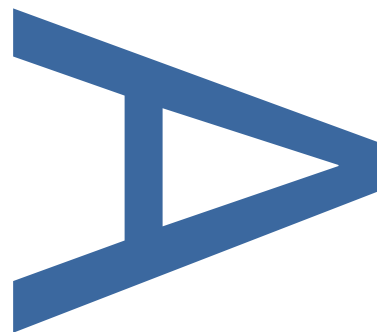
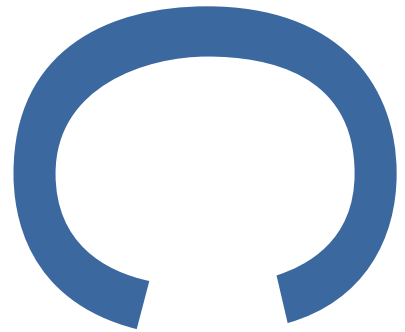


**ST LEONARD'S CHURCH,
STREATHAM HIGH ROAD,
LONDON,
SW16 1HS**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

SITE CODE: SEH19

JULY 2019




DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**ST LEONARD'S CHURCH, STREATHAM HIGH ROAD, LONDON
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH, SW16 1HS**

Type of project

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K6049
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**ST LEONARD'S CHURCH, STREATHAM HIGH ROAD, LONDON SW16 1HS:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Site Code: SEH19

Central NGR: TQ 29994 71725

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Lambeth

Planning Application Reference: N/A

Commissioning Client: Roderick Maclennan Architects Ltd on behalf of the
St Leonard's Parochial Church Council

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July 2019**

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) at St Leonard's Church, Streatham High Road, London, SW16 1HS. The site is located within the London Borough of Lambeth and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 29994 71725.
- 1.2 The work was undertaken during the groundworks related to strengthening of a structure of the northern porch of the church undermine by tree roots.
- 1.3 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by PCA (2019), the archaeological investigation was conducted between 20th March and 24 April 2019 and comprised the monitoring and recording of intrusive groundworks within the northern porch of the church.
- 1.4 The watching brief recorded natural brickearth at 1.60m BGL truncated by two inhumations orientated east-west and facing east, which were dated to the post-medieval period.
- 1.5 Evidence for the truncation of burials were identified in the form of a post-medieval levelling containing human remains which was in turn truncated by the construction cut for the north porch during the first half of the 19th century.
- 1.6 A later curvilinear masonry structure was interpreted as a corridor leading to a basement located to the south of the north porch which was later blocked and backfilled during the modern or very late post-medieval period and sealed by made ground and levelling for the construction of the floor of the porch.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) at St Leonard's Church, Streatham High Road, London, SW16 1HS (Figure 1). The site is located within the London Borough of Lambeth and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 29994 71725.
- 2.2 The watching brief carried out within the northern porch of the church consisted of monitoring of the underpinning works required to strengthen the walls of the porch which were undermined by tree roots.
- 2.3 The Grade II church is of the mid-14th century origin although it was largely rebuilt in 1831-41. The works may have revealed remains of the medieval predecessor to the building as well as Roman and post-medieval archaeological remains. There was also a potential for human remains to be present related to the burials associated with the church.
- 2.4 The archaeological investigation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by PCA (2019) which defined a proactive programme of observation and recording during the groundworks, approved by the Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.5 The investigation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Chloe Sinclair and Ferdinando Lentini, and the project management of Zbigniew Pozorski. The archaeological work was commissioned by Roderick MacLennan Architects Ltd on behalf of the St Leonard's Parochial Church Council.
- 2.6 The site was allocated the unique site code MLA19. The complete archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 2.7 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- *St Leonard's Church, Streatham High Road, London, SW16 1HS: Written Scheme of Investigation for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (PCA 2019)
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015)
 - *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* (Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service HE GLAAS 2015)
 - *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014).
 - *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual* (PCA; Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018)

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 It was proposed to undertake underpinning works on the walls of the north porch of the church. The structure of the walls has been undermined by the tree roots and requires strengthening. No planning permission was required for these works which were carried out under faculty jurisdiction of the Church of England Diocese of Southwark.
- 3.2 The possibility of the archaeological work to be carried out during the groundworks on the site was discussed between the client and Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), archaeological advisors to LB Lambeth. The GLAAS confirmed that the archaeological watching brief would be desirable during the underpinning works.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The geological and topographical background reproduced in this report was originally written for the Written Scheme of Investigation for the subject site (Pozorski 2019).

