

**LAND TO THE REAR OF
32 MANOR ROAD,
WALLINGTON SM6 0AA**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

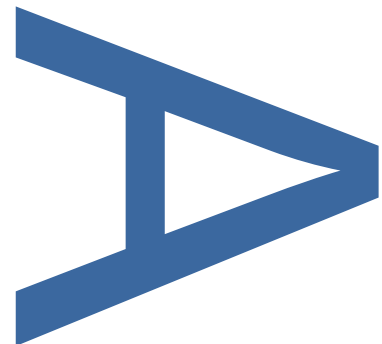
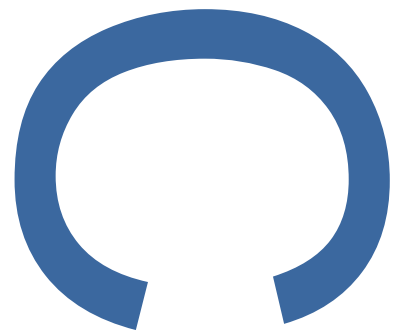
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NO:
D2017/76248/FUL**

SITE CODE: MRR18

PCA REPORT NO: R13171

FEBRUARY 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

LAND TO THE REAR OF 32 MANOR ROAD,
WALLINGTON SM6 0AA

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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LAND TO THE REAR OF 32 MANOR ROAD, WALLINGTON SM6 0AA
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Site Code: MRR18

Central NGR: TQ 28673 64572

Local Planning Authority: LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON

Planning Reference: D2017/76248/FUL

Commissioning Client: CgMs CONSULTING
on behalf of
Geyfords Ltd

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land to the rear of 32 Manor Road, Wallington SM6 0AA (Figure 1). The fieldwork was undertaken from 24th to 25th January 2018.
- 1.2 The watching brief monitored the excavation of the strip foundations for the new building.
- 1.3 Natural geology comprising of chalk was encountered at a height of 42.43m OD dropping to 40.95m OD with a gradual slope down from east to west, and sealed beneath chalk rubble This overlain in the west of the site by subsoil, with the entire site being overlain by made ground.
- 1.4 There were no archaeological features seen during the works.
- 1.5 The completed archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under site code MRR18.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land to the rear of 32 Manor Road, Wallington SM6 0AA in the London Borough of Sutton. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 28673 64572 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The fieldwork was undertaken from the 24th to 25th January 2018.
- 2.3 The site area is a rectangular plot of land bound by properties fronting Mint Road to the west, neighbouring properties to the south, an unnamed access road to the north and 32 Manor Road to the east (Figure 2). The site itself formerly comprised a garden with storage buildings and associated concrete slabs to the rear of 32 Manor Road.
- 2.4 The archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Tanya Jones, and the project management of Chris Mayo. This report was written by Tanya Jones. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited on behalf of Geyfords Ltd. The archaeological project was monitored on behalf of the London Borough of Sutton by Joanna Taylor of Historic England and was overseen by the client's archaeological consultant at CgMs Consulting, James Archer. The work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017).
- 2.5 The site archive was identified using the unique site code MRR18, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with LAARC under that code.
- 2.6 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the LPA.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Policy: National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

3.1.3 Additionally:

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

3.1.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.1.5 The NPPF also states:

214. *For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.*
215. *In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).*

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.2.1 The London Plan, first published July 2011, updated March 2015, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London, which should be implemented through the Local Development Framework (LDF) being compiled at the Borough level:

Policy 7.8 Heritage assets and archaeology Strategic

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

Planning decisions

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

LDF preparation

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

3.3 Local Policy: The Sutton Core Planning Strategy

3.3.1 The Sutton Core Planning Strategy was adopted in December 2009. It contained Development Policy BP12, related to archaeology.

3.3.2 The Sutton Borough Council also adopted the Site Development Policies DPD, on 5 March 2012. Policy DM4 within the guidance is relevant to archaeology at the site.

