

**203 LONDON ROAD**

**MITCHAM**

**LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**LMI 05**



**AUGUST 2005**

## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

# 203 LONDON ROAD MITCHAM LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON

## EVALUATION

### Quality Control

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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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**Assessment of an Archaeological Evaluation at 203 London Road,  
Mitcham, London Borough of Merton.**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2783 6917**

**Site Code: LMI 05**

**Written and Researched by Jim Leary**

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.  
August 2005**

**Project Manager: Jon Butler**

**Commissioning Client: Headroom Ltd**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation at 203 London Road, Mitcham, London Borough of Merton. The work was designed to assess the nature of any surviving archaeological remains prior to the redevelopment of the site and was commissioned and funded by Headroom Ltd.
- 1.2 The work was undertaken on the August 2005, and comprised the investigation of two trenches.
- 1.3 A layer and two underlying pits were recorded in the two trenches on the site. The pits were medieval rubbish pits, which were overlain by a soil horizon, possibly a ploughsoil, containing similarly dated pottery.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at 203 London Road, Mitcham, London Borough of Merton (Fig. 1). The site will be redeveloped as residential flats, with offices on the ground floor. The aim of this work was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, and, if present, the depth and nature of the surviving deposits and features. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake the evaluation by Headroom Ltd. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 2783 6917.
- 2.2 The site is bounded by London Road to the west, St Marks Road to the north, a supermarket to the south and a private road leading to the supermarket car park to the east.
- 2.3 The evaluation, which comprised two trenches, was conducted on the August 2005 and followed a Method Statement<sup>1</sup> and an Archaeological Brief<sup>2</sup>.
- 2.4 The evaluation was monitored by Diane Walls of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), whilst the project manager for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. was Jon Butler, and Jim Leary supervised the work.
- 2.5 The completed archive, comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will eventually be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the site code LMI 05.

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<sup>1</sup> Butler, 2005

<sup>2</sup> Walls, 2005



Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:10,000

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in response to the conditional planning permission granted by London Borough of Merton Council for a residential and commercial development at 203 London Road, Mitcham, London Borough of Merton.

#### **3.2 Archaeology in Merton and the Unitary Development Plan.**

- 3.2.1 The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Potential as defined in the London Borough of Merton's *Unitary Development Plan* (1996) and *Supplementary Planning Guidance Notes: Archaeology* (1999) and is, therefore, covered by the Council's Archaeology Policy:

#### **POLICY EB18 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTECTION**

**The council will promote:**

- i. **The conservation, protection and enhancement of sites of archaeological importance and their settings; and**
- ii. **Their interpretation and presentation to the public.**

**There will be a general presumption in favour of the physical preservation of all Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other nationally important archaeological sites.**

#### **POLICY EB20 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION**

**The Council will encourage co-operation between landowners, developers and archaeological organisations in the interests of the preservation of archaeological evidence.**

- i. **There will be a presumption in favour of permanent preservation *in situ* of nationally important archaeological remains and their settings.**
- ii. **Locally important archaeological remains should also be preserved *in situ* where practicable.**

**Exceptionally, where remains cannot be preserved *in situ*, the Council will require preservation by record through an appropriate level of archaeological investigation, excavation, processing and recording of finds, and publication to**



**an appropriate academic level by a recognised archaeological organisation, before development commences on site.**

## **JUSTIFICATION**

- Merton has been the location of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements and it is likely that there are a number of unexcavated sites across the borough.
- The council considers it to be important to prevent potentially valuable archaeological remains and data from being destroyed without record when sites are developed.
- Developers will be expected to abide by 'The British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice'.
- The Proposals Map identifies areas of particular archaeological interest, which were identified by the Museum of London in consultation with local groups. It is possible that there could be other sites of archaeological importance outside those defined boundaries.
- PPG 16 'Archaeology and Planning' sets out government policy regarding archaeological remains. Each case will be treated on its merits and planning conditions and legal agreements will be applied to ensure that excavations are carried out to a satisfactory standard and archaeological remains protected.

