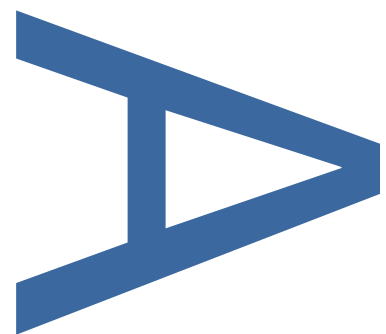
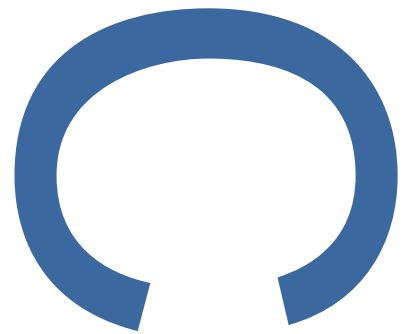


**WILSON HOSPITAL, CRANMER
ROAD, MITCHAM CR4 4TP:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

SITE CODE: CNM19

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

APRIL 2019



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

WILSON HOSPITAL, CRANMER ROAD, MITCHAM CR4 4TP:

Type of project

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K5979
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	T Jones		29.3.19
Graphics Prepared by:	D Valk		1.4.19
Graphics Checked by:	M Roughley	M Roughley	2.4.19
Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins	H Hawkins	2.4.19

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved
Rev 1: Quest report ref	18.2.19	HH	CM

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

**WILSON HOSPITAL, CRANMER ROAD, MITCHAM CR4 4TP:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Site Code: CNM19

Central NGR: TQ 27883 68084

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Merton

Planning Reference: Pre-planning

Commissioning Client: WSP

On Behalf of: NHS Property Services

Written/Researched by: Tanya Jones
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project Manager: Helen Hawkins

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

Tel: 020 7732 3925

E-mail: hhawkins@pre-construct.com

Web: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

April 2019

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent.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.

CONTENTS

1	Abstract	3
2	Introduction	4
3	Geology and Topography	5
4	Archaeological and Historical Background	6
5	Methodology	7
6	The Archaeological Sequence	9
7	Research Questions and Conclusions.....	15
8	Acknowledgements.....	17
9	Bibliography	17
	Figure 1: Site Location.....	18
	Figure 2: Trench Location.....	19
	Figure 3: Plans of Trenches 2, 4 and 5	20
	Figure 4: Sections.....	21
	Figure 5: Ordnance Survey Map 1916 with Trench Overlay	22
	Figure 6: Ordnance Survey Map 1846 with Trench Overlay	23
	Appendix 1: Context Register	24
	Appendix 2: Phased Matrix	25
	Appendix 3: Pottery Assessment.....	26
	Appendix 4: Clay Tobacco Pipe.....	29
	Appendix 5: Cermaic Building Materials	30
	Appendix 6: Glass Assessment	37
	Appendix 7: Metal Assessment	39
	Appendix 8: Animal Bone Assessment.....	40
	Appendix 9: Oasis Form	41

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on Wilson Hospital, Mitcham CR4 4TP. The site is located within the London Borough of Merton, centred at TQ 27883 68084.
- 1.2 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by WSP (Riggott, 2019), the fieldwork was carried out between 11th and 20th March 2019, and was completed in accordance with standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.3 The site was located in an area where a 17th century mansion 'Cranmers' had originally stood. The aim of the evaluation was to identify if the remains of the mansion survived below ground, and to identify any other archaeological features on the site.
- 1.4 Natural gravelly clay was encountered in Trenches 1, 3 and 4 at an approximate height of between 23.01m OD and 21.65m OD.
- 1.5 A number of substantial brick walls with flint and chalk foundations were encountered in Trenches 2, 4 and 5 which were identified as the original construction of the 17th century mansion house and later extensions from the 18th and 19th centuries. Subterranean structures were also identified, probably representing cellars for the house.
- 1.6 The mansion house walls were overlain with demolition rubble, backfill and levelling layers which were deposited when the house was demolished before the construction of the hospital in the early 20th century.
- 1.7 No archaeological finds or features pre-dating the 17th century were identified on the site.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation, commissioned by WSP on behalf of NHS Property Services, was undertaken on land at Wilson Hospital, Cranmer Road in the London Borough of Merton between 11th and 20th March 2019. The evaluation was undertaken to establish the archaeological potential of the site prior to its redevelopment. The trenches were located at various places around the hospital buildings, in car park and lawn areas.
- 2.2 The site was bounded by Cranmer Road to the north-east; and access land to Cranmer Primary School to the north-west; Caesar's Walk to the south-east; and playing fields to the south-west. The site was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 27883 68084.
- 2.3 The aim of the evaluation was to clarify the presence, nature, date, extent and significance of any archaeological remains that might be present in the areas of proposed impact. The evaluation was undertaken prior to an application for planning consent.
- 2.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by WSP (Riggott, 2019) and detailed the methodology by which the evaluation was to be undertaken. The WSI followed Historic England (2015) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (2014). The evaluation was supervised by Tanya Jones and the project was managed by Helen Hawkins for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The project was monitored on behalf of the London Borough of Merton by Louise Davies of Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service.
- 2.5 The site was given a unique site-code CNM19. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA).

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The geological and topographical background cited below is obtained from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Riggott, 2019)

3.2 Geology

3.2.1 According to British Geological Survey (BGS) digital data (www.bgs.ac.uk), the underlying of the site comprises Thames river gravels of the Taplow Formation, in the northern part of the site, and of the Hackney Formation in the southern part of the site.

3.2.2 During an archaeological investigation in the south-eastern part of the site the top of the natural geology was recorded at 0.8m below ground level (bgl).

3.3 Topography

3.3.1 The site was relatively flat. The ground level is recorded at 25.0m OD at the junction of Caesars Walk and Cranmer Road.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The following background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation for the site (Riggott, 2019).
- 4.2 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in the south-eastern part of the site in 1997. This recorded topsoil containing fragments of post medieval glass and pottery overlying natural deposits. No archaeological features were revealed.
- 4.3 Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site have recorded remains from the post-medieval period only.
- 4.4 The Wilson Hospital was built on the site of a mansion house, known as 'Cranmers'. The house was built in 1650 and purchased in 1652 by East India merchant Robert Cranmer. The house remained in the possession of the Cranmer family and their descendants until its demolition in 1926. Analysis of historic maps indicates that the house was located in the north-west of the site, in the area of the current car park. The remainder of the site was in the formal gardens and grounds of the mansion house.
- 4.5 There is little evidence from the prehistoric period in the vicinity of the site. The site was located away from known areas of settlement and roads during the Roman and medieval periods.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 An archaeological evaluation is designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and feature at the site and, if present, to investigate and record them.
- 5.2 The investigations sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival.
- 5.3 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Riggott 2019) proposed seven trenches, three trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m and four trenches measuring 15m x 1.8m.

Trench	Length (M)
Trench 1	30
Trench 2	15
Trench 3	15
Trench 4	30
Trench 5	30
Trench 6	Removed from evaluation in agreement with Historic England
Trench 7	15
Trench 8	Not excavated

- 5.4 In consultation with GLAAS, the previously proposed Trench 6 was not excavated. Trench 7 was abandoned after the first 2m of length due to a high concentration of water rising up from the base. The Ordnance Survey map of 1846 shows a pond located in the vicinity of Trench 7 which may indicate a water source in this area. It was decided during the works that Trench 8 did not need to be excavated.
- 5.5 A sondage through a gravel surface in Trench 4 was carried out in order to find the natural ground. The sondage extended to 2.5m BGL. A further sondage was attempted in Trench 5, but it rapidly filled with water and so was abandoned.
- 5.6 All excavation of the low-grade overlying deposits was undertaken using a 180° mechanical excavator under the constant supervision of a qualified archaeologist. The excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until archaeological deposits or the natural ground was exposed.
- 5.7 Following the excavation of the low-grade deposits, relevant trench faces that required examination or recording were cleaned by archaeologists using appropriate hand tools.

- The investigation of archaeological levels was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 5.8 Any archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Features were evaluated to characterise their form, function and date.
- 5.9 The recording system adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented within PCA's Site Manual (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in the London Borough of Merton.
- 5.10 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic record archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 5.11 The completed archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will eventually be deposited with MLAA identified with site code CNM19.

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 6.1.1 The earliest deposit observed during the archaeological evaluation consisted of a gravelly clay [3] which was seen in the bases of Trenches 1, 3 and 4. The natural was encountered at a height of between 23.01m OD and 21.65m OD and was at least 1m thick. In the sondage in Trench 4, natural clay was identified c. 0.30m below ground level and was at least 2.5m thick.
- 6.1.2 In the north and south of the site in Trenches 1 and 3 the natural [3] was overlain by an undated subsoil [2] and topsoil [1]. The subsoil was 0.25m thick in Trench 3 and 0.70m thick in Trench 1.



