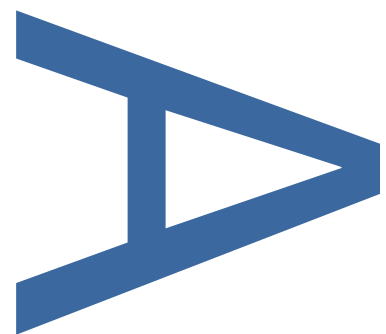
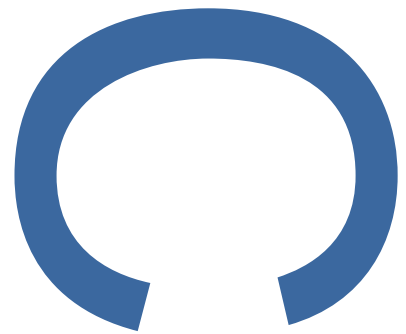


**111-113 TOOTING HIGH STREET,  
SW17 0SU:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**SITE CODE: TON18**

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

**AUGUST 2018**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**111-113 TOOTING HIGH STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH  
SW17 0SU: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

---

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

**SITE CODE: TON18**

**CENTRAL NGR: TQ 2738 7126**

**COMMISSIONING CLIENT: CgMS Heritage (part of the RPS Group)**

**WRITTEN BY: Ellen Green  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited**

**PROJECT MANAGERS: Helen Hawkins MCIfA  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited**

**August 2018**

**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](mailto:hhawkins@pre-construct.com)**

**Website: [www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)**

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited**

**August 2018**

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**Site Name**

**111-113 TOOTING HIGH STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF  
WANDSWORTH SW17 0SU**

**W1D 3QE**

**Type of project**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
Quality Control**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K5664
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	E Green		2.8.18
Graphics Prepared by:	D Valk		2.8.18
Graphics Checked by:	M Roughley	M Roughley	3.8.18
Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins	H Hawkins	3.8.18

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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

## CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT.....	2
2	INTRODUCTION.....	3
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	4
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	7
5	ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	8
6	METHODOLOGY.....	11
7	THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.....	13
8	INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	26
9	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	27
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	28
	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX.....	29
	APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX.....	30
	APPENDIX 3: POTTERY.....	31
	APPENDIX 4: GLASS.....	33
	APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE.....	34
	APPENDIX 6: CBM.....	35
	APPENDIX 7: OASIS REPORT FORM.....	36

## FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location	15
Figure 2: Trench Location	16
Figure 3: Northwest facing section of Trench 2	17

## PLATES

Plate 1: Looking Northeast, Trench 2.....	18
Plate 2: Looking South East, Section of Trench 2.....	19
Plate 3: Looking northeast, Trench 3.....	20
Plate 4: Looking Southeast, Section of Trench 3.....	21
Plate 5: Looking Northeast, Trench 4.....	22
Plate 6: Looking southeast, Section of Trench 4.....	23
Plate 7: Looking southwest, Trench 1.....	24
Plate 8: Looking southeast, Section of Trench 1.....	25

## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation that was undertaken at 111-113 Tooting High Street, SW17 0SU, London Borough of Wandsworth (TQ 2738 7126). The evaluation took place between 23<sup>rd</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> July 2018.
- 1.2 The evaluation initially comprised three 20m and 15m long trenches located in the former bowling green area of the site in the east. However, site conditions and access issues resulted in four trenches measuring 2m by 2m being excavated instead, in agreement with the archaeological adviser to the London Borough of Wandsworth.
- 1.3 Natural gravel was encountered in all four trenches, at levels ranging from 17.63m OD in the southeast to 17.33m OD in the southwest.
- 1.4 No evidence of activity predating the 18<sup>th</sup> century was encountered.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation at 111-113 Tooting High Street, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW17 0SU (Figure 1). The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 23<sup>rd</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> July 2018 and was commissioned by CGMS Heritage (part of the RPS Group) prior to redevelopment of the site.
- 2.2 The site was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 2738 7126. The investigation took place in the former bowling green in the eastern portion of the site, which was roughly flat at 18.82m OD.
- 2.3 The work was preceded by detailed assessment of the archaeological background of the site, produced in the form of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) (CgMS Heritage 2018)
- 2.4 As outlined in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Hawkins, 2018a), the archaeological work sought to do the following:
- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
  - To establish the presence or absence of archaeological activity on the site. Is there any evidence for settlement along the Roman road to the west?
  - To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
  - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 2.5 The site was supervised by Ellen Green of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The site was project managed by Helen Hawkins also of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Mark Stevenson of Historic England Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) monitored the fieldwork on behalf of the London Borough of Wandsworth. The project was commissioned by CgMS Heritage (part of the RPS Group).
- 2.6 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre, (LAARC) under the unique code TON18.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

3.1 The following planning policies are relevant to development on the site

#### **3.2 National Guidelines**

3.2.1 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 24 July 2018 and replaces the previous NPPF published in March 2012. The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.2.2 Chapter 16 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

#### **3.3 Regional Policy**

3.3.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan published in 2011 and updated in 2016. Policy relevant to archaeology at the site includes *Policy 7.8; Heritage Assets and Archaeology*.