4.2 Geology

4.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales, the local geology consists of clay of the London Clay Formation. The site is situated in an area of Head deposits, defined as 'silt, sand and clay with variable gravel' (BGS Sheet 270: South London).

4.2.2 During the archaeological watching brief at 51-52 Tooting Bec Gardens, 300m west of the site, a natural brickearth deposit was present at between 0.43m and 0.61m below existing ground level (PCA 2016).

4.3 Topography

4.3.1 The site is located on ground that is relatively flat at c. 41m OD, 5.2km south-east of the Thames, 4.1km east of the River Wandle and 1.8km north of the River Graveney.

5 ARCAHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The historical and archaeological background reproduced in this report was originally written for the Written Scheme of Investigation for the subject site (PCA 2019).

5.2 Prehistoric

- 5.2.1 There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the study site. Much of the evidence comes from residual artefactual material and 'chance' findings. A heavy tranchet axe was recovered at Mitcham Lane to the south-west. A Bronze Age find of a narrow type palstave with no loop was recovered near to Streatham Common, 850m south-east of the site.

5.3 Roman

- 5.3.1 The London to Brighton Roman Road is believed to have aligned with the modern Brixton hill and Streatham High Road located just 40m to the east of the site. Several Roman finds have been excavated within and around the site including 3 coins; of Carausius, Constantius Chlorus I & Constantine the younger II, as well as roman masonry found in St Leonard's churchyard, alongside a 'votive ornament' possibly of Hercules. Approximately 1.4km to the north of the study site, at Telford Avenue, a series of gravel layers were found and identified as possible road metaling, and a possible residual sherd of Roman pottery was found during an archaeological evaluation on Streatham High Road.

5.4 Medieval

- 5.4.1 The medieval core of Streatham most probably originated from the Saxon period centered on the parish church of St Leonard. The church was built in 1347 and consecrated in 1350. It was rebuilt between 1831 and 1841 with later add-ons, and included work by J T Parkinson in 1831, William Dyce in 1863, and (following a major fire) the Douglas Feast Partnership in 1975-7. The lower parts of the tower, of knapped flint with stone dressings, are 14th century, as is the western doorway and tower arch. The upper storeys and spire date from a restoration of 1841. The brick nave, clad in stucco, has decorated tracery and dates from 1831. Monitoring of groundworks at the church in 1999 recorded a possible late 18th century or later brick-built barrel vaulted tomb and the entrance to the Nicholl vault (dated 1905) (Perry & Skelton 1999).
- 5.4.2 At Tooting Bec Gardens is the rectory of St Leonards, this is possibly early medieval and is reputed 'of great age'. It sits on the parsonage glebe land and stood 'close by' the rectory'. Mitcham Lane to the south-west of the site is likely the line of the medieval road linking Streatham and Mitcham.

5.5 Post-Medieval

- 5.5.1 During the post-medieval period the village centre was still focused on the parish church, with a smaller settlement also present at Lower Streatham. Development continued along the main routes of Streatham along with large mansions during the late 18th and 19th centuries. An

evaluation in Abbotswood Road found a post-medieval pit, possibly a puddling pit associated with tile-making on the site. Along in Mitcham Lane a watching brief on a single trench revealed a pit, or the butt-end of a ditch, cutting the natural gravel, and this was dated to the 16th century. The feature was overlain by a layer of clay/silt and may represent a 16th century boundary ditch or garden feature associated with a nearby property.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The proposed methodology of the archaeological work was detailed in the site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2019). The methodology consisted of the archaeological monitoring of the excavation within the footprint of the existing north porch of the church.
- 6.2 The area archaeologically investigated measured 4.30m east-west by 2.10m north-south by 1.71m maximum depth and covered the full internal area of the north porch.
- 6.3 Following the breaking and removal of the existing floor, the underlying modern make up/levelling was hand excavated. Earlier masonry structure was recorded, and further excavation was undertaken by the contractor under archaeological supervision.
- 6.4 As sensitive archaeological deposits and features (i.e. grave cuts) were identified the excavation was carried out by an archaeologist. This required cleaning by hand in order to characterise the features and recover dating evidence. All archaeological deposits were removed by hand, using the appropriate tools, and recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 to the underlying natural deposit.
- 6.5 All recording systems adopted during the investigation were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in the London Borough of Sutton; presented in PCAs *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor & Brown 2009, updated 2018). A representative section of each foundation trench was drawn by hand at a scale of 1:10 in order to illustrate the observed stratigraphy, modern disturbance and current ground level. Location of the section drawing was located by offsetting from the property boundary and plotted onto OS mapping data by CAD. The heights of all principle strata were calculated from existing ground level (BGL) and indicated on the appropriate plans. In addition to a series of digital photographs recording the encountered deposits a written record of each deposit was also produced. A full photographic record was taken in the digital format.
- 6.6 Following the completion of all phases of fieldwork and reporting the project archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) with the unique site code SEH19.