Plates 1: Natural [3] in Trench 3

6.2 Phase 2: 17th Century

- 6.2.1 The earliest phases of the building were seen in Trenches 2 and 4. On the Mitcham map (1703) and James Cranmer's Estate Book (1717) the house is depicted as a single block, located in the north-east of the buildings shown on the later maps (Figures 5 and 6).
- 6.2.2 North-west south-east aligned wall [9] in Trench 2, measured 1.60m (L) x 1.30m (W), and wall [11] in Trench 4 measured 7.5m (L) x 0.60m (W) These walls appeared to be part of the construction of the external front and rear of the original building respectively. Although

wall [9] was only seen in plan, wall [11] was constructed with a deep foundation which included a chalk base [14], measuring 0.27m (H), which was overlain by a flint and mortar packing [12], measuring 0.31m (H) and capped with the red brick wall [11], measuring 0.3m (H). The walls were constructed of red unfrogged poor quality handmade bricks typically measuring 220mm x 110mm x 60mm and dating to the 17th/18th century (Appendix 5).



Plate 2: Wall [11] including [12] and [14]

- 6.2.3 On the north-west end of wall [11] was a L-shaped wall [31] which was possibly a slightly later addition to the original construction of the main house.
- 6.2.4 Internal walls [7] and [8] were identified in Trench 2, which appeared to have mortar or plaster on their inner faces. These walls were likely to have been part of a basement.



Plate 3: Wall [8]

6.2.5 On a roughly north-south alignment, to the south of wall [7], was what appeared to be a partially demolished internal wall [6], which measured 1.60m (L) x 0.60m (W) x 0.56m (H).

6.3 Phase 3: 18th - 19th Century

6.3.1 In the beginning of the 18th century new buildings were added to the east and south of the main building as shown on Rocque's map (1741-1745) and the Ordnance Survey map (1804). Later buildings are shown on the 1846 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6) and 1916 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5).

6.3.2 Wall [11] appeared to have been extended by the construction of wall [16], measuring 6.30m (L) x 0.35m (W). Wall [16] was constructed using a chalk base [18], measuring 0.33m (H) capped with a red brick wall [16], measuring 0.45m (H).



Plates 4: Wall [16] with [18]

- 6.3.3 Running along the northern side of wall [9] was a possible drain [10], measuring 1.60m (L) x 0.40m (W) which appeared to be a later addition to the original property.
- 6.3.4 There were a number of walls [27], [28], [41], [42], [43], [44], [48] and [52] that appeared to function as part of the internal structure of the house. All of these walls had a similar date (Appendix 5).
- 6.3.5 A possible external wall [21] with a stepped foundation, measuring 1.60m (L) x 0.62m (W) x 0.40m (H), was identified running across the north-west end of Trench 4 with a return in the north side of the trench. There also appeared to be the remains of a brick drain [22] which ran along the internal edge of wall [21].



Plate 5: Wall [21] with drain [22]

- 6.3.6 Walls [50] and [51] in Trench 5 appeared to form a square, measuring 1.80m (N-S) x 1.30m (E-W) that could have been used as a possible drain.
- 6.3.7 Also in Trench 5 walls [55] and [57] were associated with a sunken structure, accessible by the York stone stairs and part of the floor was still preserved. This structure was difficult to assign to the second phase of construction or to the late 18th or mid 19th century. The presence of York stone stairs suggests a 19th century date although the different dimensions of the steps could indicate a re-use of the stone. An outbuilding is shown on the later maps of the site (Figures 5 and 6) which this sunken feature appears to be part of .



Plate 6: Wall [57] and Floor [39]



Plate 7: Steps [58]

6.4 Phase 4: Modern

- 6.4.1 The north-west end of wall [16] appeared to have been truncated by a possible concrete covered service pipe [29] which was laid in the late 19th to early 20th century, possibly during the construction of the hospital.
- 6.4.2 There were a number of layers [4], [5], [35], [36], [37], [38], [53] which were part of the demolition and backfilling of the house prior to the levelling of the ground for the modern tarmac surface [+].

7 RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Research Questions

7.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Riggott, 2019) highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation:

- What evidence is there for remains of footings of the mansion house? If present what is their nature, extent and significance?

7.1.2 The evaluation shows extensive evidence for the footings of the original mansion house and later extensions across the full extent of Trenches 2, 4 and 5. These remains showed a number of phases of the building from its original construction into the 19th century. The earliest phase of building, correlating with the 18th century mansion, comprised walls [8], [9] and [11]. The later walls cluster in the western part of Trench 4 and throughout Trench 5. The evaluation showed that there was good survival of the 18th century mansion.

- What evidence is there for remains of the formal gardens of the mansion house? If present what is their nature, extent and significance?

7.1.3 There were no remains of the formal gardens of the mansion house identified during the evaluation. However, the excavation of Trench 7 was unable to be carried out due to the presence of a water source in the trench which caused it to flood rapidly. This may provide evidence of an earlier pond that had since been covered over.

- Is there an evidence for remains from any other periods?

7.1.4 No deposits or features were identified from other periods.

- What are the nature and levels of natural deposits, and has there been any modern disturbance?

7.1.5 The presence of a gravelly clay was identified between 23.01m OD and 21.65m OD, and the site showed no modern disturbance other than the construction of a drain and the demolition and backfilling of the original house in the early 20th century.

7.2 Conclusions

7.2.1 The evaluation was able to identify the location of the original 1650s mansion house but also a number of phases that extended the house during the 18th and 19th centuries. There was also extensive evidence for the demolition of the house in the early 20th century. The rubble from the demolition had simply been dumped into the basements and lower parts of the mansion and then covered over. Where identified, the walls and foundations of the mansion house stood to at least 1m in height.

7.2.2 The site would require further investigation to fully understand the extent and layout of the house.

- 7.2.3 No evidence for material pre-dating the 17th century was identified on the site, and away from the former mansion house, little previous ground disturbance had taken place.
- 7.2.4 Upon approval of this report and with confirmation that the work is complete the archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive under the unique site code CNM19.
- 7.2.5 The results of the site investigation will be published by PCA as a summary in the annual 'Round-Up of *London Archaeologist*.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank WSP for commissioning the work on behalf of NHS Property Services and Louise Davies of Historic England for monitoring the project on behalf of the London Borough of Merton.
- 8.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for her project managing and editing, Diana Valk for the illustrations, Bart Grden, Oliver Farmer and Ellen Green for their hard work on site, along with the PCA specialists for their off-site work.