3.3 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments exist within the site.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The background geology of the site is based on the British Geological Survey map. It shows river gravels associated with the River Wandle overlying London Clay, which outcrops to the southwest and southeast.
- 4.2 The parish of Mitcham is essentially flat, but the land rises to the northeast. The site is located at between approximately 21.62m OD and 21.77m OD. The modern ground surface is essentially level.
- 4.3 The evaluation showed that the natural deposit encountered on site was light orangey brown sand. This was recorded at a highest level of 20.88m OD in Trench 2. In Trench 1 the upper strata was heavily bioturbated, making it very mottled. This was recorded at a level of 20.90m OD.
- 4.4 A geotechnical investigation was undertaken on the site in 2004, which consisted of one borehole sunk to a maximum depth of 15m in the centre of the site<sup>3</sup>. This revealed London Clay at a depth of 4.6m covered by 2.9m of medium dense brown sandy gravel. This was in turn sealed by 1.7m of brick and rubble fill. During the current excavation this depth of rubble fill was not found and it is thought that the borehole penetrated a modern feature such as a manhole.

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<sup>3</sup> Herts & Essex Site Investigations, August 2004

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Potential as defined on the Unitary Development Plan for the Borough of Merton<sup>4</sup>. In particular the site was considered to have had potential for remains dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods<sup>5</sup>.
- 5.2 Later prehistoric activity is known from the Mitcham area in the form of late Bronze Age field systems as well as a possible Iron Age Banjo enclosure relating to animal husbandry excavated at the Kings College sports ground, (SMR 021173).
- 5.3 London Road is thought to follow the Roman road Stane Street and would have exerted a significant influence on the contemporary pattern of development. Although no structures dating to the Roman period are known from the immediate vicinity of the site, burials have been found on the east side of Willow Lane, whilst a Roman wood lined well containing a century earthenware urn was discovered during the construction of the nearby gas works in 1882 (SMR: 030655).
- 5.4 The largest Saxon cemetery in Greater London was excavated in 1919 at 39-83 Morden Road, Mitcham (SMR 030667). The cemetery revealed 230 burials, many with rich grave goods including weapons, jewellery and pottery dating from the mid-to centuries<sup>6</sup>. Further to this, a Saxon sarcophagus, containing spears, was recorded from Station Road (SMR 030769). Evidence of the Saxon settlement in Mitcham is less obvious, however it is conjectured that the cemetery served a community of about 50-100 people<sup>7</sup>. The only evidence of a Saxon building comes from 42 Tramway Path, Mitcham, where a 'Grubenhause' or sunken-featured building was excavated (No SMR). It has been suggested that St. Mary's Church, Church Hill, is the site of a Saxon church (SMR 030668)<sup>8</sup>. Mitcham was listed in the Domesday Book as a small farming community, with 250 people living in two hamlets: Mitcham, an area known today as Upper Mitcham; and Whitford, today known as the Lower Green area.
- 5.5 Mitcham appears in a century transcript of a charter of the Benedictine abbey of St Peter at Chertsey, which claims to date from the early century. Mitcham may have evolved as a polynucleated village with foci of settlement distributed around the areas of common land and Greens to the south of the site. An archaeological evaluation

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<sup>4</sup> Walls D, 2005

<sup>5</sup> Butler, 2005

<sup>6</sup> MoLAS, 2000

<sup>7</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> *ibid.*

and excavation undertaken to the north of the subject site at 176-188 London Road revealed a series of north-south running roadside ditches dating from at least the century<sup>9</sup>.