3.4 Site Specific Planning Background

3.4.1 Planning consent has been granted by the local planning authority (LPA), the London Borough of Sutton, for redevelopment to construct a two-storey dwelling with associated car parking and refuse and cycle storage, under application number D2017/76248. During consideration of the planning submission, the LPA consulted with its heritage advisor, The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) at Historic England, and received a recommendation that an archaeological planning condition should be attached to consent. Accordingly the following condition was attached to the consent:

- (3) No demolition or development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives, and the programme and methodology of the site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.

Reason: To protect any archaeological assets on the site throughout the development process.

3.4.2 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the LPA.

3.4.3 A letter provided by Joanna Taylor of GLAAS recommended that the condition be met by a Watching Brief during the development groundworks. In accordance with this recommendation, PCA was instructed by CgMs Consulting to undertake the works, and prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation which set out the background and research objectives for the project, along with the methodologies to be employed. The WSI was approved by GLAAS on behalf of the local planning authority.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The following geological and topographical background is taken from the site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017).

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey records that the site is located upon chalk bedrock with no superficial deposits.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 A topographic survey of the site¹ shows it to be gently sloping, with spot heights ranging from approximately 42m OD in the east to 43.2m OD in the west.

¹ Survey by 4D-Studio Ltd, drawing no 4D_1615_PL_013_REV C, dated Jan 2017

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background is taken from the site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017).

5.1 Notable archaeological fieldwork undertaken in the vicinity of the site includes the following:

- An evaluation in 1995 approximately 20m to the west of the site at 25 Mint Walk (site code MNT95) recorded the eroded surface of a soil deposit sealed by “colluvium or hill wash”, which contained “much debris from prehistoric flint working” including one Mesolithic tool and a piece of Bronze Age pottery. The upper horizon of the layer had been reworked as a garden soil in the late post-medieval period.
- An excavation undertaken in 1997 at The Duke’s Head Public House in Wallington Green (site code WLG97), approximately 120m north of the site, recorded 18th century foundations atop natural chalk, but also yielded a single struck flint flake.

5.2 On the basis of the above, it is considered that there is a low to medium chance of encountering prehistoric finds or remains. Roman material in the area is sparse, however there are frequent references to Saxon remains and finds in the area, notably the discovery in antiquity of at least 7 skeletons found in Alcester Road to the east of the site. Medieval activity is concentrated to the north of the site, both east and west of Carshalton.

5.3 There are many records of post-medieval finds and features in the area, undoubtedly resulting from the increased urbanization which occurred throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. The First Edition OS Map of 1868 shows the site largely as an undeveloped plot behind workers cottages fronting to the west, but the Second Edition OS map of 1896 shows 32 Manor Road in existence with multiple outbuildings to its rear within the site boundary including a N-S line of small terraced buildings which by the time of the 1957 OS map, are numbered as dwellings.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the archaeological work was detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017) which was approved by GLAAS.

- 6.1 The watching brief monitored groundwork for the excavation of the new foundations (Figure 2) undertaken over a two-day period. The excavation was carried out to the natural chalk by a 360° excavator, operating under archaeological supervision. The watching brief was discontinued upon the reaching of sterile natural chalk or project formation level.
- 6.2 Where safe, the archaeologist entered the excavation to record all features exposed. Where there were health and safety factors, which inhibited access and could not be overcome, recording was made from the existing ground surface.
- 6.3 All recording systems adopted during the investigation were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented in PCAs *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor, 2009). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film. The plans being at scale 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 as applicable. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A digital photographic record was made during the works.
- 6.4 The completed archive produced during the watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the allocated site code MRR18.



Plate 1: Site Overview, Facing West

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural (Figure 4)

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered was the chalk bedrock [4] which was seen across the entire site recorded at a height of 42.43m OD on the south-west side of site sloping down to 40.95m OD on the north-east side of site. This was overlain in the central and north-east side of site by a natural chalk rubble [3] approximately 0.70m thick, recorded at a height 41.53m OD in the centre of site gradually sloping down to 41.45m OD on the north-east side of site.