#### **3.4 Local Policy**

3.4.1 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by Wandsworth Local Development Framework (LDF), adopted March 2016, which consists of a series of documents which set out the spatial vision for Wandsworth and a strategy for how this vision will be achieved. The Development Management Policies Document (DMPD) and Site Specific Allocations Document (SSAD) both support the strategic objectives set out in the core strategy.

3.4.2 Within the Core Strategy, Policy IS3 (Good Quality Design and Townscape) states that:

*The council will protect and reinforce the existing varied character and heritage of the Borough.*

3.4.3 The March 2016 adopted DMPD contains the following policy relating to Archaeology and Heritage:

*Policy DMS 2*

*Managing the historic environment*

*a. In addition to satisfying the relevant parts of Policy DMS1, applications affecting a heritage asset or its setting will be granted where it:*

*i. is in accordance with the NPPF, the London Plan and relevant Historic England guidance; ii. takes full account of the Council's Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies; iii. is accompanied by a satisfactory Statement of Heritage Significance and Impact (Heritage Statement) produced by a heritage specialist where appropriate.*

*b. Applications will be granted where they sustain, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the significance, appearance, character and setting of the heritage asset itself, and the surrounding historic environment, and where they have consideration for the following:*

*i. the conservation of features and elements that contribute to the heritage asset's significance and character. This may include: chimneys, windows and doors, boundary treatments, original roof coverings, shopfronts or elements of shopfronts in conservation areas, as well as internal features such as fireplaces, plaster cornices, doors, architraves, panelling, walls and historic planform in listed buildings; ii. the reinstatement of features and elements that contribute to the heritage asset's significance which have been lost which may include any of the above items or others; iii. the conservation and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the space in between and around buildings as well as front, side and rear gardens; iv. the removal of additions or modifications that are considered harmful to the significance of any heritage asset. This may include the removal of pebbledash, paint from brickwork, non-original style windows, doors, satellite dishes or other equipment; v. the use of the heritage asset should be compatible with the conservation of its significance; vi. historical information discovered during the application process shall be submitted to the Greater London Historic Environment Record by the applicant.*

*c. Development involving substantial harm to heritage assets will only be granted in exceptional circumstances, where the great weight given to conservation has been fully taken into account; and the substantial public benefit derived has been clearly and convincingly demonstrated in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF.*

*d. Proposals for development involving ground disturbance in Archaeological Priority Areas (as identified on the Policies Map), will need a desk based archaeological assessment and may also require field evaluation. The recording and publication of results will be required and in appropriate cases, the Council may also require preservation in situ, or excavation.*

*e. Further detail will be set out in a forthcoming Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).*

*f. Applications affecting non-designated heritage assets (such as locally listed buildings) will be dealt with in accordance with the NPPF.*

*g. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset the deteriorated state of the heritage asset will not be taken into account in any decision.*

3.5 The site does not contain nor is in the vicinity of any World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck sites.

3.6 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area, as defined by the London Borough of Wandsworth's DPMD.



- 3.7 The site had been assigned an archaeological planning condition, requiring archaeological evaluation work to take place prior to construction to assess the potential for archaeological remains of importance of the site:

*No demolition or development shall take place until a stage 1 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, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.*

*The planning application lies in an area of archaeological interest. If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by stage 1 then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest a stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the stage 2 WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 WSI which shall include:*

*A. The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works*

*B. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. this part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.*

*Informative Written schemes of investigation will need to be prepared and implemented by a suitably qualified professionally accredited archaeological practice in accordance with Historic England's Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London. This condition is exempt from deemed discharge under schedule 6 of The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.*

- 3.8 This report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation of fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the approved stage 1 written scheme of investigation as required by the above condition.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The following geological and topographical information is summarised from the DBA (CgMS Heritage 2018).
- 4.2 The geology of the site is comprised of London Clay deposits overlain by Head deposits, defined as 'silt, sand and clay with variable gravel'. Head deposits are typically comprised of frost and ice damaged material which has progressed downslope through a process of solifluction.
- 4.3 The site was generally level with a spot height of 18.78m OD. The site was situated in the centre of Tooting with the High Street immediately to the northwest. No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water are known within the immediate vicinity of the site.

## **5 ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

5.1 The following represents a summary of the archaeological and historical background to the site, as presented in the DBA (CgMS Heritage 2018).

### **Prehistoric**

5.2 Palaeolithic stone implements and mammoth teeth were found in a gravel pit at Fountain Road, to the northwest of the site, within an area of Taplow Gravels. Individual flint artefacts have also been located within the general study area search radius. Head deposits can be a source of residual Palaeolithic material, but their inclusion is dependent upon such activity at a higher topographic level, due to the nature of their formation.

5.3 The sole find of Mesolithic material within the vicinity of the site was an unretouched flake from Khartoum Road to the northwest.

5.4 By the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC, the landscape of around the site was probably a mix of extensive tracts of open farmland, punctuated by earthwork burial and ceremonial monuments from distant generations, with settlements, ritual areas and defended locations reflecting an increasingly hierarchical society.

5.5 Finds of Neolithic in the vicinity of the site include a ground flint axe and two other implements, from the general Tooting area.

5.6 The sole find of Bronze Age date in the vicinity of the site comprises a flint dagger from the general Tooting area.

5.7 Features dating to the Iron Age in the vicinity of the site include pits and a possible plough mark found during evaluation at Maybury Street, southwest of the study site, tentatively dated to the early Iron Age, and with a suggested survival of “horizons containing prehistoric features” also noted.

