



Plate 4 - Trench 2, Looking south-west, showing Section 2



Plate 5 - Looking south-east, showing chalk wall [103] partly truncated by modern drain/water pipe

## **8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

8.1 The results of this evaluation have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017) to be addressed:

- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological activity on the site, particularly of Saxon or medieval date.

8.1.1 The natural topography of the site had been considerably affected by the post-medieval and modern development of the site. The natural geology survived at a level of 20.64m OD in Trench 1 and 19.43m OD in Trench 2. Such a differential in the heights of surviving natural geology is uncommon, especially given the surrounding land is flat, and suggests that at some point considerable disturbance took place in the vicinity of Trench 2. The nature of the disturbance is, as yet, impossible to ascertain but the deposits remaining are 18<sup>th</sup> century in date or later. The natural topography of the site could therefore not be determined.

8.1.2 There was an absence of archaeological activity predating the post-medieval period. 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits were encountered to the south of the pub. The possible foundation was located south of the original pub building, as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1879 (Figure 5) and may therefore relate to an outbuilding not recorded on the map, or to an earlier iteration of the later pub.

8.1.3 Post-depositional impacts were relatively high in Trench 1 where only late post-medieval deposits remained.

8.1.4 In the area of both trenches a backfilling layer was seen containing bricks and CBM which was probably related to the construction of the current pub in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century.



## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank CgMs Heritage (part of RPS) for commissioning the work and Joanna Taylor of Historic England for monitoring it on behalf of the London Borough of Merton.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins of Pre-Construct Archaeology for her project management and editing, Rik Archer for the site survey, Hayley Baxter for the CAD illustrations and John Joyce for logistical support.

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Hawkins, H. 2017. *The Queen's Head, Cricket Green, Mitcham, London Borough of Merton, CR4 4LA: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

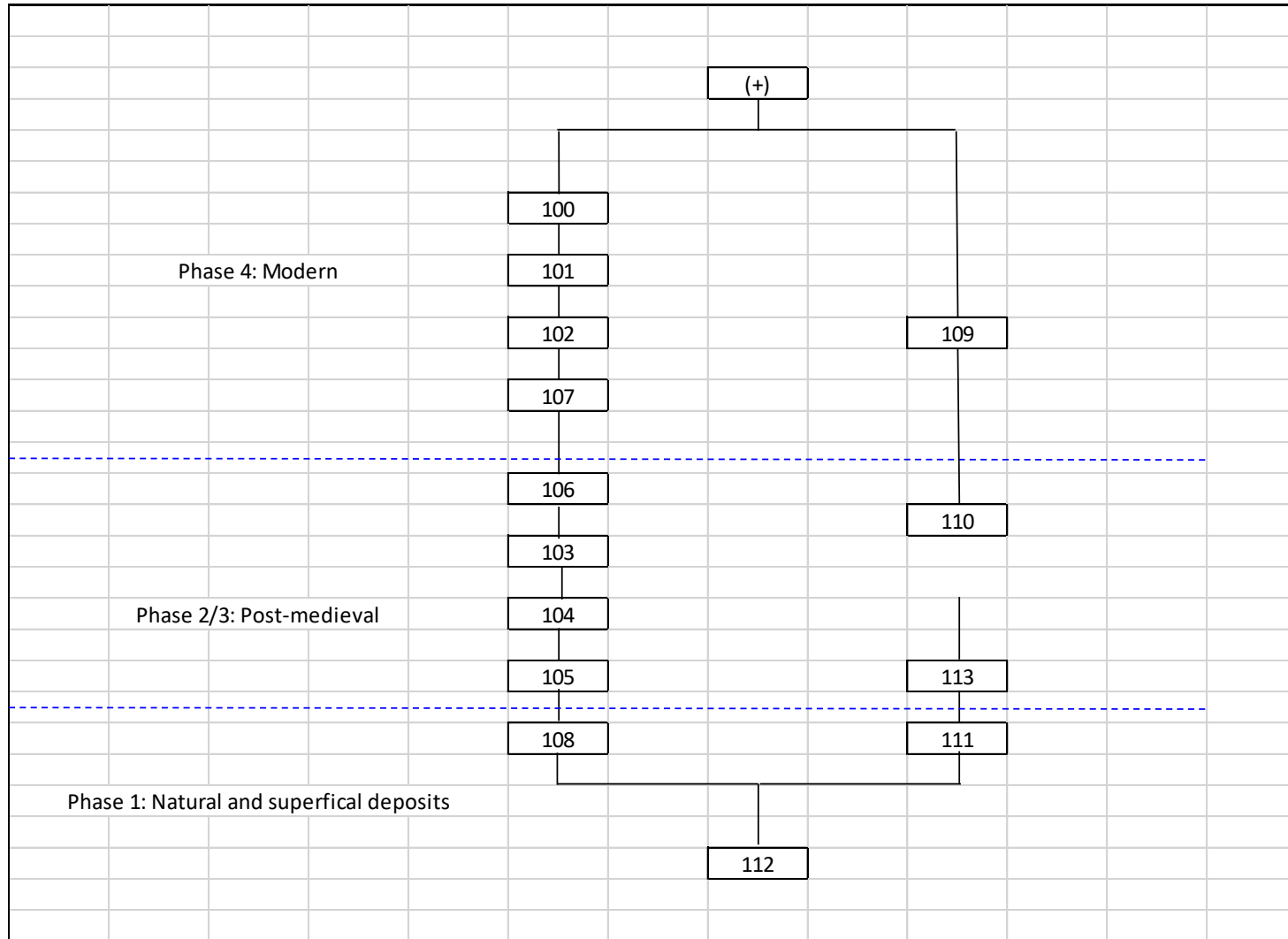
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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Area	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth/Thickness	Top level	Bottom Level
100	Masonry		Trench 2	Brick Path	1.9	1.83	0.2	21.43	21.23
101	Layer		Trench 2	Levelling layer			0.1	21.23	21.13
102	Layer		Trench 2	Levelling layer			0.3	21.13	20.83
103	Masonry		Trench 2	Chalk foundation	1.02	0.25		21.93	
104	Fill	105	Trench 2	Alluvial fill			0.7	20.13	19.43
105	Cut		Trench 2	Undetermined		>1.90	0.7	20.13	
106	Layer		Trench 2	Levelling layer			0.4	20.53	20.13
107	Layer		Trench 2	Backfilling layer			0.3	20.83	20.53
108	Layer		Trench 2	Natural Gravels				19.43	
109	Layer		Trench 1	Make-up layer			0.27	21.29	21.02
110	Layer		Trench 1	Make-up layer			0.54	21.02	20.48
111	Layer		Trench 1	Levelling layer			0.5	21.14	20.64
112	Layer		Trench 1	Natural Gravels				20.48	
113	Cut		Trench 1	Modern Feature		1.42		21.07	