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Brickearth

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded during the archaeological watching brief was represented by firm light brown sandy clay [16] with occasional gravel inclusions and was interpreted as brickearth. This deposit was recorded at a maximum level of 1.60m BGL.
- 7.1.2 The natural brickearth seems to have been truncated during the post-medieval period as part of the cemetery and later during the first half of the 19th century with the construction of the north porch.

7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval Inhumations (Figure 3, Plate 1)

- 7.2.1 Alongside the north limit of excavation an east-west orientated cut was recorded at 1.63m BGL and identified as a grave cut dating to the post-medieval period. Fragmentary evidence of decayed wood, recoded alongside the south and east side of the grave cut, indicated a wooden coffin to have been present. It was recorded as [9]. A complete skeleton associated with coffin [9] was recorded at 1.71m BGL and was assigned context [11] (**Inhumation 1**). The skeleton was found in a prone position with the head to the west and facing east with most of it laying under the concrete foundation for the existing north porch (see Phase 3.1 below).
- 7.2.2 To the west of Inhumation 1, another east-west cut feature was recorded as [13] at 1.60m BGL and was also identified as a grave cut. It contained partial remains of skeleton [14] (**Inhumation 2**) present at 1.64m BGL. No evidence for a coffin was observed from this inhumation which was truncated to the west by the construction cut [7] for the concrete foundation for the north porch (see Phase 3.1 below). Only part of the right and left legs survived the later truncation.

7.3 Phase 3.1: Post-Medieval North Porch (Figure 3)

- 7.3.1 Evidence of post-medieval activity likely associated with the construction of the north porch was recorded as layer [17] which sealed the Phase 2 deposits. Layer [17] was found 1.43m BGL and consisted of light brown grey clayey silt with moderate fragments of residual human remains which suggest some post-medieval activity which had an impact on the associated cemetery. Layer [17] measured 4m east to west by 1.5m north-south by 0.20m thickness and was interpreted as a possible levelling layer in turn truncated during the construction of the north porch.
- 7.3.2 Archaeological evidence for the construction of the north porch was recorded as rectangular concrete foundation recorded as [8] with internal dimension of 4.30m east-west by 2.10m north-south and 0.60m depth. A further east-west orientated concrete foundation located in a central position of the porch was recorded as [6] at the same level of [8] at approximately 0.5m BGL.

7.4 Phase 3.2: Post-Medieval Curvilinear Structure (Figure 3, Plates 2, 3 and 4)

7.4.1 Following the construction of the north porch in the late post-medieval period, a curvilinear masonry structure, recorded as masonries [1], [4] and [18], was constructed. Masonries [1] and [4] represents the south and north side and were found at 0.37m BGL, context [18] is the floor which consisted of a fairly flat concrete surface which was found at 1.10m BGL. This structure measured 2.8m east-west and 1.30m north-south and extended beyond the west and south limit of excavation. Of note are the construction of two masonry blockage in the west and south which modified the original function of this structure. The original function of this curvilinear masonry structure is possibly of a corridor leading to a basement located in the south part of the north porch. However, no evidence of steps in the south were recorded.

7.5 Phase 4: Modern Deposits

7.5.1 The curvilinear structure from Phase 3.2 was later backfilled by [3] which was found at 0.37m BGL. Sealing [3] was a sequence of modern made ground and levelling layer for the modern floor for the existing north porch.

8 RESEARCH DESIGN

8.1 The archaeological investigation was designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features at the site which may be impacted by the development and, if present, to investigate and record them. The investigation also aimed to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival.

8.2 The watching brief also aimed to answer following site-specific research questions:

- Are there Roman remains present on the site, and do they relate to the known earlier findings from the site and the Roman road to the east?

No evidence of Roman activity was found during the monitoring.

- Is there an evidence of medieval activity on the site, particularly in form of remains of the structure of the church and related construction activity?