### **Roman**

5.8 Tooting High Street along the study site’s western boundary follows the line of the Roman Stane Street linking London with Chichester.

5.9 Finds and features typically associated with Roman roads can include evidence for settlement and occupation, ditches and associated aligned land and agricultural divisions, together with quarry pits, burials and chance finds of material culture.

5.10 An evaluation at 1-11 High Street, Colliers Wood, to the southwest of the study site, revealed a Roman ditch together with fragments of fourth century pottery. An evaluation at Maybury Street to the southwest recorded a pit or post hole dated to the Roman period.

5.11 Many of the negative archaeological evaluations within the study area search radius have failed to find any evidence of the Roman road. However, the suggested alignment of the

Roman road along the study site's western frontage does indicate a modest potential for this period at the study site itself.

### **Saxon and Medieval**

- 5.12 The GLHER records that Stane Street may have continued in use until the middle Saxon period. Tooting was mentioned in a charter possibly dating to 675 AD, and certainly from 933 AD, and the origin of the name is Saxon, suggesting some settlement activity to the northeast of the study site.
- 5.13 From the time of Domesday Tooting was divided into two manors, Tooting Bec (after the Abbey of St Mary of Bech) and Tooting Graveney, held by the family de Graveney.
- 5.14 The church of St Nicholas to the southeast of the study site is thought to have had Saxon origins. The church was demolished in 1834. However, no archaeological finds dating from the Saxon period have been discovered in the vicinity of the site.
- 5.15 A Medieval moated site, together with an associated fishpond, is known at Franciscan Road to the east of the study site. Residual Medieval pottery was identified in evaluations at 71-77 Tooting High Street, close to the site's northern boundary. Evaluation at Maybury Street to the southwest recorded a pit dated to the Medieval period

### **Post-Medieval and Modern**

- 5.16 Small scale early maps show the study site to lie on the southwestern boundary of the settlement of Tooting, adjacent to the High Street, within areas of garden.
- 5.17 A building appears to be present within the western study site boundary on the 1804 Ordnance Survey Drawing, and buildings are shown fronting the western boundary on the 1823 Charles and John Greenwood map of Surrey.
- 5.18 The Tooting Graveney Tithe Map together with the associated Award, shows the study site occupied by two houses, one with a stable, and associated gardens.
- 5.19 The First Edition Ordnance Survey shows the study site occupied as on the Tithe Map, with additional buildings within the northern boundary.
- 5.20 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey shows alterations to the buildings within the study site. No further changes are shown on the 1905 Ordnance Survey; minor amendments are shown to the buildings on the study site on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey.
- 5.21 The Revised Ordnance Survey shows alterations to the rear of the buildings within the study site, and the construction of two detached buildings within the centre of the northern boundary.
- 5.22 The World War Two Bomb Damage Map shows no damage within the study site.

5.23 The 1954 Ordnance Survey shows the reconfiguration of the buildings within the study site, which are now labelled as a Constitutional Club. The 1974 Ordnance Survey shows no changes within the study site, however the 2013 aerial photograph and the current study site survey show the layout of a (now out of use) bowling green within the southeastern part of the site.

## 6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018a) and the Health and Safety Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation (Hawkins 2018b), following guidelines issued by GLAAS (2015), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) and PCA's Fieldwork Operations Manual (2009).
- 6.2 Prior to excavation each trench was located and marked and the areas were then CAT scanned by a trained individual.
- 6.3 The only machine access to the site was through a small gate, so a 1.5 tonne mini digger was used for the excavations. As the site was a former bowling green, overburden was expected to be topsoil over subsoil onto natural, a sequence about 0.50m thick. It became clear as the excavation progressed that in fact c.1.2m of material was present over the natural ground. The entire sequence had become extremely hard and compacted due to the very hot and dry weather conditions for the previous month and during the days the evaluation was carried out.
- 6.4 Excavation was undertaken with a flat bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision from an archaeologist, in 100mm spits until the top of the archaeological sequence, natural geology or immovable modern intrusion was reached. A toothed bucket was used to remove the compacted upper deposits once they were established as being 19<sup>th</sup> century/modern, as the machine was not heavy enough to carry this task out with a ditching bucket given the solid nature of the ground. Excavation of horizontal stratigraphy or cut archaeological features was, where possible, continued by hand.
- 6.5 Due to the ground and weather conditions the original three trenches proposed in the WSI were reduced to four smaller trenches measuring approximately 2m square, spread throughout the bowling green area. During attempts to machine Trenches 2 and 3 a ramp was excavated into the trench in order for the mini digger to be able to reach the natural, hence these trenches being longer than the other trenches, although natural was not reached throughout the length of the trench. All trenches were excavated down to natural deposits, using sondages where the depth became unsafe. Due to the breakage of the machine on the final day, a hand dug slot was put into the base of Trench 1 in order to reach the natural.

Area	Length (m)	Width (m)	Maximum Depth (m BGL)	Height at Base (m OD)
Trench 1	2.20	2.03	1.35	17.43
Trench 2	6.26	1.80	1.45	17.33
Trench 3	5.5	2.00	1.17	17.64
Trench 4	2.70	2.00	1.20	17.61

- 6.6 Levels were obtained from Temporary Bench Marks established by PCA's surveyor through the use of Leica GPS. Levels on archaeologically relevant structures and strata were taken from these. The locations of the TBMs can be found in the site archive.