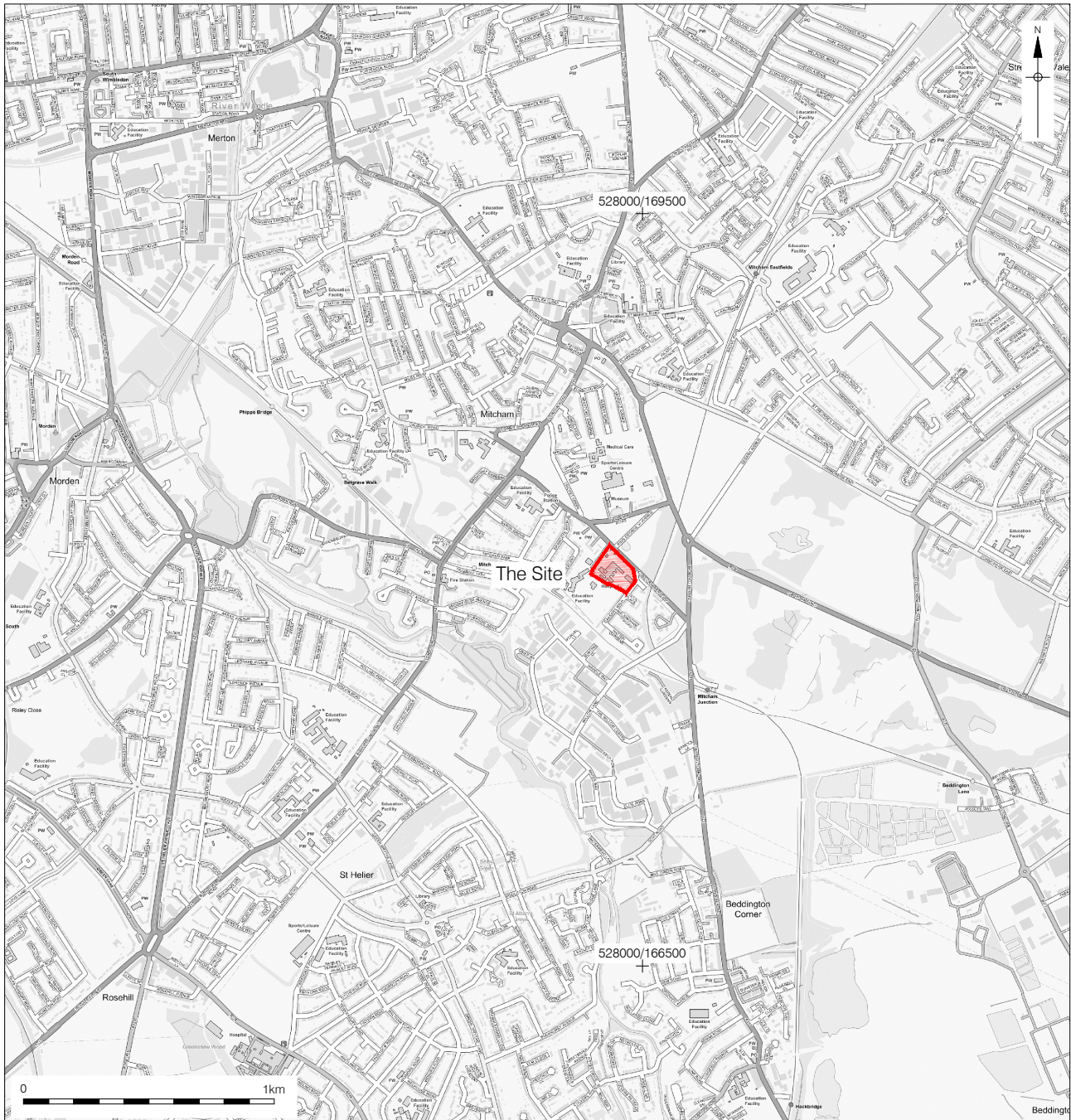
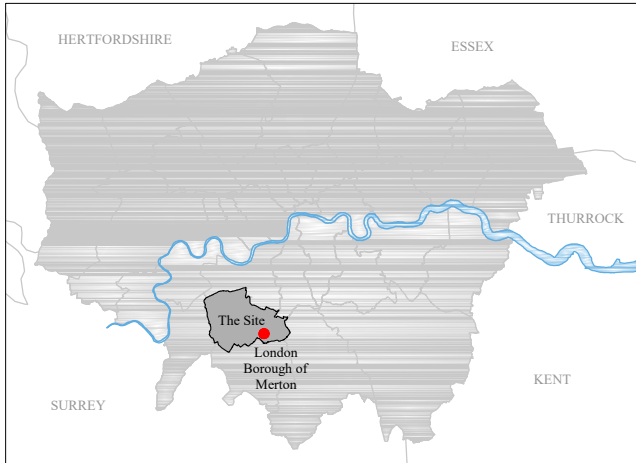
9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

CIFA, 2014 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014)

Johnson, A. 2017 *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Wilson Hospital, Cranmer Road, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 4TP* Archaeological Collective

Riggott, P. 2019, *Wilson Hospital: Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological trial trench evaluation* WSP