7.1.2 The chalk rubble [3] from the central to the north-eastern areas of site was sealed by a mid-yellowish brown clayey sandy subsoil [2] with a maximum thickness of 0.35m. It was recorded at a level roughly 41.80m OD north-east of site, on the south-west of site this appears to have been truncated away.

7.2 Phase 2: Modern (Figure 4)

7.2.1 The entire site was overlain with a dark greyish brown silty clay made ground [1] approximately 0.50m thick, which appears to have been used as a levelling layer for the previous development of site. There were inclusions of some pottery fragments, ceramic building material fragments and chalk fragments. This was recorded at a level of between 42.73m OD and 42.15m OD with a gradual fall from south-east to north-west.

7.3 The pottery has been dated from the mid-19th century to 20th century (Appendix 3), which places it within the period when the site was initially developed.



Plate 2: Section 1, North facing



Made ground [1]

Natural chalk rubble
[3]

Natural chalk [4]

Plate 3: Section 2, South-West Facing



Made ground [1]

Subsoil [2]

Natural chalk rubble
[3]

Natural chalk [4]

Plate 4: Section 3, North-East Facing



Made ground [1]

Subsoil [2]

Natural chalk rubble
[3]

Natural chalk [4]

Plate 5: Section 4, North-East Facing

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Primary Objectives

8.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017), highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation:

- **To identify and appropriately investigate specific heritage assets of regional or national significance which are revealed by the works.**
- **To establish the presence of absence of post-medieval activity at the site. Can surviving evidence, if present, be accurately correlated to historic maps? What sort of impact have these post-medieval developments had on earlier deposits?**
- **To establish whether the colluvium identified immediately to the west at 25 Mint Walk also exists at the site, and whether it contains any prehistoric finds or features.**
- **To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any other archaeological periods at the site.**

8.1.2 No evidence for surviving any archaeological features was found during the watching brief. The depositional sequence was extremely straightforward, comprising natural chalk beneath chalk rubble sealed by subsoil beneath made ground. The presence of intact subsoil in the central and northeast areas means that archaeology could have been expected survive if it had been present. However, the absence of chalk rubble and subsoil to the southwest indicates that this area of the site has suffered previous truncation.

- **To establish the height and nature of the natural palaeotopography of the site.**

8.1.3 The natural chalk bedrock was recorded at a height of 42.43m OD on the south-west side of site sloping down to 40.95m OD on the north-east side of site. This was overlain in the central and north-east side of site by natural chalk rubble [3] approximately 0.70m thick, recorded at a height 41.53m OD in the centre of side 41.45m OD on the north-east side of site.

8.2 Conclusions

8.2.1 The watching brief has shown the presence of intact subsoil atop natural in the central and northeast areas, but no archaeological features. To the southwest the chalk was overlain by made ground, implying that truncation had occurred in this area – most likely from the late 19th and 20th century development of the site, or specifically the clearance of the 1860s workers cottages which formerly stood at the western side of the site and of which no trace was seen during the recent work.