- 6.7 Trenches were surveyed using a GPS and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A full photographic record was compiled.
- 6.8 Once confirmation has been received from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) that all necessary work has been satisfactorily completed, and when all post excavation reports have been approved, the site archive, comprising artefactual, written, drawn and photographic records, will be transferred to the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique site code TON18.

## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

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

7.1.1 The natural deposits encountered comprised a layer of compacted reddish brown gravel with pockets of silt and clay [7], [12], [17], [21]. These deposits were consistent with the Head Deposits that are known to overlie the London Clay in the area and sloped down to the northwest from 17.6m OD in Trench 3 to 17.33m OD in Trench 2. No archaeological features were identified cutting the natural ground.

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

7.2.1 A similar sequence of post-medieval deposits was found in all four trenches.

7.2.2 Overlaying the natural across all of the trenches was a thick layer of firm greyish brown sandy silt [5], [6], [10], [11], [15], [16], [19], [20]. Occasional fragments of CBM, pottery and glass were observed in this horizon along with pockets of gravel. This horizon was located in its highest instance at 18.54m OD in Trench 3 and 18.31m OD at its lowest in Trench 1 and was generally about 0.70m thick. The artefact assemblage spot dated the horizon to 1810-1900. The horizon most likely represents garden soil as per the early maps of the site.

7.2.3 In Trench 2, a large circular pit [4] was cut into the garden soil horizon. Located at 18.47m OD, the pit spanned the entire width of the trench and was 1.2m long. Within the pit's gravel fill [3], CBM dated to 1800-1900 was recovered, along with a single residual pipe stem from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This pit likely represented a soakaway.

7.2.4 In Trench 3 a planting bed [9] cut southeast/northwest across the trench, through the horizon of garden soil. The planting bed was linear, extending outside the limit of excavation, and was 0.70m wide. Recovered from the fill of the planting bed [8] was an assemblage of pottery and glass spot dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

7.2.5 In Trench 4, the garden soil horizon was overlain by a layer of made ground [14] which was 0.23m thick. The made ground was located at 18.47m OD and was present across the entire trench. This layer contained frequent demolition rubble as well as occasional pieces of pottery spot dated to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

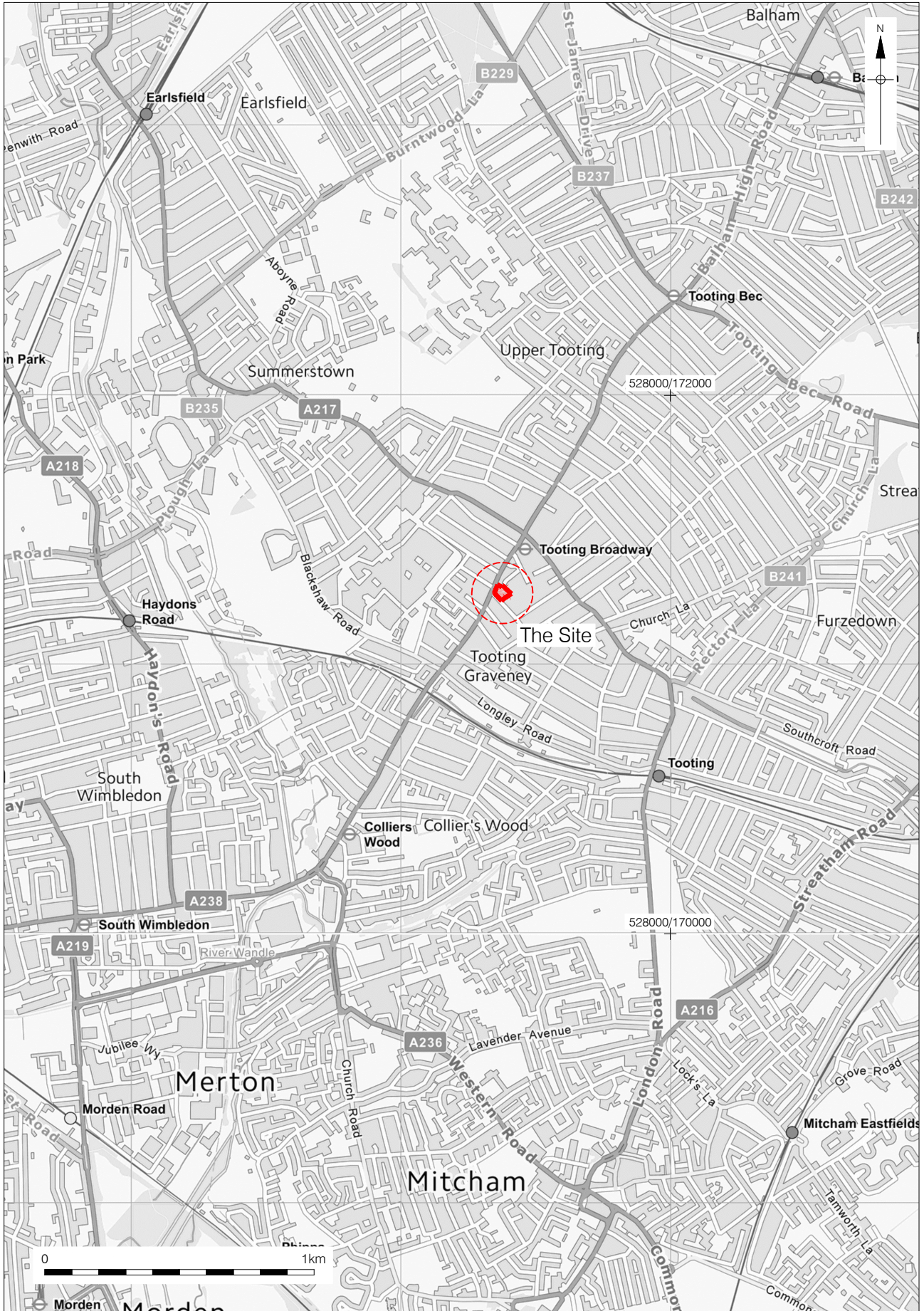
7.2.6 In Trenches 1 and 4, a thin ashy layer [13]/[18], was present directly under the top soil, sloping down to the northwest from 18.51m OD to 18.47m OD. No artefacts were recovered from this layer.