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



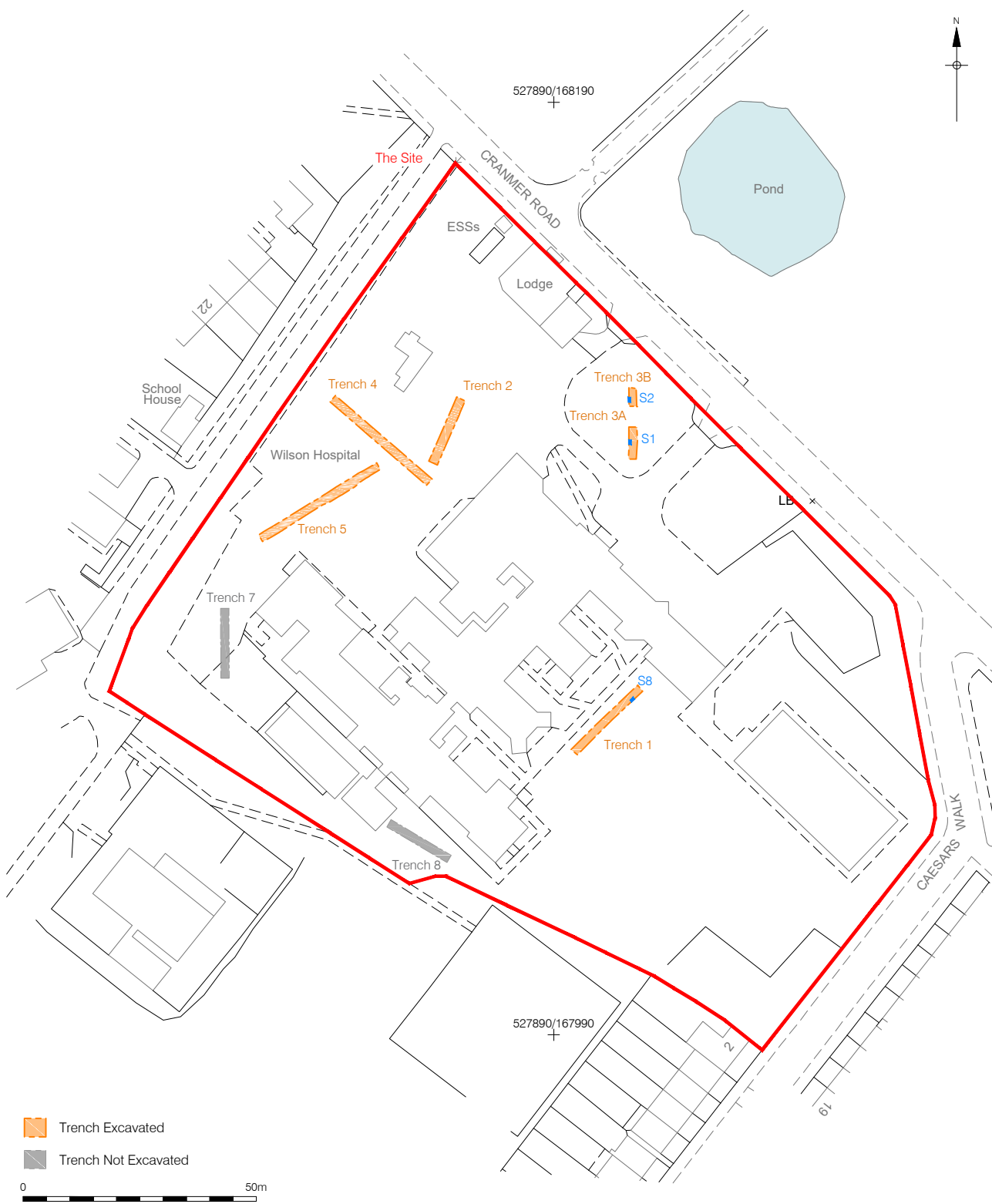


Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:1,250 at A4

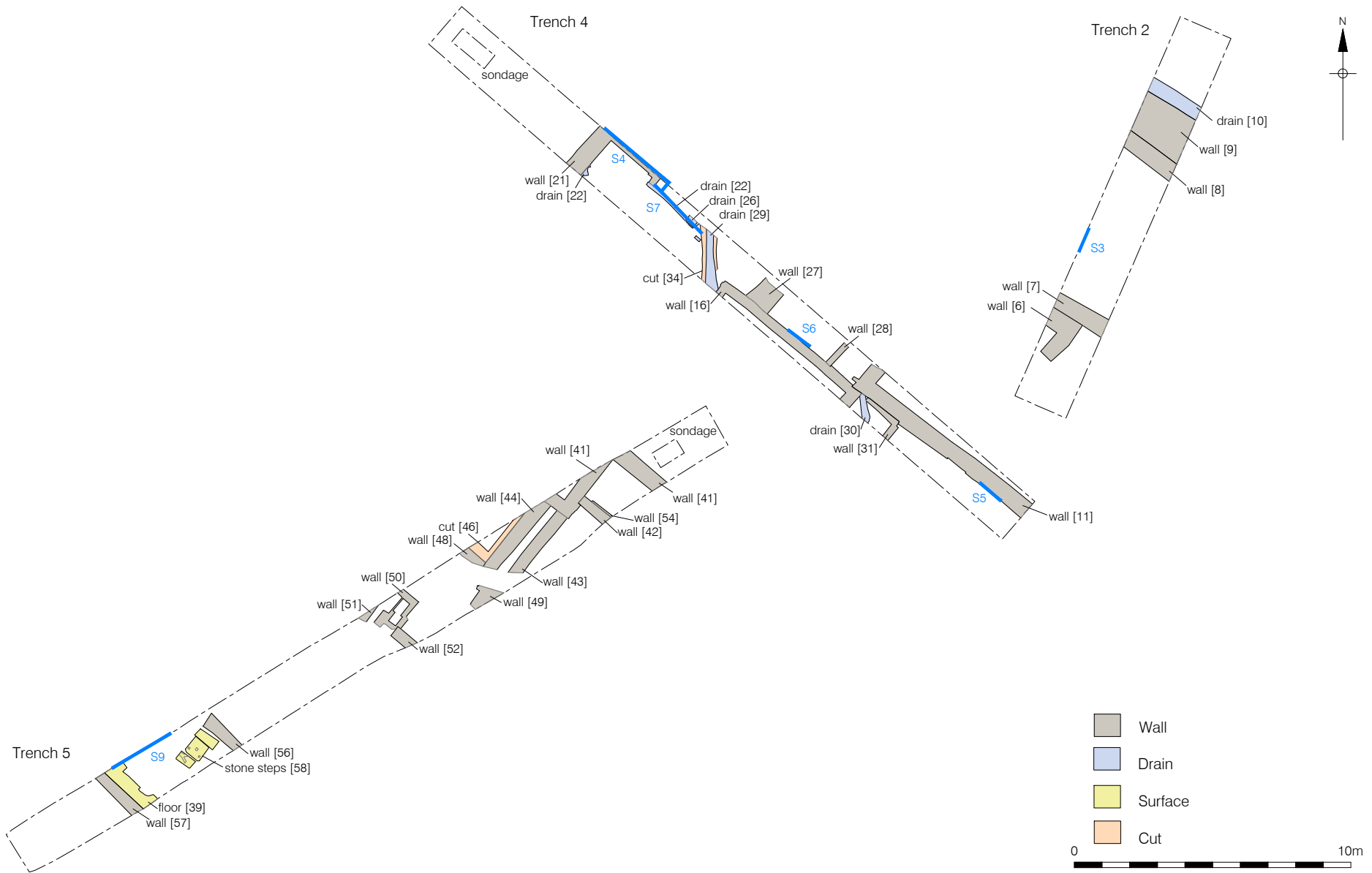
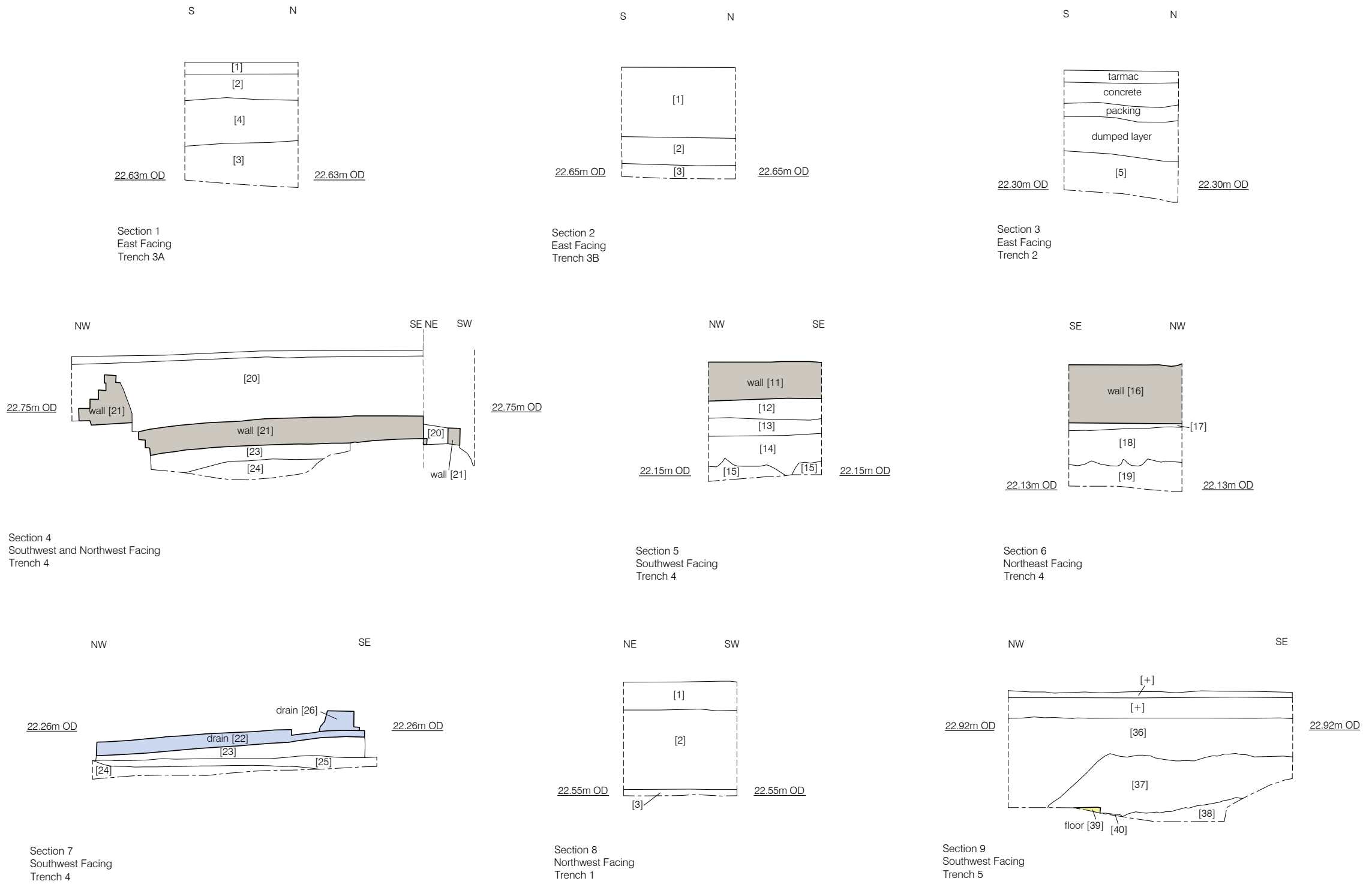
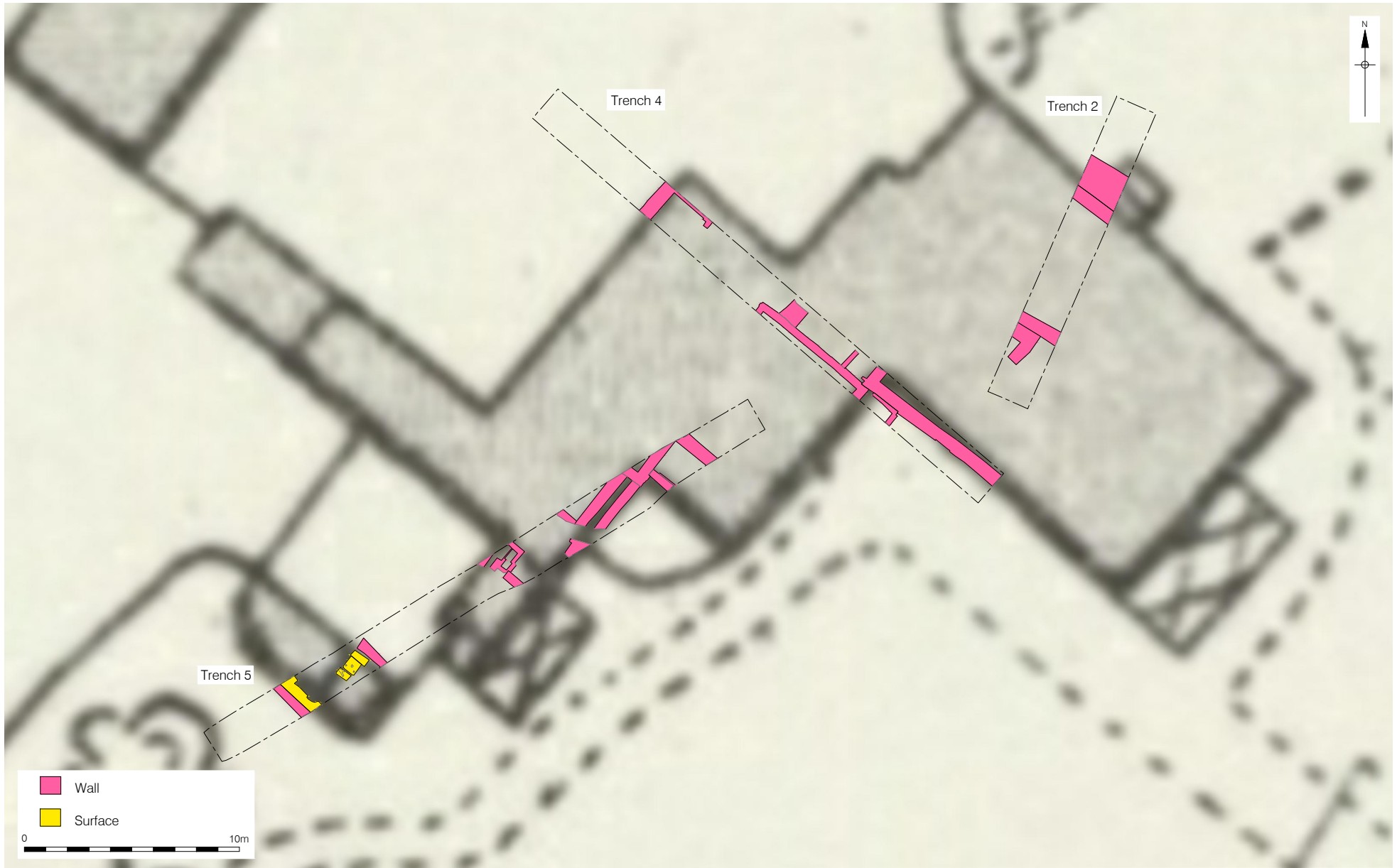