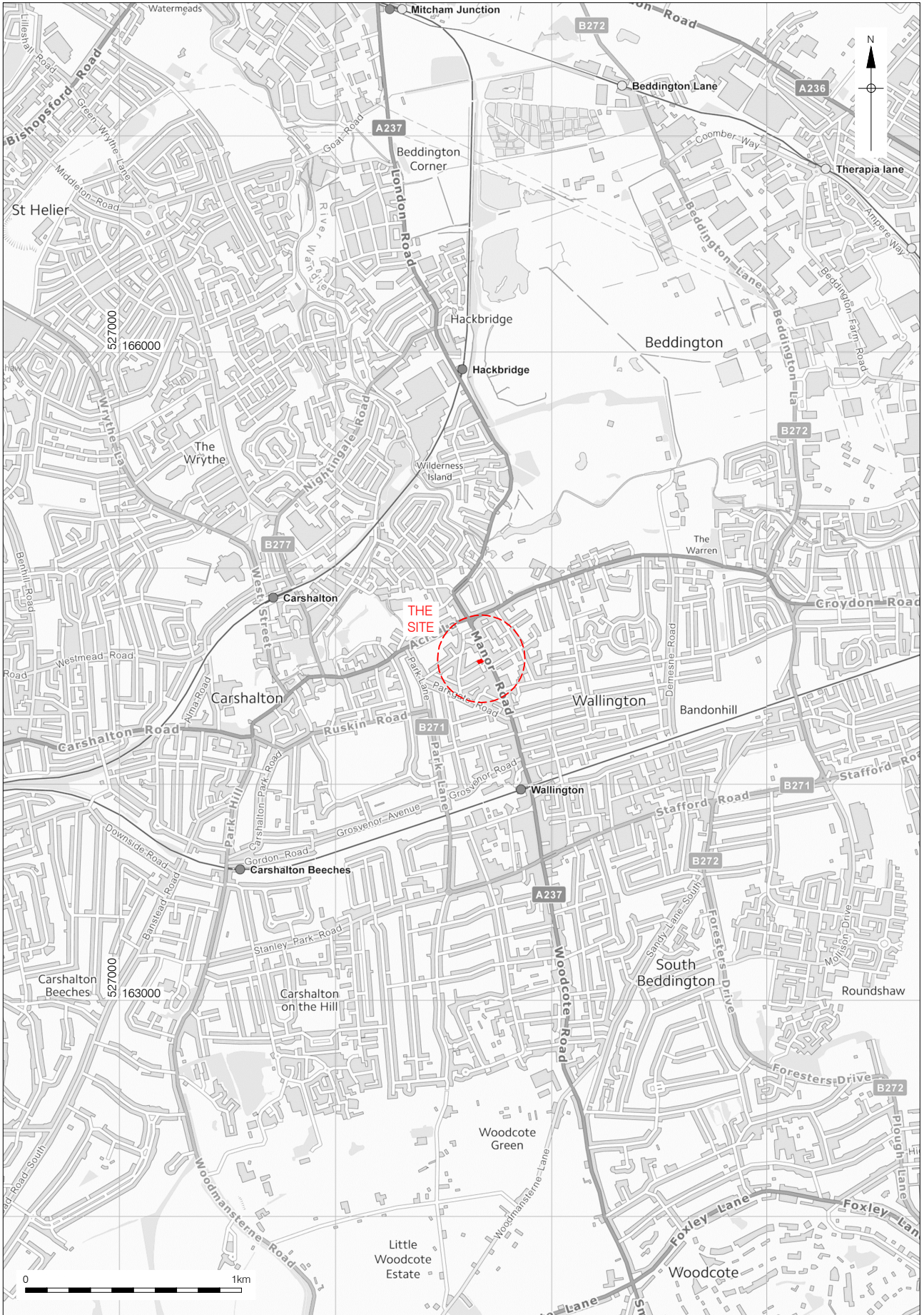
- 8.2.2 The only dateable evidence recovered was pottery from the made ground deposit, dated from the mid-19th to 20th century.
- 8.2.3 Upon approval of this report and with confirmation that the work is complete, the archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre in the unique site code of MRR18.
- 8.2.4 The results of the site investigation will be published by PCA as a summary in the annual *London Archaeologist* Round-Up.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work on behalf of Geyfords Ltd, and Joanna Taylor of Historic England for monitoring the site on behalf of the London Borough of Sutton.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for his project managing and editing, Anna Tonelli for the illustrations and Chris Jarrett for the pottery dating.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- CIfA, 2014 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard for Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014)
- Mayo, C. 2017 *Land to the rear of 32 Manor Road, Wallington, SM6 0AA: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpublished report for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
- Taylor, J. with Brown, G. 2009, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