No archaeological evidence of medieval activity was found in the north porch. This is probably the result of later activity carried out at the site such as burial and the late post-medieval construction of the north porch

- Is there evidence for burials within the monitoring area?

Evidence of burials was recorded as Inhumations 1 and 2. The later activity did not have an impact upon Inhumation 1 whilst Inhumation 2 was affected by the construction of the porch. The analysis of the human remains was not carried out and after completion of the recording the skeletons were removed with care, packed in appropriate manor, alongside the charnel from other deposits, and handed over to the representatives of the church for reburial in the crypt.

9 INTERPREATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The archaeological watching brief recorded evidence for two *in situ* inhumation (Inhumations 1 and 2, Phase 2) dated to the post-medieval period and pre-dating the construction of the North Porch. The archaeological evidence shows that the area occupied by the North Porch was previously part of the cemetery of St Leonard Church before its redevelopment in 1831 as shown by the documentary evidence (Brown 2019).
- 9.2 Further evidence of disturbance to the inhumations associated with the cemetery was recorded within a layer which contained disarticulated fragments of human remains. This layer sealed Inhumations 1 and 2 and was interpreted as a post-medieval levelling layer associated with the activity carried out on the site during the 1930s when the church was redeveloped.
- 9.3 The 1830s works (Phase 3.1 and 3.2) had a significant impact on the underlying archaeological deposits. The construction of the concrete foundation for the North Porch truncated Inhumation 2 to the west and was very likely to have truncated on other inhumations originally located in the south part of the trench.
- 9.4 The construction of a curvilinear corridor with blocked entrance to the west and south was interpreted as part of the original early 19th century construction of the North Porch. An entrance to the south could have connected this corridor with the basement to the south as shown on the proposed plan (not illustrated) for the redevelopment of St Leonard Church dating to the early 19th century.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Roderick Maclennan for commissioning the work on behalf of the St Leonard's Parochial Church Council and Mark Stephenson, Archaeological Adviser for the London Borough of Lambeth for his input and advice.
- 10.2 We would also like to thank Rev'd Canon Anna Norman-Walker, the Rector of St Leonard's Church, for her help and assistance, and funding the project on behalf of the Parochial Church Council.
- 10.3 The author would also like to thank Zbigniew Pozorski for managing the project and editing this report, Chloe Sinclair and Ferdinando Lentini for the fieldwork and Diana Valk for the illustrations.

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Perry J G & Skelton A C, 1999, Watching brief report on St Leonards Church, Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham, LB Lambeth, SW16. Sutton Archaeological Services

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., 2016, 51-53 Tooting Bec Gardens, London Borough of Wandsworth SW16 1RF: An Archaeological Watching Brief. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished report

Taylor, J. with Brown, G., 2009, updated 2018, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished document

11.2 Internet Sources

www.bgs.as.uk

PLATES



Plate 1: Inhumation 1 (foreground) and 2 (background), looking west (1m scale)