Figure 3
Plan of Trenches 2, 4, and 5
1:200 at A4



- Wall
- Drain
- Surface



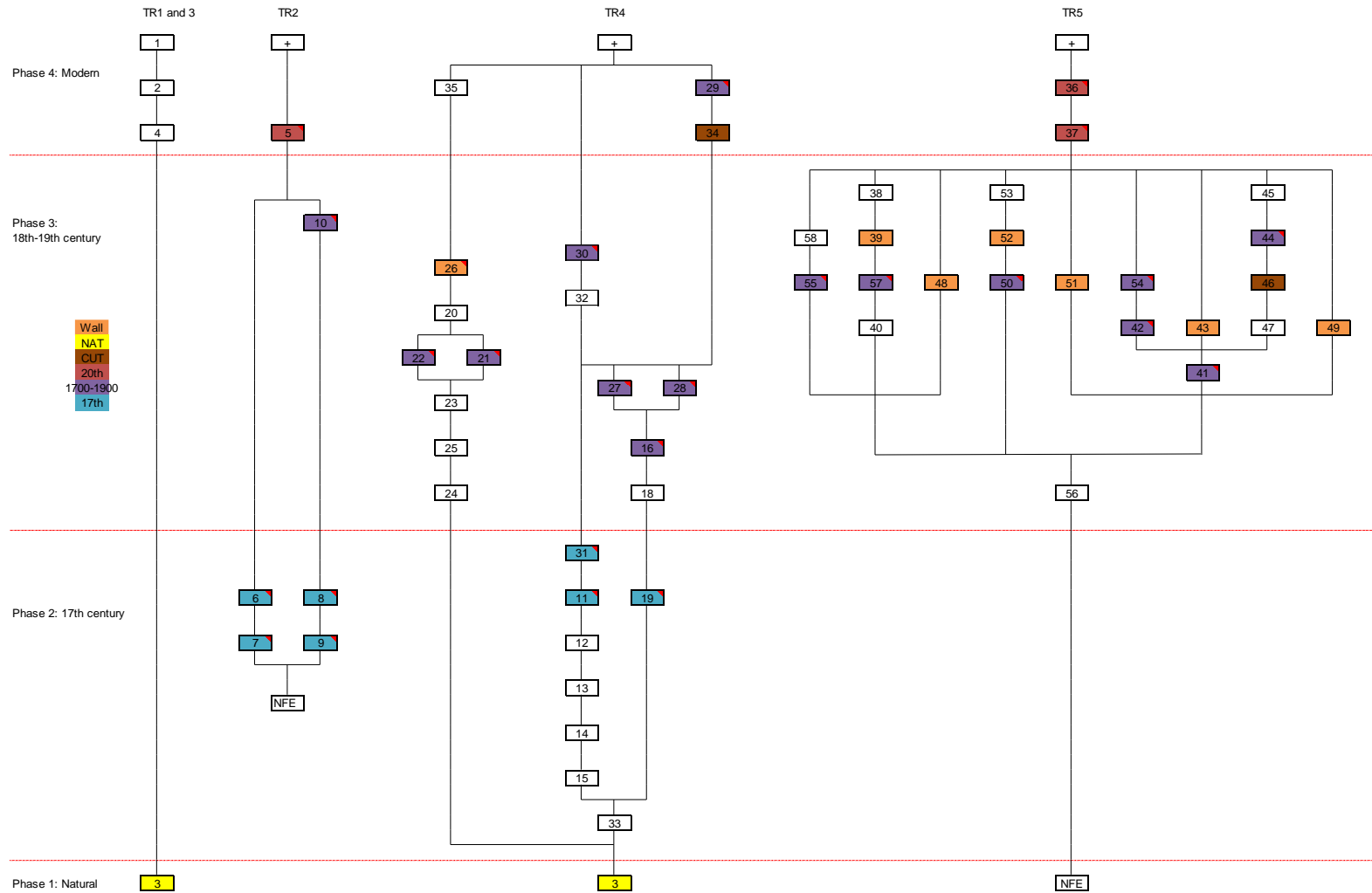




Appendix 1: Context Register

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Category2	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_Low	Phase
CNM19	1	Layer		3	Top soil	Garden Soil				0.65	23.67	23.55	CNM19-PH4
CNM19	2	Layer		3	Subsoil	Horticultural				0.65	23.37	22.99	CNM19-PH4
CNM19	3	Natural		3	Natural Gravel	Natural				0.4	23.01	22.61	CNM19-PH1
CNM19	4	Layer		3	Brick rubble	Demolition		1		0.42	23.37		CNM19-PH4
CNM19	5	Layer		2	Demolition Rubble	Demolition		5.5	2	0.5	22.65	22.6	CNM19-PH4
CNM19	6	Masonry		2	Foundation Wall	Wall		1.7	1.2		23.13	23	CNM19-PH2
CNM19	7	Masonry		2	Foundation Wall	Wall		1.6	0.6	0.56	22.91	22.71	CNM19-PH2
CNM19	8	Masonry		2	Foundation Wall	Wall		1.5	0.65	0.75	23.17	23.15	CNM19-PH2
CNM19	9	Masonry		2	Foundation Wall	Wall		1.6	1.3		23.26	23.22	CNM19-PH2
CNM19	10	Masonry		2	Possible Drain	Drain		1.6	0.4		23.09		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	11	Masonry		4	Foundation Wall	Wall		7.5	0.6	0.3	23.25	23.18	CNM19-PH2
CNM19	12	Masonry		4	Flint Foundation	Foundation		7.5		0.31	22.83		CNM19-PH2
CNM19	13	Void											
CNM19	14	Masonry		4	Chalk Foundation	Foundation		7.5		0.27	22.53		CNM19-PH2
CNM19	15	Layer		4	Possible Made ground	Make-up		7.5		0.15	22.22	21.21	CNM19-PH2
CNM19	16	Masonry		4	Foundation Wall	Wall		6.3	0.35	0.45	23.16	23.02	CNM19-PH3
CNM19	17	Void			Flint Packing								
CNM19	18	Masonry		4	Chalk foundation with flint packing	Foundation		6.44	0.54	0.38	22.66		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	19	Layer		4	Made ground	Make-up		6.3		0.28	22.44	22.38	CNM19-PH2
CNM19	20	Layer		4	Made ground	Make-up		2.74		0.52	23.28		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	21	Masonry		4	Foundation Wall	Wall		1.6	0.62	0.4	22.74	22.63	CNM19-PH3
CNM19	22	Masonry		4	Brick Drain	Drain		0.4	0.1	0.6	22.73	22.68	CNM19-PH3
CNM19	23	Layer		4	Gravel levelling layer	Levelling		1.6		0.2	22.73	22.56	CNM19-PH3
CNM19	24	Layer		4	Clay under foundation [21]	Levelling		1.18		0.18	22.54	22.34	CNM19-PH3
CNM19	25	Layer		4	Clay Levelling layer under wall [22]	Levelling		5.05		0.05	22.56	22.54	CNM19-PH3
CNM19	26	Masonry		4	Possible drain	Drain		2.4	0.11	0.12	22.97		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	27	Masonry		4	Foundation Wall	Wall		0.9	0.5	0.35	23.13		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	28	Masonry		4	Foundation Wall	Wall		0.9	0.21	0.35	22.91		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	29	Masonry		4	Concrete covered pipe	Drain		2.1	0.35		22.49		CNM19-PH4
CNM19	30	Masonry		4	Brick Drain	Drain		1.1	0.22		23.16		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	31	Masonry		4	Foundation Wall	Wall		1.7	0.9	0.6	22.96	22.95	CNM19-PH2
CNM19	32	Layer		4	Backfill	Dump		13.6	1.8		22.43	22.21	CNM19-PH3
CNM19	33	Layer		4	Possible made ground for building	Make-up							CNM19-PH2
CNM19	34	Cut		4	Construction cut for [29]	Construction Cut		1.6	0.63		22.49	22.47	CNM19-PH4
CNM19	35	Layer		4	Demolition material possibly relating to [21]	Demolition		2.4	1.8		22.94		CNM19-PH4
CNM19	36	Layer		5	Made ground	Make-up		2.5		0.78	23.92		CNM19-PH4
CNM19	37	Layer		5	Layer of demolition rubble in basement	Demolition		2.6		0.45	22.69	22.24	CNM19-PH4
CNM19	38	Layer		5	Layer of waste coal fragments	Dump		1	1.8		22.32		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	39	Masonry		5	Brick floor of possible basement	Surface		1.1	1.86		22.24		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	40	Layer		5	Mortar bedding for [39]	Bedding		1.4	1.8	0.4	22.17		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	41	Masonry		5	Foundation Wall	Wall		8.4	1.8	0.56	23.16	23.14	CNM19-PH3
CNM19	42	Masonry		5	Foundation Wall	Wall		0.4	1.14	0.5	22.07		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	43	Masonry		5	Foundation Wall	Wall		1.84	0.44	0.5	23.05	22.89	CNM19-PH3
CNM19	44	Masonry		5	Foundation Wall	Wall		3.1	0.5	0.2	23.06	23	CNM19-PH3
CNM19	45	Fill	46	5	Backfill of Construction Cut	Backfill		1.9	0.19		22.99	22.98	CNM19-PH3
CNM19	46	Cut		5	Construction Cut for Wall [44]	Construction Cut		1.9	0.19		22.99	22.98	CNM19-PH3
CNM19	47	Layer		5	Levelling layer	Levelling		0.8	0.38		22.99		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	48	Masonry		5	Foundation Wall	Wall		0.84	0.38	0.25	22.99		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	49	Masonry		5	Foundation Wall	Wall		1.2	0.7	0.15	22.84		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	50	Masonry		5	Foundation Wall	Wall		1.6	0.8	0.15	22.96	22.92	CNM19-PH3
CNM19	51	Masonry		5	Foundation Wall	Wall		0.8	0.3		22.93		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	52	Masonry		5	Foundation Wall	Wall		0.4	0.9	0.15	22.91		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	53	Layer		5	Possible Wall [52] demo rubble	Demolition		0.86	1		22.95		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	54	Masonry		5	Small addition to wall [42]	Wall		0.9	0.06		22.07		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	55	Masonry		5	Foundation Wall	Wall		0.7	1.8	0.8	22.76	22.67	CNM19-PH3
CNM19	56	Layer		5	Made ground	Make-up		0.8	1.8		22.11		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	57	Masonry		5	Foundation Wall	Wall		1.8	0.44	0.5	22.53		CNM19-PH3
CNM19	58	Masonry		5	Stone Steps overlying [56], access to basement	Other	Steps	1.4	0.86	0.7	22.92	22.44	CNM19-PH3