- 5.6 During her reign, Queen Elizabeth I made at least five visits to the area. John Donne and Sir Walter Raleigh also had residences there.
- 5.7 The Rocque map of 1762 shows a 'ribbon' pattern of settlement along the main thoroughfares, surrounded by fields and gardens.
- 5.8 To the northwest of the site is Eagle House. This building was built in 1705 in the Dutch style, probably for Fernando Mendez, the court physician of Catherine of Braganza, on land formerly owned by Sir Walter Raleigh. It later became a school, and amongst its many distinguished visitors were Horatio Nelson and his mistress Emma Hamilton, who came to see the school and the pupils just two months before the Battle of Trafalgar. The building later became offices of the South Sea Company and part of Holborn Union Workhouse. The subject site is likely to be located within the extensive gardens of this building.
- 5.9 Mitcham became famous in the 17th and 18th century for the cultivation of medicinal and aromatic herbs and the distillation of essences and perfumes, this was particularly true of lavender, and by the 19th century the distillation of lavender water was on a truly industrial scale. Other industries in Mitcham included snuff tobacco, which was produced by the mills along the River Wandle and the 'Mitcham shag' became a particular favourite.
- 5.10 Post-medieval gravel extraction pits, rubbish pits and post-holes were recorded from excavations to the north at 176-188 London Road<sup>10</sup>. An archaeological evaluation to the west of the site at 230 London Road did not reveal significant archaeological deposits however a shallow undated linear "hollow" feature was recorded. It is thought that the site at 230 London Road lay in open fields during the post-medieval period represented by a 500mm thick dark silt deposit<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup> Wragg, 2002

<sup>10</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> MoLAS, 2004

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation was due to consist of one 10m long trench. However, due to the limited size of the site and the presence of large modern truncations containing concrete foundations and a live service only two smaller trenches measuring 3.8m x 1m and 3m x c.2m could be excavated. The trenches were designed to determine the depth and nature of surviving archaeological features.
- 6.2 The evaluation followed a Method Statement prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd<sup>12</sup>. All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out in Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London; Archaeological Guidance Paper 4: Archaeological Reports; Archaeological Guidance Paper 5: Watching Briefs<sup>13</sup>; guidelines issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in IFA Code of Practice<sup>14</sup> and Management of Archaeological projects<sup>15</sup>.
- 6.3 Both evaluation trenches had the modern overburden removed by a JCB utilising a toothless bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist. The trenches were then cleaned and recorded by archaeologists. All archaeologically sensitive deposits and features were hand-excavated by archaeologists.
- 6.4 All levels in this report were established from a Bench Mark located on the boundary wall of Eagle House (22.48m OD).

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<sup>12</sup> Butler, 2005

<sup>13</sup> GLAAS, 1998

<sup>14</sup> IFA, 1994

<sup>15</sup> English Heritage, 1990

## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 NATURAL**

- 7.1.1 Natural ground was recorded in both trenches at a level of 20.90m OD as light orangey brown sand (Context [5] in Trench 1 and [9] in Trench 2). The top 0.20m of this deposit in Trench 1 had been disturbed by root action and possibly later ploughing giving it a grey silty mottled appearance, [2].

### **7.2 MEDIEVAL PITTING (FIG. 2)**

- 7.2.1 Cutting the natural sand in Trench 2 was a sub-oval pit with vertical sides measuring 1m by 1.3m and was 0.48m deep, [8]. This was filled with soft, mottled mid greyish brown sandy silt, [7]. Recovered from this fill were 4 sherds of pottery dating to the period 1150-1250. Also recovered from this pit were a number of fragments of peg tile of possible early post-medieval date, some slag evidencing nearby metalworking, animal bone and iron objects, probably nails, although one piece looks like a tool. A similar but much more truncated pit was recorded in Trench 1, [4]. Only 0.20m by 0.60m of this feature was seen and it was horizontally truncated so as to be only 0.08m deep. The fill was the same as [7], and despite the severe truncation, a small sherd of medieval Earlswood jug dating to the period 1150-1400 was recovered from it.

### **7.3 PLOUGHSOIL (FIG. 3)**

- 7.3.1 Recorded in both trenches, but particularly around pit [8], was a patchy layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick (context [1] in Trench 1 and [6] in Trench 2). This layer was recorded at a level of between 21.06m OD and 20.90m OD and may have survived truncation by partially slumping into pit [8]. Its composition was remarkably similar to the pit fills suggesting that it may have formed soon after they were backfilled, a date that is confirmed by the presence of a rim sherd of pottery dating to the period 1150-1300 recovered from context [1]. This layer may represent the remains of a ploughsoil.

### **7.4 OVERBURDEN**

- 7.4.1 Overlying all of the above was a layer of modern overburden comprising concrete and brick rubble and measured between 0.60m and 0.80m thick.