Plate 2: Curvilinear masonry structure (Phase 3.2), looking east



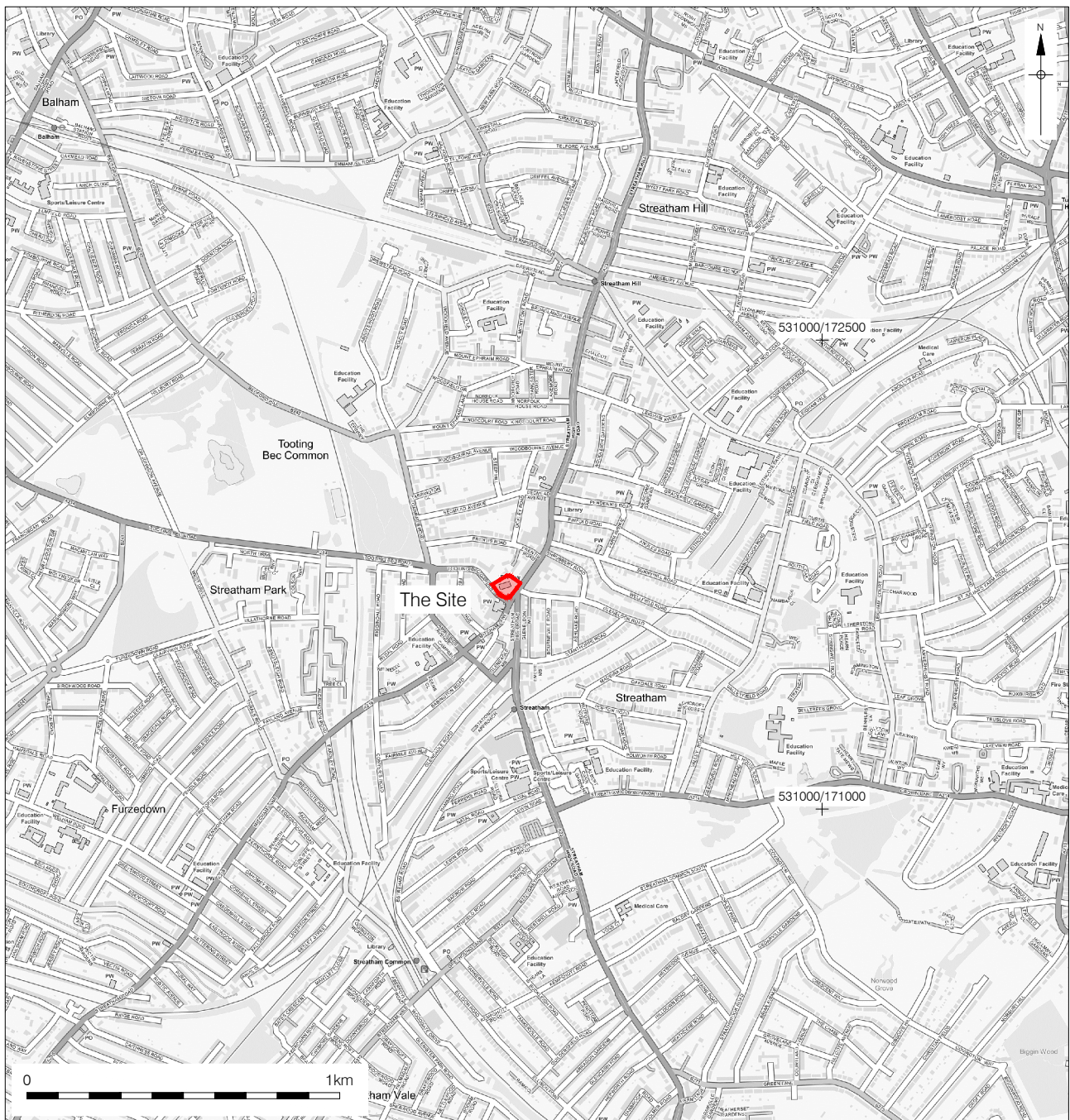
Plate 3: Blocked entrance in the west part of curvilinear structure, looking west