Appendix 2: Phased Matrix



Appendix 3: Pottery Assessment

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered by hand from the excavation (15 sherds/13 estimated number of vessels/703g, none of which was unstratified). The pottery dates entirely to the post-medieval period. The assemblage is in a good condition, although it is present as mostly sherd material, except for one vessel with a complete profile. None of the pottery shows evidence of abrasion, while only four of the sherds were deemed to be residual and therefore most of the assemblage was deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or on its discard. The material was found in four contexts as small sized groups (under 30 sherds). The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The assemblage is discussed as a distribution table.

Distribution table

Context	Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form	Comments	Spot date
5	White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720-1780	1	1	9	Mug, cylindrical	Body sherd, handle scar	1720-1780
	English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570-1846	1	1	2	Unidentified	Body sherd, the glaze is missing	
19	Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590-1900	1	1	13	Dish, rounded	Base sherd, foot ring. Internal ?octagonal panels containing floral motifs. Clumsily painted. ?Late 17th century	Late 17th
	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550-1700	1	1	23	Unidentified	Body sherd with a pronounced cordon, internal glaze. ?Tripod pipkin	
	Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery	MISC	900-1500	1	1	28	Unidentified	Body sherd. Internal glaze. Local redware, fine, high-fired silty matrix with sparse fine quartz sand, sparse fine voids.	
	Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery	MISC	900-1500	1	1	73	Jar, rounded	Rim sherd, short, under-cut collar/vertical hammerhead, internal bevelled/lid-seated. Internal glossy glaze, external red wash. High-fired silty fabric with sparse fine calcareous peppering, similar to Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric code PM64	
36	London-area medieval redware	post-PMR	1580-1900	1	1	76	Bowl or dish	Rim sherd, vertical oval section. Internal lid-seated	C. 1891+
	London-area medieval redware	post-PMR	1580-1900	1	1	246	Jar, tall rounded	Rim sherd, flanged, the body has an applied, 'fingered' rosette. Int. And ext. Glaze. Deptford/Woolwich jar, c. 1580-1760	C. 1891+
	English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570-1846	1	1	4	Unidentified	Body sherd, blue line and wavy ?band. ?Closed form, thick walled. ?18th c	C. 1891+
	London ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	TGW C	1630-1846	1	1	16	Dish, fluted	Rim sherd, scalloped and fluted	C. 1891+

Context	Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form	Comments	Spot date
	Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825-1900	1	1	46	Plate	Base sherd, thick. Underside C. 1891+ has a green transfer markers mark of 'WEDGWO[OD]/ETRURIA ENG[LAND]'. Wedgwood introduced the word England on to their pottery from 1891. ?Institutional ware	
37	Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery	MISC	900-1500	3	1	144	Teapot	Small tea pot. Beaded top, internal lid-seated, globular body, flat base. High-fired factory made redware. External dark green glaze, internal clear glaze. The underside of the base has a black transfer 'leadless/glaze/A.E. GRAY & CO/STOKE ON TRENT.'A E GRAY and Co Ltd, 1912–1961.	
	Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery	MISC	900-1500	1	1	23	Unidentified	Body sherd, shouldered/rounded vessel, external small boss. Internal glaze. ?Teapot. High-fired factory made redware	

Table1 Distribution of the pottery. SC: sherd count), ENV: estimated number of vessels

Table 1 shows the distribution of the pottery, which shows for each context containing pottery, the ware type, its code and date range, its quantification by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight (Wt (g)), besides the vessel form, a comment on the material and a spot date for the deposition of the pottery.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has little significance at a local level as it consists of pottery types frequently found in the London area, although more locally produced red earthenwares, possibly from the Weald, are present. The assemblage, however, does to some extent relate to activity associated with the mansion house (later referred to as Cranmers) built on the site in c. 1650 and the pottery found in contexts [5] and [19], besides the residual finds in context [36], were probably derived from this property. Of interest is the blue and white Chinese porcelain dish base fragment found in context [19], which would have represented a desirable, fashionable and expensive item for its time. The transfer-printed ware plate found in deposit [36] may represent an institutional ware used in the Wilson Cottage Hospital, which was built on the site in 1928. The green-glazed red earthenware teapot may also have been in use at the hospital, although it and the previously mentioned plate, could also have equally been used in the Cranmers property during the first two decades of the 20th century and prior to the demolition of that property. The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from and to a limited extent upon the activities associated with the buildings located on the site. There are no recommendations for further work on the material, however, as the quantity of pottery is too small.

References

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

Appendix 4: Clay Tobacco Pipe

Chris Jarrett

The archaeological work produced a total of five clay tobacco pipe stems of different dates and these were both recovered by hand and found in three contexts. The stems can only be dated broadly according to their thickness and the size of the bores. The distribution of the stems and their dating is as follows:

Context [5], spot date: c. 1730–1910

Two stems: both thin, one of which shows evidence of pinching and has a wide bore (17th century) and the other has a fine bore (c. 1730–1910)

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

A single tapering medium-thin stem with a medium sized bore (?late 17th-early 18th century)

Context [36], spot date: c. 1730–1910

Two stems: one of which has a medium thickness and a fine bore (18th century) and the other is thin with a fine bore (c. 1730–1910)

The stems have no significance and the only potential of the finds is to broadly date the context these items were recovered from. The stems are most likely to have been associated with the mansion house, later called Cranmers, that was located on the site from c. 1650–1920. There are no recommendations for further work on the finds.

Appendix 5: Cermaic Building Materials

Ceramic Building Material: Archaeological evaluation at Wilson Hospital, Cranmer Road, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 4TP (CNM19)

Amparo Valcarcel, March 2019

INTRODUCTION AND AIMS

One visit was conducted to the site, due to the several structures found during the archaeological evaluation in three different trenches (Trenches 2, 4, 5). These structures are associated with the former Cranmer House. One crate of ceramic building material and mortar were retained from the excavations and recorded at the Brockley office.