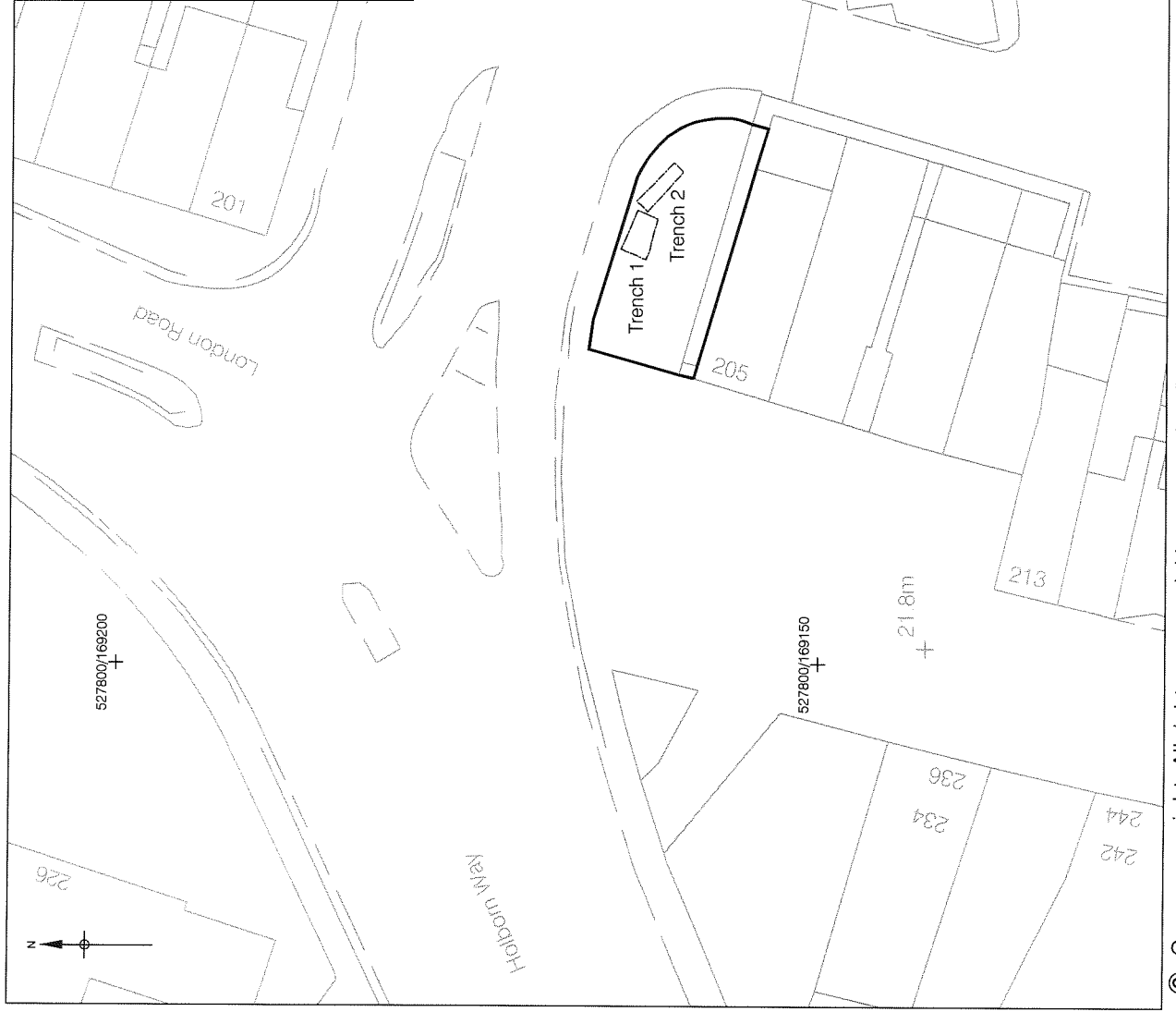
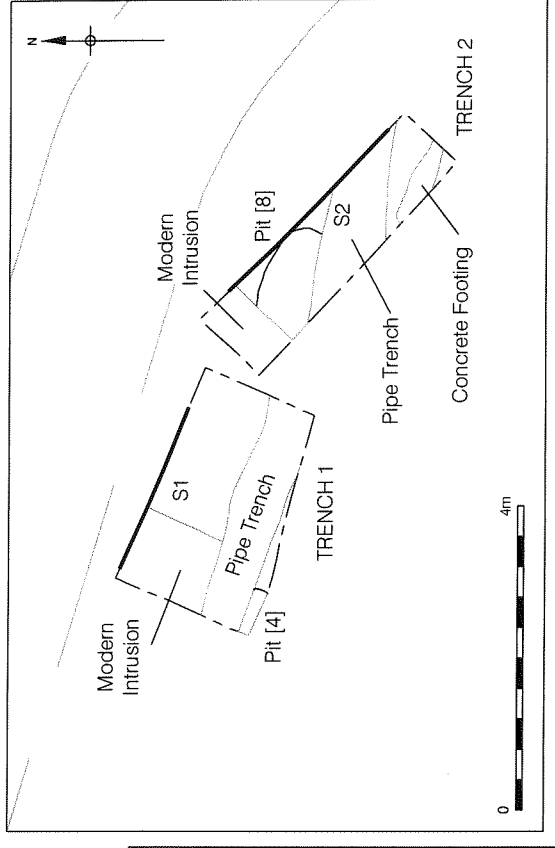