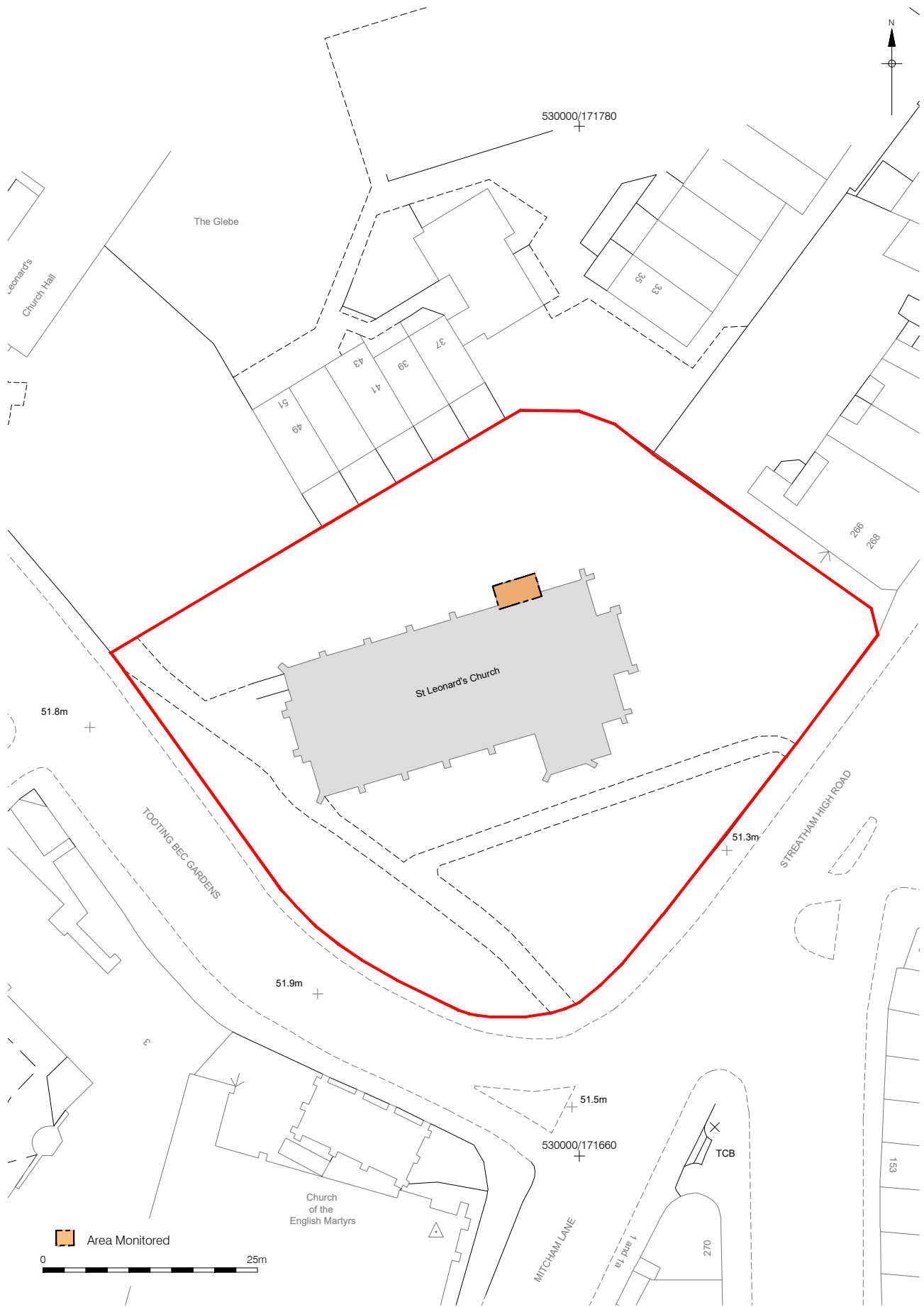


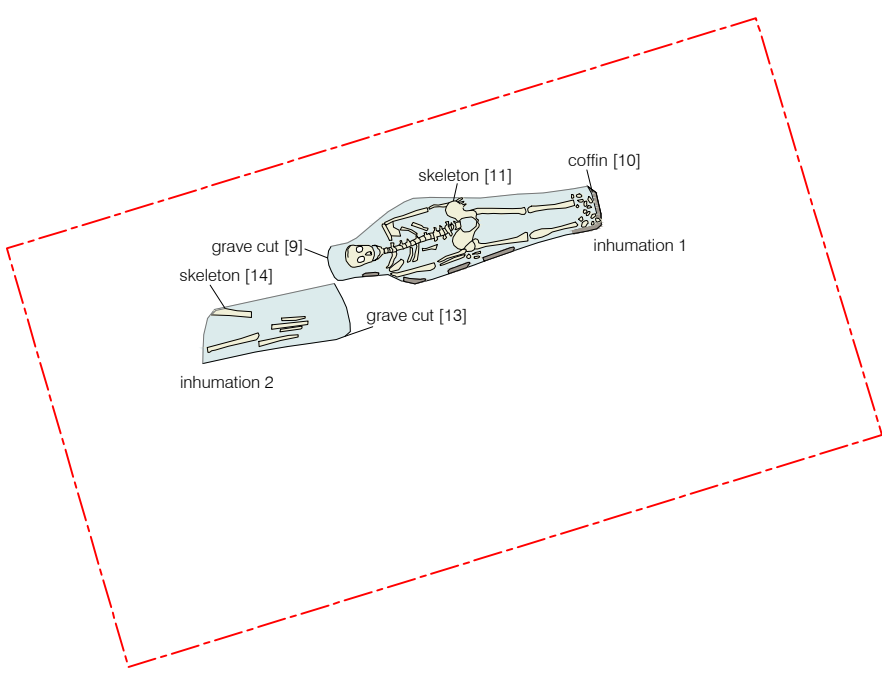
Plate 4: Blocked entrance in the south part of curvilinear masonry structure, looking south (1m scale)