### **7.3 Phase 3: Modern**

7.3.1 In Trench 2 a small pit [2] was cut through the top of soakaway [4]. The pit, which measured 1.05m by 1.00m was filled with demolition rubble [1] and was located at 8.47m OD. It is likely that this pit was associated with the modifications to the building on the site in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

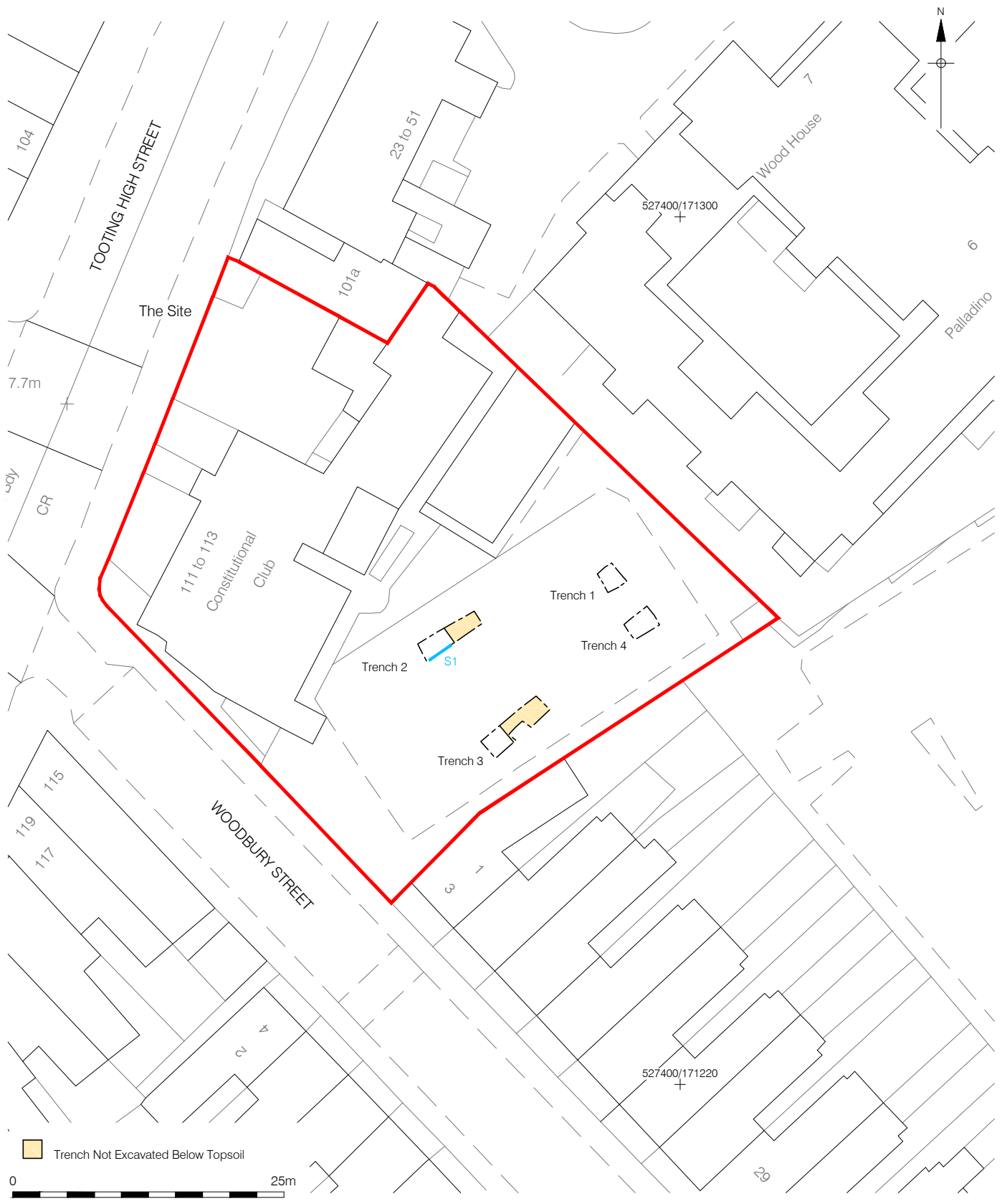


7.3.2 A layer of topsoil, approximately 0.10 to 0.30m thick overlaid all of the trenches.



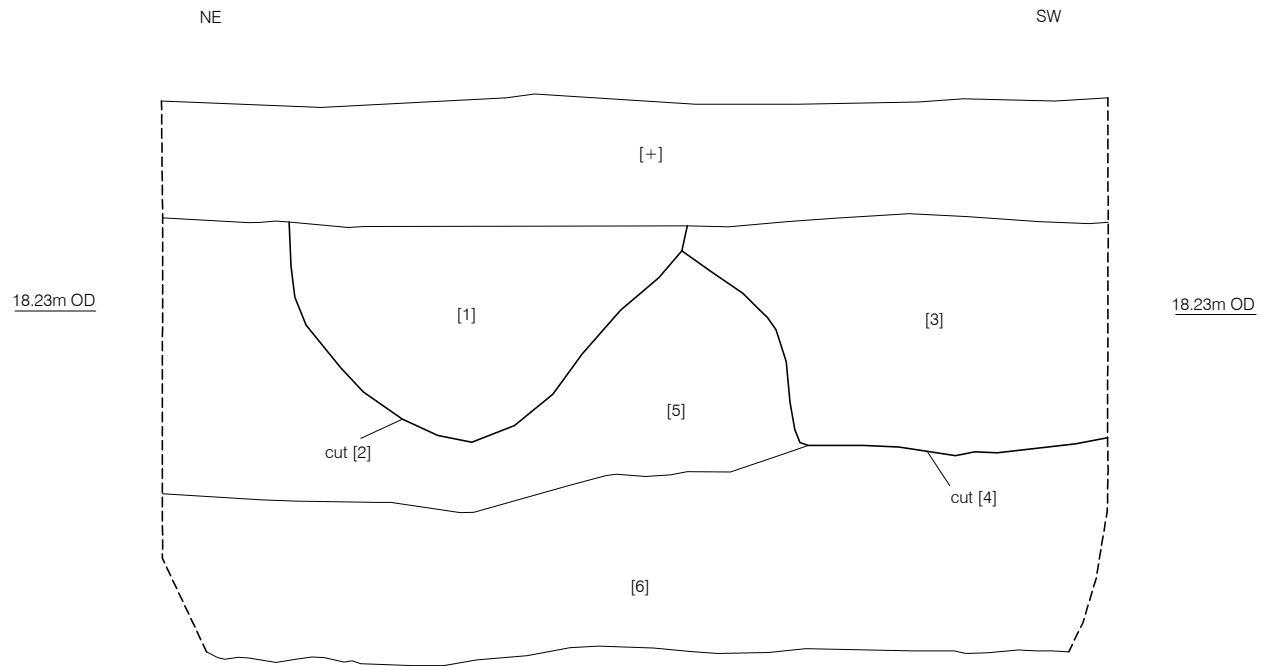
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2018  
 03/08/18 DV

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4



© Crown copyright 2018. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2018  
 03/08/18 DV

Figure 2  
 Trench Location Plan  
 1:500 at A4



Section 1  
Northwest Facing  
Trench 2





Plate 1: Looking Northeast, Trench 2



Plate 2: Looking South East, Section of Trench 2



Plate 3: Looking northeast, Trench 3



Plate 4: Looking Southeast, Section of Trench 3





Plate 5: Looking Northeast, Trench 4



Plate 6: Looking southeast, Section of Trench 4



Plate 7: Looking southwest, Trench 1



Plate 8: Looking southeast, Section of Trench 1

## **8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

8.1 The results of this evaluation have enabled the research aims that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigations to be addressed, as follows:

- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.

8.2 The natural strata on the site slope down towards the northwest, from 17.61m OD in the southeast to 17.33m OD in the northwest.

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological activity on the site. Is there any evidence for settlement along the Roman road to the west?