Figure 2  
Trench Location and Detail  
1:500 / 1:100

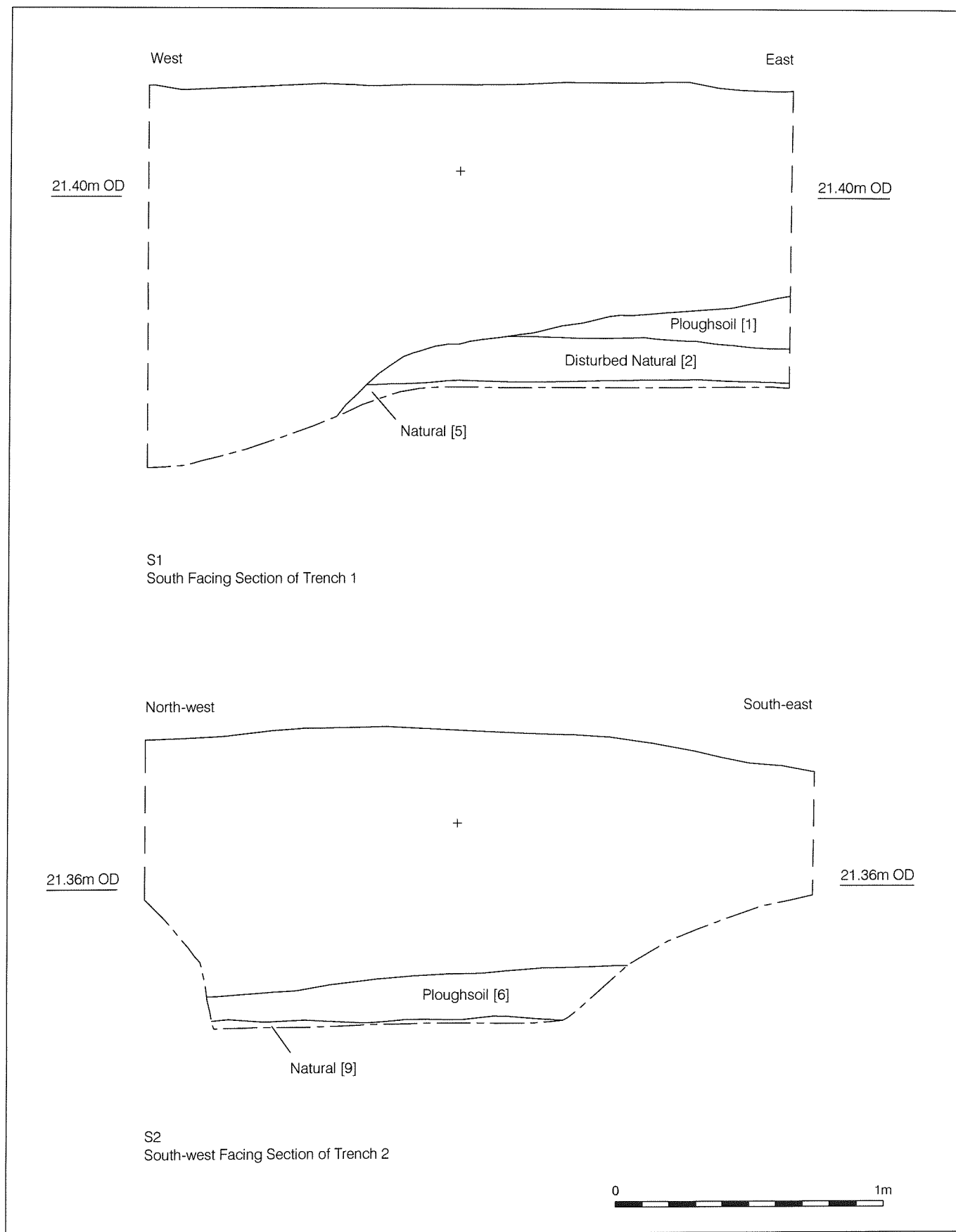


Figure 3  
Sections 1 and 2  