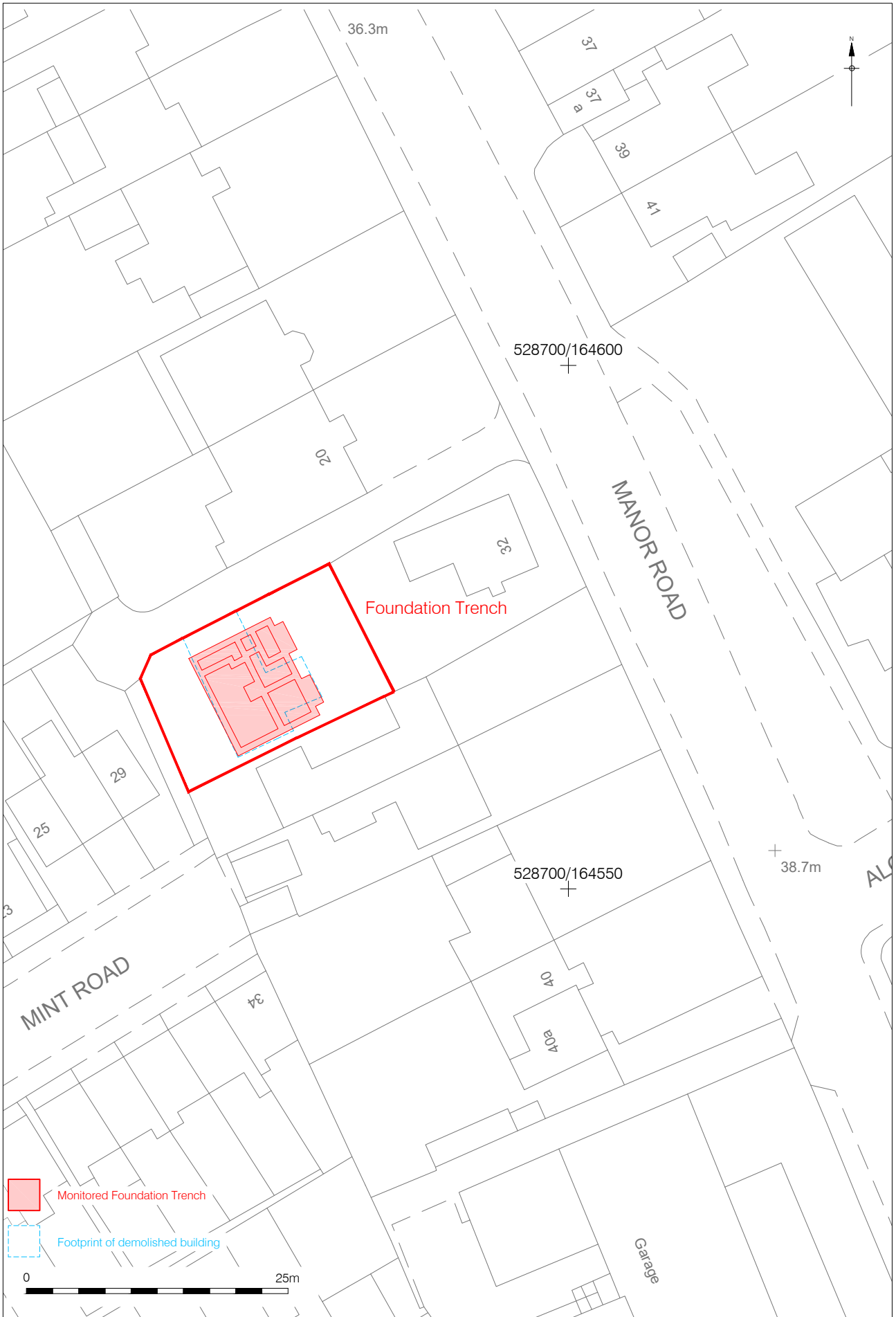


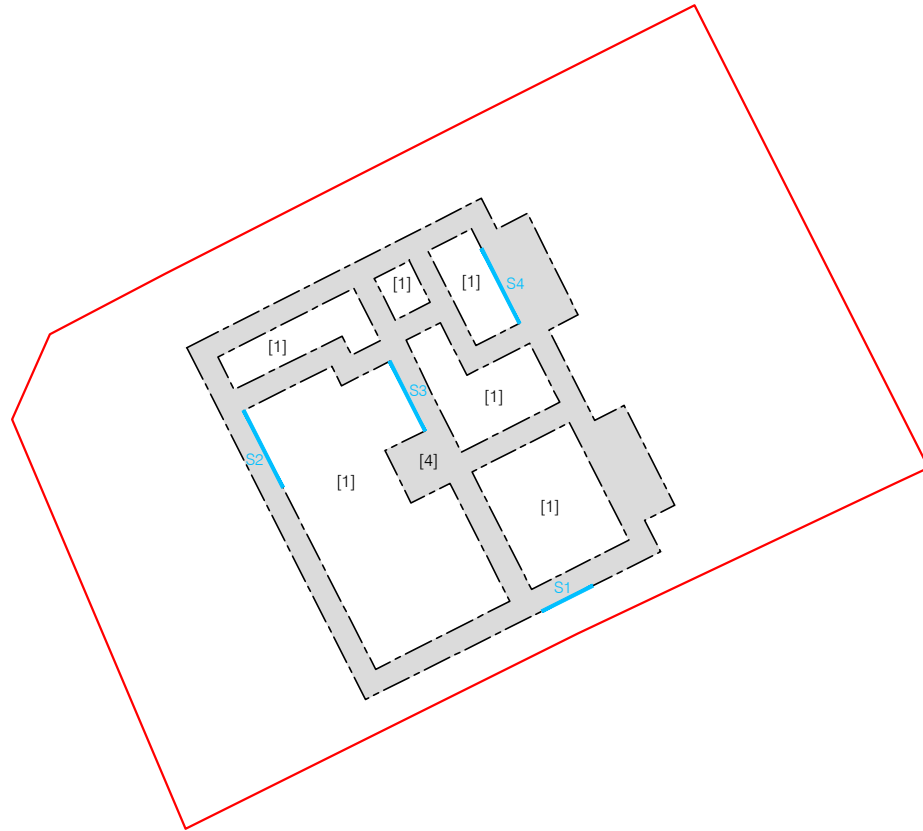
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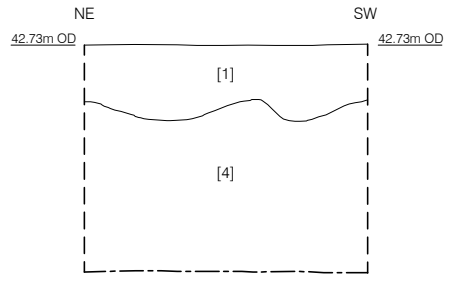
Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4