8.3 Archaeological activity was recorded in all four trenches, however only three discrete features were encountered; a soakaway and pit in Trench 2 and a planting bed in Trench 3. All of the archaeological horizons encountered were post-medieval in date and there was no evidence of Roman activity encountered.

- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.

8.4 The archaeological deposits encountered on the site all related to the site's use as a garden area between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

8.5 Only one modern truncation was noted in the evaluation trenches. Pit [2], which was most likely associated with the modification of the building on site in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, truncated an earlier soakaway [4]. No other truncations were observed.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Richard von Kalinowski-Meager of CgMS Heritage for commissioning the work and Mark Stevenson, Historic England GLAAS advisor to the London Borough Wandsworth, for monitoring the fieldwork.
- 9.2 The supervisor would like to thank Richard Krason and Joss Piper-Jarrett for their hard work.
- 9.3 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins of Pre-Construct Archaeology for her project management and editing, Diana Valk for providing the CAD illustrations, Chris Jarrett for his pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass assessments, Amparo Valcarcel for the CBM assessment, Guy Seddon for surveying and John Joyce for logistical support.

## 10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

CIFA, 2014. *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

CgMS, 2018. *111-113 Tooting High Street: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*. Unpublished client report.

Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, 2015. *Standards for Archaeological Work*. Historic England

Hawkins, H. 2018a. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished report

Hawkins, H. 2018b. *Health and Safety Risk Assessment*. Unpublished report.