1:20



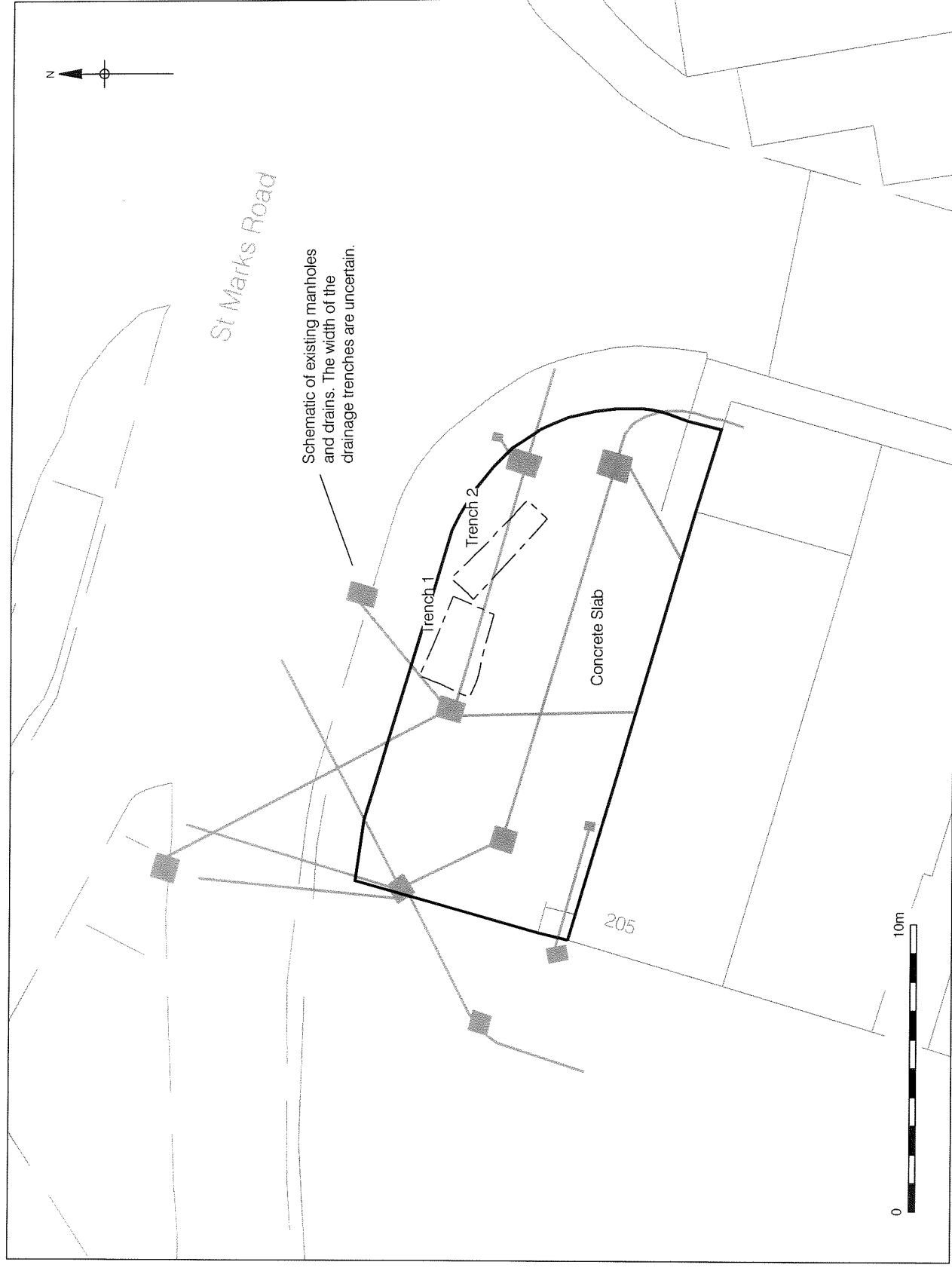
## **8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 DISCUSSION**