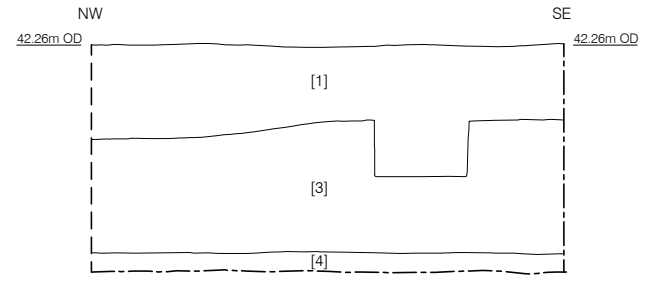


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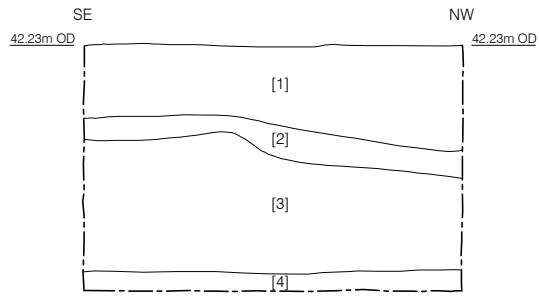
Figure 3
Plan of Foundation Trench
1:200 at A4