Context	Context Type	Fill of	Area	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth/Thickness	Top level	Bottom Level
114			Trench 1	Modern Feature		0.42		20.91	20.42

## APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



### APPENDIX 3: POTTERY SPOT DATING

Berni Sudds

Context	Fabric code	Expansion	Form	SC	ENV	Weight	Date range		Context considered date
0	PEAR TR	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	Saucer	1	1	23	1770	1840	-
	PMR	London-area post-medieval redware	Flower pot	1	1	32	1580	1900	
	RBOR	Surrey-Hampshire border redware		1	1	143	1550	1900	
	REFW	Refined white earthenware	Plate	1	1	93	1805	1900	
	SUND	Sunderland-type coarseware		1	1	14	1800	1900	
	TPW	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration		1	1	69	1780	1900	
	TPW	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	Rounded bowl	1	1	16	1780	1900	
	TPW	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	Plate	1	1	18	1780	1900	
	YELL SLIP	Yellow ware with slip decoration	Bowl	1	1	84	1820	1900	
101	ENGS	English stoneware		1	1	16	1700	1900	1820 - 1900
	ENGS	English stoneware	Bottle	1	1	67	1700	1900	
	PEAR TR	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration		1	1	64	1770	1840	
	PMR	London-area post-	Flower pot	1	1	22	1580	1900	

Context	Fabric code	Expansion	Form	SC	ENV	Weight	Date range		Context considered date
		medieval redware							
	REFW	Refined white earthenware		1	1	73	1805	1900	
	WEST	Westerwald stoneware	Seltzer bottle	1	1	27	1590	1900	
	YELL	Yellow ware	Bowl	1	1	34	1820	1900	
	YELL SLIP	Yellow ware with slip decoration		2	1	35	1820	1900	
	YELL SLIP	Yellow ware with slip decoration	Toilet	1	1	52	1820	1900	
102	PMFR	Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	Handled colander	1	1	233	1580	1700	1650 - 1800
	RBORB	Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze	Type 2 chamber pot	1	1	157	1580	1800	
104	RBORB	Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze	Type 2 chamber pot	2	1	150	1580	1800	18th century
	TGW	English Tin-glazed ware	Bowl	1	1	10	1570	1846	

## APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-305925

### Project details

Project name	THE QUEEN'S HEAD, CRICKET GREEN, MITCHAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON CR4 4LA: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation that was undertaken at The Queen's Head, Cricket Green, Mitcham, CR4 4LA. The aims of the project were to determine the natural topography, the nature, date and survival of any archaeological periods within the confines of the site, particularly those of Saxon or medieval date, and to establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource. The evaluation demonstrated that the underlying geology consisted of mid yellowish-brown sands and gravels of the Taplow type, seen at a height of 20.64m OD in Trench 1 and 19.43m OD in Trench 2. The gravel was overlain by a natural mid yellowish-brown clay in Trench 2, located between 20.64m and 20.13m OD. In Trench 2 significant post-medieval ground disturbance was noted. A large pit of 18th-19th century date had truncated the gravel and clay. A chalk foundation was also identified, cutting the pit. In Trench 1, 19th and 20th century layers and features were noted.
Project dates	Start: 18-12-2017 End: 19-12-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CKT17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, 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 MITCHAM The Queen's Head, Cricket Green, Mitcham, CR4 4LA
Postcode	CR4 4LA
Study area	100 Square metres



Site coordinates TQ 2773 6827 51.39855555504 -0.163674592637 51 23 54 N 000 09 49  
W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 19.43m Max: 20.64m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator GLAAS

Project design originator CgMs Heritage (part of RPS)

Project director/manager Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor Tom Brook

Type of sponsor/funding body House builder

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Archive ID CKT17

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID CKT17

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Archive ID CKT17

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Section"

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title THE QUEEN'S HEAD, CRICKET GREEN, MITCHAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON CR4 4LA: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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