No quantification has been added to this report, due to the high number of structures found during the archaeological works. The visit and the material retained was assessed in order to:

- Identify the fabric and form of whole bricks and mortar used in the post-medieval structures from CNM19.
- Identify the fabric of the unworked and worked stone in order to determine what the material was made of and from where it was coming from.
- Identify any items of particular stylistic or fabric related to Cranmer House. Made recommendations for further study.

METHODOLOGY

One site visit was conducted to examine the date and form of some structures of post-medieval date. Two whole brick samples were taken from each structure in accordance with the Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd building material sampling guidelines.

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). The appropriate Museum of London building material fabric code was then allocated to each item.

A limited number of masonry samples were also collected as well as the *in-situ* recording of fabrics and forms from selected groups of post-medieval structures. Most of the surviving masonry was associated with the earliest phase of the Cranmer House, built in c.1650. However, a few structures showed different phases of re-building at least until the 19th century.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL¹

All the ceramic building material recorded from CNM19 was post-medieval bricks, with fewer quantities of drain pipes and some peg tiles used for levelling walls. No roofing or walling material was found during the archaeological work.

Bricks

MIT01 (1600-1900): a very sandy red/orange with occasional quartz and black iron oxide inclusions

3032type (1666-1900): Moderate quartz occasional black iron oxide and moderate yellow and white carbonate specks and iron oxide inclusions.

A large assemblage of brick was found in different structures, all of which were found to be from local clays of the red sandy fabric. The earliest bricks with any quantifiable dimensions came from the period 1650/1750, followed by bricks dated to the first half of the 18th century or later. The majority of structures were built up using local sandy fabric MIT01. The bricks were generally poor quality, very fragile, hand-made, unfroged, shallow and thin. Some of them had sharp arises suggesting that this fabric continues to be manufactured from 1800 onwards. Part of the structures were reusing earlier bricks.

A second type of brick, very similar to post-great fire fabric 3032 was found in structures from 1700-1900, and in some cases were added to earlier structures for fixing or to repair them. These bricks were poorly made, indicating a different source to 3032, probably local imitating post-great fire bricks of better quality.

Peg tile

2276 type (1480-1900): Hard, well fired fine texture with few visible inclusions - occasional quartz, calcium carbonate and red iron oxide.

Peg tiles belonging to the very common sandy red fabric 2276 type represented the only flat tiles recorded at the site, and they were used for levelling wall [22]. No roofing tiles were recorded from fills and layers.

Drain Pipes

MIT01: MIT01 (1600-1900): a very sandy red/orange with occasional quartz and black iron oxide inclusions

2281 1700-1950: well fired fabric, light yellow with quartz inclusions.

¹ No quantification and weighting were taken

Two drain pipes were located during the excavation in Trench 4. Drain [30] had a base of curved drain made of fabric MIT01 and fill in with fabric 2281. Drain [29] was made of fabric 2281 and bonded with a hard mortar suggesting a 19th century date.

MORTAR

A different type of mortar was used to bond the several structures. Most of the structures preserved different types of mortar making difficult to provide the basis for simplistic a chronological sub-division, even in the case that structures built up in the same phase. Essentially all the late post-medieval structures and fabrics use the same light yellow mortar with flint, charcoal and chalk inclusions.

STONE

London has no indigenous stone; it was an expensive material that would have been transported from various locations and used principally on important structures. The main stones used in London were ragstone, chalk and flint. A review of the main rock types, their geological character, source and probable function/ form are summarised below (Table 1). A more detailed consideration as to their origin and use of this small assemblage are reviewed below.

MoL fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Use at CNM19
3108	Fine banded yellow calcareous sandstone	York stone. Lower Cretaceous. Yorkshire	Used as slabs from stairs [54], and rubble in wall [
3116	Fine powdery white foraminiferal limestone	Chalk Upper Chalk (Upper Cretaceous) Thames Valley	Used as construction rubble in foundation from structures [6] [11] [16] [27]
3117	Hard dark-grey siliceous cryptocrystalline sandstone	Flint – Upper Cretaceous (Upper Chalk) London Basin	Used as foundation rubble in wall [11]

Table 1 summarising the character, source, quantity and probable function of the main stone types from CNM19.

Summary

With three different lithotypes identified from the post-medieval sequence, the excavations at CNM19 give some idea of the occasional stone used in the buildings. Chalk and flint were used in the foundations of the walls, especially from the earliest phase of construction c.1650.

Fine banded light yellow calcareous sandstone (York stone) were used in stairs [54] and wall [55], probably dated 1800-1900. The steps have different dimensions and circular holes and a V-shaped marks, indicating probably that they were re-used.

PHASE SUMMARY

The fabric and form of the stone and ceramic building material preserved from the excavations (CNM19), forms the basis of a broad chronological subdivision. The date ranges represented by the fabrics and the stratigraphy suggest three relatively distinct construct phases at Cranmer House, beginning with a phase of construction between 1650 and early 18th century (phase 1). Another phase of construction is noted at the mid of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries (phase 2), while other masonry contexts fall into the last phase of development – the early 19th century and the beginning 20th century (phase 3).

The first phase of the building corresponds with the moment of the house's construction c.1650. A large quantity of building material was preserved from this phase, mainly from the foundations of the external and internal walls associated to the first Cranmer House construction phase. On the Mitcham map (1703) and James Cranmer's Estate Book (1717) the house is depicted as a single block. The structures associated with this phase of construction were external walls [11] and [9]. Wall [11] has a deep foundation and was built up with a mixed technique. The deeper foundation was constructed with chalk rubble, the mid one with worked flint to eliminate the arises and the last one with bricks made of MITH01 fabric. Wall [9] preserves some 3032 type bricks, suggesting a later repair of the structure. Structures [6], [7] and [8] are built up with the same bricks and mortar and may be associated to internal structures. A type of render was recorded on the internal parts of walls [7] and [8], indicating probably a sunken structure. Although no more buildings are depicted on the maps, there is an annotation recording the procurement of the freehold to the 'barnes and stables with the outhouses' noted on the north side of the house (Johnson, 2017).

In the beginning of the 18th century new buildings were added to the east and south of the main building as shown on Rocque's map (1741-1745) and the Ordnance Survey map (1804). These structures were found in Trench 4 and 5. From Trench 4, Wall [16] was added to external wall [11] to the east, conforming to the possible corner depicted in Rocque's map (1741-1745). This possible external wall was constructed with the same brick fabrics with a deep chalk foundation. Another wall [31] was added

to wall [11], constructed with local bricks MIT01 and still preserved render in its internal face. Walls [27] and [28] were poorly made and may reflect internal walls. Trench [5] has preserved different structures related with this second building phase, mostly internal walls. Walls [41] and [42] comprised a small space. Walls [44], [44] and [48] were built up with the same brick fabrics, and wall [50] was probably one of the external walls of this new building. Walls [55] and [57] were associated with a sunken structure, accessible by the York stone stairs and part of the floor was still preserved. This structure was difficult to assign to the second phase of construction or to the late 18th or mid 19th century. The presence of York stone stairs suggests a 19th century date although the different dimensions of the steps could indicate a re-use of the stone.

Summary

The very large quantity of building material recovered from CNM19 reflects construction episodes associated with building and remodelling structures related to Cranmer House.

The material recovered suggests that the building was principally constructed using bricks, with stone found only in the foundations (chalk and flint) and staircases. The availability of sandstone from North Britain probably relates to greater ease of access by the railways. No roofing material was found during the excavation.

The brick is predominantly a local sandy red/orange fabric of bad quality. A range of measures was recorded, with lengths between 208 and 228 mm, 96-104 mm width and 56-100 mm depth. A small size of post-great fire was found in some structures, possibly related to fixing some areas. Floor bricks and tiles were not represented, given that almost all the structures found are foundations walls, with the exception of sunken structures.

In summary, this is a very well-preserved assemblage, representing different phases of rebuild through the years. The material came mainly from standing structures. The building material assemblage produced a substantial quantity of post-medieval building material. The structures preserved in the archaeological evaluation are mainly from the original house built c.1650, while the latest phases indicate a rebuild and some minor changes in the original structure and some new building added at the beginning or mid 18th century. A small variety of fabric types are present, suggesting that the material was obtained from a variety of local production sites. Furthermore, it seems likely that most bricks and peg tiles were made at brickyards situated close to the site.