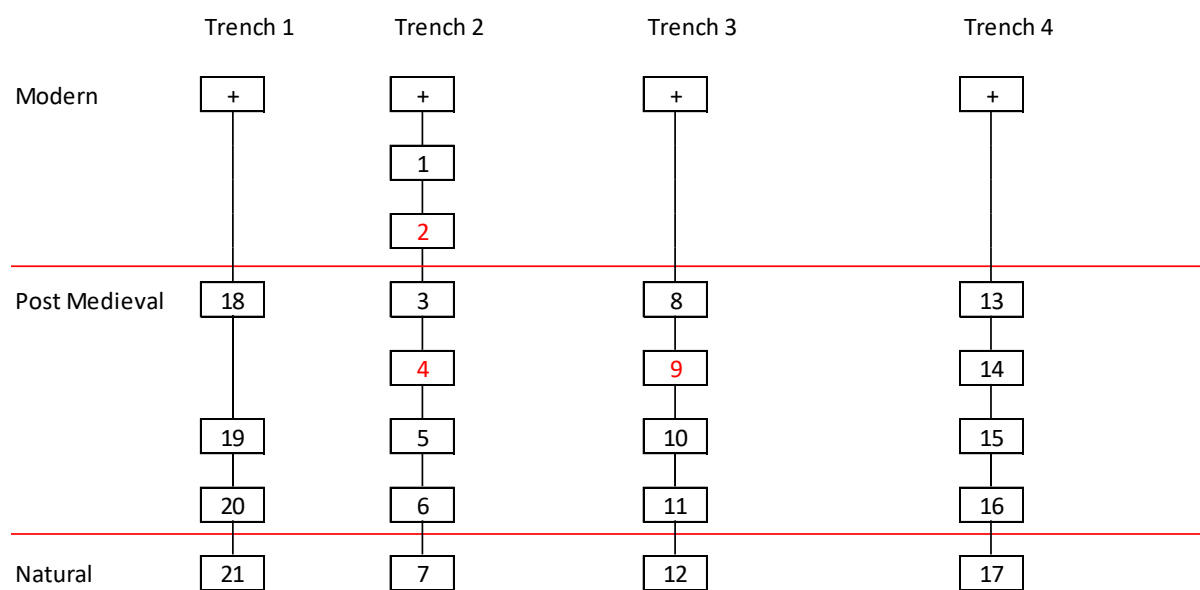
Taylor, J with Brown, G 2009. *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Unpublished Report

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	CTX Type	Trench	Levels high	Levels low	Interpretation
1	Fill	2	18.47		Fill of pit [2]. Demolition Rubble.
2	Cut	2	18.47	17.89	Cut of small pit
3	Fill	2	18.47		Fill of potential soakaway
4	Cut	2	18.47	17.85	Cut of potential soakaway
5	Layer	2	18.47		Layer of garden soil
6	Layer	2	17.9		Agricultural Soil
7	Layer	2	17.33		Natural
8	Fill	3	18.54		Fill of planting bed
9	Cut	3	18.54	18.31	Cut of planting bed
10	Layer	3	18.54		Layer of garden soil
11	Layer	3	18.24		Layer of agricultural soil
12	Layer	3	17.64		Natural
13	Layer	4	18.51		Thin layer of ashy material
14	Layer	4	18.47		Layer of made ground
15	Layer	4	18.31		Garden soil
16	Layer	4	17.87		Layer of agricultural soil
17	Layer	4	17.61		Natural
18	Layer	1	18.47		Layer of ashy material
19	Layer	1	18.47		Layer of garden soil
20	Layer	1	17.87		Agricultural soil
21	Layer	1	17.43		Natural



## APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



## APPENDIX 3: POTTERY

By Chris Jarrett

### Introduction

The post-Roman pottery assemblage consists of thirteen sherds, representing thirteen estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 398g. The pottery dates solely to the post-medieval period and more precisely the 19th century. The condition of the pottery is fragmentary, although a vessel shape could be assigned to most sherds. The material was most likely to have been deposited under tertiary conditions. The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology (Museum of London Archaeology 2014), typology (form and fabric series). The pottery was recovered from six contexts and it is discussed as an index.

### Index

Context [3], spot date: 1794–1900

Bone china 1794–1900 (BONE), 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 2g, form: saucer. Rim sherd, ?late 19th century

Creamware 1740–1830 (CREA), 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 4g, form: saucer. Rim sherd

London-area post-medieval redware 1580–1900 (PMR), 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 20g, form: bowl. Rim sherd, rolled, rounded

Context [8], spot date: 1770–1830

Creamware (CREA), 1740–1830, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 2g, form: unidentified. Body sherd

Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR), 1770–1840, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 1g, form: unidentified. Small body sherd, Chinoiserie foliage design

London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze (TGW BLUE), 1630–1846, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 13g, form: chamber pot. Base, foot ring

Context [11], spot date: 18th-20th century

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 37g, form: flower pot. Base, central drainage hole

Context [14], spot date: mid 19th century

London stoneware (LONS), 1670–1926, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 7g, form: unidentified. Body sherd

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 39g, form: flower pot. Body sherd, external mortar deposit

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 1g, form: unidentified. Body sherd, willow pattern trellis border

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 33g, form: chamber pot. Rim sherd, flat with a floral and geometrical border. External wall has a European landscape

Context [16], spot date: mid 19th century

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 57g, form: flower pot. Rim sherd, clubbed, flared wall. Ext wash which has reduced on the rim

Context [19], spot date: 17th-18th century

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 182g, form: unidentified. Thick, flared wall sherd from a large bowl or jar. Internal and external glaze, which is externally laminated

### **Significance, potential and recommendations for further work**

The post-Roman pottery has no significance, being fragmentary and with little meaning. The pottery types are typical for that recorded in the London area. This material has no research potential (except to date the deposits it was recovered from) and informs very little upon site activities. There are no recommendations for further work on the material, which can be discarded after a record shot has been taken for the archive.