Plate 5: North Porch, looking south

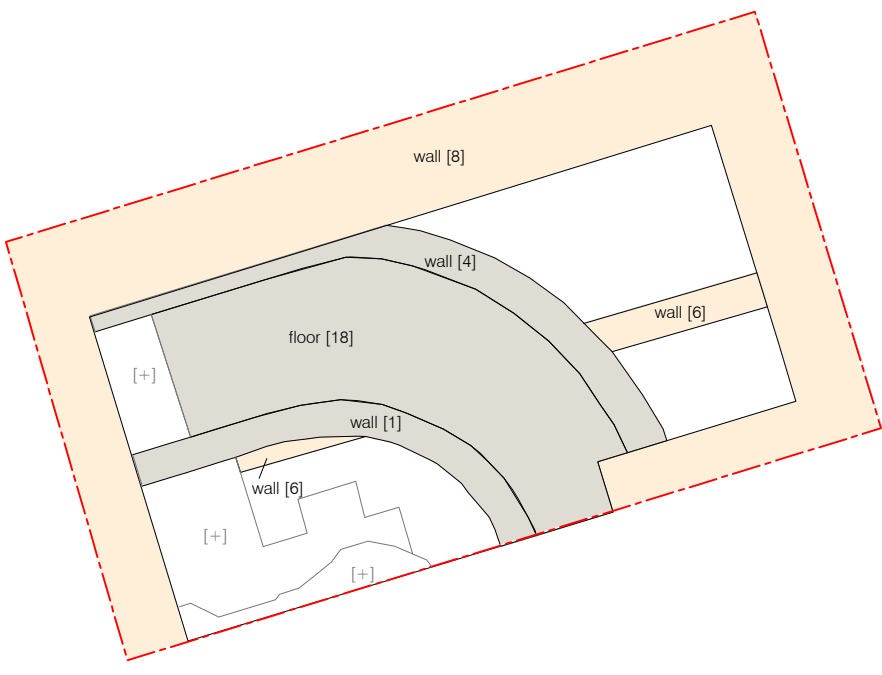






Phase 2
Skeleton
Coffin

0 2m



Phase 3.1
Phase 3.2

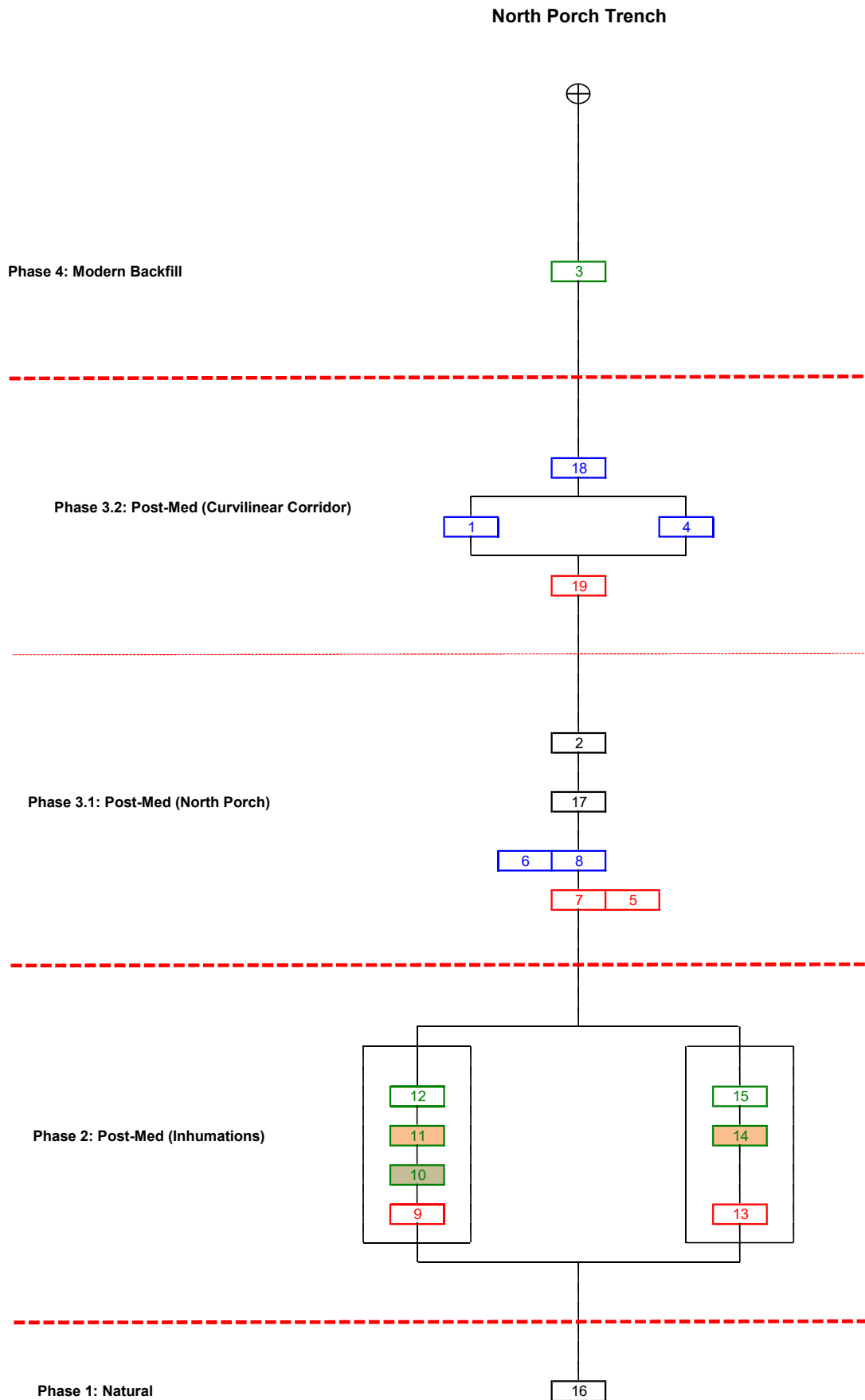
0 2m

Figure 3
Phased Plans
1:50 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Phase	Interpretation	Highest Level (BGL)	Lowest Level (BGL)	Type
1	3.2	Curvilinear masonry	0.37	1.1	Masonry
2	3.1	Post-medieval levelling	0.5		Layer
3	4	Fill between [1] and [4]	0.37		Fill
4	3.2	Curvilinear wall	0.37		Masonry
5	3.1	Construction cut for [6]	1.6	1.85	Cut
6	3.1	Masonry foundation	1.3	1.6	Masonry
7	3.1	Construction cut for [8]	1.6	1.87	Cut
8	3.1	Concrete foundation and wall	0	0.9	Masonry
9	2	Grave cut for coffin [10]	1.63	1.71	Cut
10	2	Coffin for skeleton [11]	1.62	1.63	Coffin
11	2	Skeleton in coffin [10]	1.71		Skeleton
12	2	Backfill for grave cut [9]	1.62	1.63	Fill
13	2	Grave cut for skeleton [14]	1.6	1.64	Cut
14	2	Skeleton in grave cut [13]	1.62	1.63	Skeleton
15	2	Fill of grave cut [13]	1.6	1.59	Fill
16	1	Natural gravelly clay	1.63	1.6	Layer
17	3.1	Post-med levelling	1.42	1.43	Layer
18	3.2	E-W post-med foundation	1.09	1.1	Masonry
19	3.2	Construction cut for curvilinear corridor	0.5	1.4	Cut

APPENDIX 2: PHASED MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-360856

Project details

Project name	Watching Brief at St Leonard Church, Lambeth
Short description of the project	The site of the watching brief was located in the northern porch of the church covering an area of c. 10 square meters (Figure 2). The church is bounded by Streatham High Road to the south and east by Tooting Bec Gardens. The watching brief recorded natural brickearth at 1.60m BGL (Phase 1) in turn truncated by two east-west orientated inhumation facing east, which were dated to the post-medieval period. Evidence for the truncation of burials were identified in the form of a post-medieval levelling containing fragments of human remains (Figure 3, Phase 2) which was in turn truncated by the construction cut for the construction of the north porch during the first half of the 19th century (Phase 3.1). A later curvilinear masonry structure (Phase 3.2) was interpreted as a corridor leading to a basement located to the south of the north porch which was later blocked and backfilled during the modern or very late post-medieval period and sealed by made ground and levelling for the construction of the floor of the porch (Phase 4).
Project dates	Start: 20-03-2019 End: 24-04-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SEH19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	INHUMATION Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON LAMBETH LAMBETH St Leonard Church, Dagenham
Postcode	SW16 1HS
Study area	10 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 29994 71725 51.429093167586 -0.129877352819 51 25 44 N 000 07 47 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: -1.63m Max: -1.6m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Zbigniew Pozorski

Project design originator	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project director/manager	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project supervisor	Cloe Tolman, Ferdinando Lentini and Ireneo Grosso
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Roderick MacLelland Architects Ltd on behalf of St Leonard's Parochial Church Council

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAA
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Matrices", "Plan"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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