Recommendations

In order to fully understand the occupation of the site and the function of each one of the spaces formed by the different structures, an excavation of the full floorplan would be necessary. A reassessment of

these materials including comparison with the local fabric type series will help to clarify what these fabrics are made from and where the materials were being quarried and manufactured and try to find parallels with other sites from the Mitcham area. This information when combined with a reappraisal of the dating information and the stratigraphic sequence should also produce a better chronology of the different fabrics and forms used and what type of building the ceramic building material and stone once belonged with. The majority of the main building has not been excavated, and it could be highly interesting to find the different areas mentioned in the 1664 inventory (Johnson, 2017).

DISTRIBUTION

Context	Fabric	Form	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
6	MIT01	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1800	1650-1750	1650-1850
7	MIT01	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1800	1650-1750	1650-1850
8	MIT01	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1800	1650-1750	1650-1850
9	MIT01;3032	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1800	1700-1850 (possible earlier 1650-1750 and some bricks added later)	1700-1850 1650-1750
10	MIT01	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1800	1750-1850	1750-1850
11	MIT01;3116;3117	Local sandy red/orange bricks; chalk and flint on the foundation	1600	1900	1600	1800	1650-1750	1650-1850
16	MIT01	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1800	1700-1800	1700-1800
21	MIT01	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
22	MIT01	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1800	1800-1900	1800-1900
26	MIT01	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1800	1750-1850	1750-1850
27	MIT01	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1800	1700-1850	1750-1850
28	MIT01	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1800	1700-1850	1750-1850
29	2281	Post-medieval drain pipe	1700	1900	1700	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
30	MIT01	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1800	1750-1850	1750-1850
31	MIT01	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1800	1650-1750	1650-1850
41	MIT01	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1800	1700-1850	1750-1850
42	MIT01	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1800	1700-1850	1750-1850

Context	Fabric	Form	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
44	MIT01	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1800	1700-1850	1750-1850
50	MIT01	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1800	1700-1850	1750-1850
54	MIT01;3032	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1666	1900	1750-1850	1750-1850
55	MIT01	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1800	1750-1850	1750-1850
57	MIT01	Local sandy red/orange bricks	1600	1900	1600	1800	1750-1850	1750-1850

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Johnson, A. 2017: *Wilson Hospital, Cranmer Road, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 4TP, DBA*, Archaeology Collective.

Appendix 6: Glass Assessment

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

The glass assemblage consists of fifteen fragments (752g) dating solely to the post-medieval period and more precisely the late 19th-early 20th century. The condition of the glass is fairly good, although it is comprised of only shard material, except for one almost intact item and indicates fairly rapid deposition after breakage. The majority of the material could be assigned to a form type. The glass was recovered from only two contexts and the material is discussed as a distribution table.

Distribution Table

Table 1 shows the distribution of the glass, which shows for each context containing glass, the vessel form, the colour of the metal, its quantification by fragment count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight, a comment on the material and a spot date for the deposition of the glass.

Context	Form	Colour	No. of fragments	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments	Spot date
36	Bottle, cylindrical	Clear	1	1	60	Base, shallow foot ring/heel. Moulded. Late 19th-early 20th century	Late 19th-early 20th century
	Bottle, cylindrical	Clear	1	1	112	Base, shallow foot ring/heel. Embossed in a square pattern 'a 3/c 4/u g b'. Moulded. Late 19th-early 20th century	
	Bottle, cylindrical	Clear	6	1	258	Base, concave underside with wide spaced concentric rings. Moulded. Late 19th-early 20th century	
	Bottle, cylindrical	Green-tinted	6	1	146	Base, concave underside, faint embossed illegible letters. Shoulders. Made in a rickets-type moulded. Moulded. Late 19th-early 20th century	
37	Bottle, rectangular-section	GREEN-tinted	1	1	176	Intact (152mm tall). Squared preparation type rim, short cylindrical neck, low rounded shoulders. Rectangular section with rounded corners. One wide panel has embossed measure marks and 'TABLE SPOONS' vertically. Recessed base with a circular mark and a trefoil containing an 'M'. Moulded. Late 19th-early 20th century	

Table1 Distribution of the pottery. SC: sherd count), ENV: estimated number of vessels (ENV)

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has little significance at a local level and consists of rather mundane fragmentary material. However, many of the bottles, including the rectangular-section example found in context [37], could have contained pharmaceutical preparation that were used in the Wilson Cottage Hospital located on the site, although it is not impossible that these bottles could equally have been used in the large house (Cranmers) that existed until c. 1920 and before the hospital was built. The main potential of the glass is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass.

Appendix 7: Metal Assessment

Märit Gaimster

Three metal objects were recovered from the excavations; they are listed in the table below.

Context [36] produced a bun shaped copper-alloy mortice lock handle from an internal door; a circular rose or backplate in Context [37] may be associated with this or another similar handle. This context also included a large drum-shaped tin or container of thin corroded iron sheet. The container is near-complete but heavily corroded. It appears to be in one piece with no separate lid suggesting it may be the remains of an unopened food tin. The door handle was associated with pottery dating from 1891 onwards, while the other two objects were found with later pottery, dating from the first half of the 20th century.

Significance and recommendations for further work

The three metal objects from Wilson Hospital are most likely residual finds from the later phases of the mansion house known as 'Cranmers' that stood on the site before it was demolished in 1926. Beyond indicating the presence of interior fittings, however, the metal finds have little value for the understanding of the previous building and its inhabitants and no further work is recommended for the assemblage.

context	description	pot date	recommendations
36	Copper-alloy knob door handle for mortice lock; complete bun shaped on tapering neck; diam. 45mm; ht. 38mm	c 1891+	discard
37	Copper-alloy embossed sheet backplate or rose for door handle; complete with large circular opening and two raised circumferential ridges; diam. 42mm	1912-1961	discard
	Iron tin or drum of thin sheet; near-complete but heavily corroded; diam. 95mm; ht. 28mm; possibly food tin	1912-1961	discard

CNM19: metal finds

Appendix 8: Animal Bone Assessment

Karen Deighton March 2019

Introduction

A small quantity of animal bone was hand collected from three post-medieval contexts during trial trenching.

Method

Material was analysed using standard zooarchaeological methods (see references)

Preservation

Fragmentation was at a high level with most bone at the fragment stage. Evidence for chopping was noted on three bones and knife marks were observed on a sheep size rib fragment. No evidence of canid gnawing was noted.

The taxa present

Table 1:

Context	5	19	37
Cattle	1	1	
Cattle size	1	2	
Sheep size	3	1	
Rabbit		1	
Chicken	1		
Indet fish			1
Total	6	5	1

The taxa represented are all common food taxa. The high level of butchery, the mixture of taxa and body parts suggests the assemblage to have originated as butchery or kitchen waste.

Potential and recommendations

The potential of the current assemblage is limited by its small size; therefore, no further work is recommended. However, should further excavation take place animal bone should be collected and analysed to aid understanding of the site.

References

Lawrence, M, J and Brown, R.W. 1973 *Mammals of Britain their tracks, trails and signs* London: Blandford Press

Schmid, E 1972 *Atlas of animal bones* London Elsevier press

Serjeantson, D. and Cohen, A. 1996 *A manual for the identification of the Bird Bones from Archaeological Sites*. London: Archetype Publications Ltd

Appendix 9: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-347332

Project details

Project name	Wilson Hospital, Cranmer Road, Mitcham CR4 4TP: An archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An Archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Wilson Hospital, Mitcham CR4 4TP. Natural gravelly clay was encountered in Trenches 1, 3 and 4 at an approximate height of between 23.01m OD and 21.65m OD. A number of brick walls were encountered in Trenches 2, 4 and 5 which were identified as the original construction of the 17 th century mansion house and later extensions that were added. There were overlain with demolition rubble, backfill and levelling layers which were deposited when the house was demolished for the construction of the hospital.
Project dates	Start: 11-03-2019 End: 20-03-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CNM19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPES Post Medieval
Methods techniques	& "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON MERTON MITCHAM Wilson Hospital, Cranmer Road, Mitcham
Postcode	CR4 4TP
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	527883 168084 527883 00 00 N 168084 00 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 21.65m Max: 23.01m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Organisation

Project brief WSP Environmental
originator

Project design WSP Environmental
originator

Project Helen Hawkins
director/manager

Project supervisor Tanya Jones

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of NHS Property Services
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAA
recipient

Physical Archive ID CNM19

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"

Digital Archive LAA
recipient

Digital Archive ID CNM19

Digital Contents "none"

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

Paper Archive LAA
recipient

Paper Archive ID CNM19

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Section","Unpublished
available Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Wilson Hospital, Cranmer Road, Mitcham CR4 4TP: An Archaeological
Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Jones, T.

Date 2019

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Place of issue or London
publication

Description A4 grey literature pdf report with PCA covers

Entered by archive (archive@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 29 March 2019

PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

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

PCA DURHAM

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: 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

PCA NEWARK

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

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: 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

PCA WINCHESTER

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