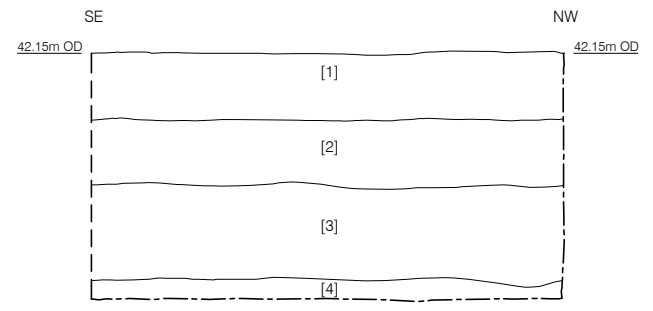
Section 1
North West facing



Section 2
South West facing



Section 3
South East facing



Section 4
South East facing



11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Site_id	Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
1	MRR18	1	Layer	Foundation	Made Ground	Make-up	0.5	42.73	42.15	MMR18-PH2
1	MRR18	2	Natural	Foundation	Subsoil	Natural	0.35	41.8	41.73	MMR18-PH1
1	MRR18	3	Natural	Foundation	Natural chalk rubble	Natural	0.7	41.53	41	MMR18-PH1
1	MRR18	4	Natural	Foundation	Natural chalk	Natural	0.9	42.43	40.95	MMR18-PH1

12 APPENDIX 2: PHASED MATRIX

	Foundation Trench			
		+		
Phase 2: Modern		1		
		2		
Phase 1: Natural		3		
		4		
		NFE		

13 APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, February 2018

- 13.1 The assemblage consists of four sherds of pottery (322g), representing four vessels, all of which dates to the late post-medieval period and was found in a single deposit: context [1]. The wares were recorded using the Museum of London Archaeology type series (MOLA 2014). A single sherd (137g) of a large open vessel with an internal glaze, occurs in a local fine red earthenware and has been given a miscellaneous code: MISC. The rim of a 19th-century English stoneware (ENGS) blacking bottle (90g), and probably from a Derbyshire source is also noted, while two industrial finewares are noted as a pearlware(PEAR) small rounded bowl with a foot ring (11g) and part of an industrial porcelain water closet (INDPO) and weighs 85g. The latter item dates the deposit to the mid 19th-20th century.
- 13.2 The assemblage has no significance as it consists of a small group of pottery with little meaning. The only potential of the pottery is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work and as the assemblage has been fully recorded then it can be discarded.

Reference

MOLA, 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. Accessed October 24th, 2016.
<<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>>.

14 APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-307965

Project details

Project name	Land to the Rear of 32 Manor Road, Wallington: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	The watching brief monitored the excavation of the strip foundations for the new building. Natural geology comprising of chalk was encountered at a height of 42.43m OD dropping to 40.95m OD with a gradual slope down from east to west, and sealed beneath chalk rubble This overlain in the west of the site by subsoil, with the entire site being overlain by made ground. There were no archaeological features seen during the works.
Project dates	Start: 24-01-2018 End: 25-01-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	MRR18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	D2017/76248/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SUTTON WALLINGTON AND BEDDINGTON Land to the Rear of 32 Manor Road, Wallington
Postcode	SM6 0AA
Study area	350 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 28673 64572 51.365104424734 -0.151464875997 51 21 54 N 000 09 05 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 41.45m Max: 41.53m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Tanya Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Geyfords LTD

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	MRR18
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	MRR18
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	MRR18
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Section"

Project bibliography 1

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