### **References**

Museum of London Archaeology 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. <http://www.mola.org.uk/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>. Accessed July 2018.

## **APPENDIX 4: GLASS**

By Chris Jarrett

A total of six fragments (48g) of glass were recovered from the archaeological work and this was found as two individual vessels and recovered from different contexts. Both fragments are made of green-tinted high-lime low-alkali glass, are moulded and date to after c. 1810 until the early 20th century. Deposit [5] produced five fragments (27g), which include fresh breaks, from the base and wall of an octagonal-section bottle with a measure mark (IV) embossed upon it. This vessel was a container for a probable pharmaceutical product. From context [8] was recovered a wall shard (21g) from a thick walled cylindrical section bottle and it can only be given a broad liquid-holding use.

The glass has no significance as it occurs as a small quantity, in a fragmentary state and without much meaning. The only potential of the glass is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass, which can be discarded as it is fully recorded.

## **APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE**

By Chris Jarrett

A single fragment of a clay stem was recovered from the excavation and this was found in context [3]. The fragment consists of a medium thick stem with a fine bore and probably dates to the early 18th century. The stem has no significance and its only potential is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material, which can be discarded as it is fully recorded.

## APPENDIX 6: CBM

By Amparo Valcarcel

Central National Grid Reference: TQ2738 7126

### BUILDING MATERIAL SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
3	UNK	Sanitary item	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
11	3033;2276	Sandy red unfrogged brick (abraded); post-medieval peg tiles	4	1450	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar

#### Review

The small assemblage (5 fragments, 165 g) consists of fragmentary pieces of post medieval ceramic building material (sandy red brick, peg tile and a sanitary item).

Flat rectangular peg tiles from [11] are made of 2276, the most common post-medieval roofing fabric. One fragment of post-medieval brick 3033 is highly abraded. The piece from [3] appears to be a Victorian sanitary ware.

The building material assemblage reflects the post-medieval and modern (18<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> centuries) development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. No further work is recommended.

## APPENDIX 7: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-324503

### Project details

Project name	111-113 Tooting High Street
Short description of the project	This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation that was undertaken at 111-113 Tooting High Street, SW17 0SU, London Borough of Wandsworth (TQ 2738 7126). The evaluation took place between 23rd and 27th July 2018. The evaluation comprised four test pits measuring 2m by 2m in the former bowling green area of the site. The aim of the project was to assess the quantity and quality of archaeological remains within the entire sequence to natural deposits. Natural gravel was encountered in all four test pits, at levels ranging from 17.63m OD in the southeast to 17.33m OD in the southwest. No evidence of activity predating the 18th century was encountered.
Project dates	Start: 23-07-2018 End: 27-07-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TON18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH TOOTING 111-113 Tooting High Street
Postcode	SW17 0SU
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2738 7126 51.425508622315 -0.167629304074 51 25 31 N 000 10 03 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 17.3m Max: 17.63m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Organisation

Project brief CGMS Heritage (part of the RPS Group)  
originator

Project design Helen Hawkins  
originator

Project Helen Hawkins  
director/manager

Project supervisor Ellen Green

Type of Developer  
sponsor/funding  
body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC  
recipient

Physical Archive ID TON18

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Glass","other"

Digital Archive LAARC  
recipient

Digital Archive ID TON18

Digital Contents "Ceramics","Glass","other"

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

Paper Archive LAARC  
recipient

Paper Archive ID TON18

Paper Media "Context sheet","Diary","Matrices","Plan","Report","Section"  
available

Project bibliography  
1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 111-113 TOOTING HIGH STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF  
WANDSWORTH SW17 0SU: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Author(s)/Editor(s) Green, E.

Date 2018

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology

Place of issue or London  
publication



# PCA

## **PCA CAMBRIDGE**

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM  
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN  
t: 01223 845 522  
e: [cambridge@pre-construct.com](mailto:cambridge@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA DURHAM**

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK  
TURSDALE  
DURHAM DH6 5PG  
t: 0191 377 1111  
e: [durham@pre-construct.com](mailto:durham@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA LONDON**

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE  
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY  
LONDON SE4 2PD  
t: 020 7732 3925  
e: [london@pre-construct.com](mailto:london@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA NEWARK**

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD  
WINKBURN, NEWARK  
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG  
t: 01636 370410  
e: [newark@pre-construct.com](mailto:newark@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA NORWICH**

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD  
HONINGHAM  
NORWICH NR9 5AP  
T: 01223 845522  
e: [cambridge@pre-construct.com](mailto:cambridge@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA WARWICK**

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE  
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK  
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN  
t: 01926 485490  
e: [warwick@pre-construct.com](mailto:warwick@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA WINCHESTER**

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD  
WINCHESTER  
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX  
t: 01962 849 549  
e: [winchester@pre-construct.com](mailto:winchester@pre-construct.com)