- 8.1.1 Two pits and a layer were recorded during the course of the excavations.
- 8.1.2 The pits recorded a small amount of pot suggesting that they were backfilled in the medieval period although it is possible that tile recovered from the same feature may be early post-medieval in date. The presence of a small amount of animal bone, iron and tile suggests that the pits were used to discard waste, probably from a domestic source.
- 8.1.4 A possible ploughsoil overlay these pits. The heavily mixed and bioturbated sand underneath this layer further suggests ploughing activity.

### **8.2 CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.2.1 Although limited in size, this site, with its two medieval pits and possible ploughsoil layer, can be compared with contemporary and nearby sites, adding to the corpus of information in the area, which are beginning to help us understand the beginnings and development of medieval Mitcham.
- 8.2.2 Due to the extensive truncation elsewhere on the site, caused largely by a thick (at least 0.8m) concrete slab, as well as a series of intrusive services and associated manholes (Fig. 4), it is unlikely that further features will have survived on the site.



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Figure 4  
Modern Intrusions  
1:200

## 9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## **10 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Headroom Ltd for commissioning and funding the work.
- 10.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would also like to thank Diane Walls of GLAAS for monitoring the work.
- 10.3 Jim Leary would particularly like to thank Jon Butler for his project management and Adrian Nash for the CAD work. Thanks to Chris Jarrett and John Brown for the specialist reports and Lisa Lonsdale for technical support.
- 10.4 Thanks to Ellie Sayer for her work on the site.

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	TRENCH	PHASE	DATE	PLAN
1	LAYER	Plough soil	1	3	Medieval	Tr1
2	NATURAL	Disturbed sands	1	1	Natural	Tr1
3	FILL	Fill of [4]	1	2	Medieval	Tr1
4	CUT	Pit	1	2	Medieval	Tr1
5	NATURAL	Sands	1	1	Natural	Tr1
6	LAYER	Ploughsoil	2	3	Medieval	Tr2
7	FILL	Fill of [8]	2	2	Medieval	Tr2
8	CUT	Pit	2	2	Medieval	Tr2
9	NATURAL	Sands	2	1	Natural	Tr2

## **APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT**

**By Chris Jarrett**

### **INTRODUCTION**

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (1 box). Most sherds show no or little evidence for abrasion indicating mostly rapid deposition after breakage. All the pottery is fragmentary, but rims and decoration do allude to the forms. Pottery was recovered from three contexts and individual deposits produced only small groups of pottery (under 30 sherds).

All the pottery (six sherds and none are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS 2000 database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeological Service, but because of the pottery types are more similar to Surrey wares then they are cross-referenced to Jones\* (1998) where possible. The pottery is discussed by types and its distribution.

### **THE POTTERY TYPES**

All the pottery is of a medieval date.

Medieval

Medieval Coarse sandy wares (MCS):

Poly-tempered sandy fabric

\*Fabric Q1B: quartz with sparse chalk, c. 1150-1250, one sherd, form: unknown.

Grey/brown sandy ware tradition

\*Fabric GQ2: coarse quartz-tempered, c. 1150-1300/50, three sherds, form: jar.

Earlswood ware (EARL)/\*Orange sandy ware

\*Fabric OQ, c.1150-1400, two sherds, form: jug (white-slip and green-glaze).

## DISTRIBUTION

Table 1 shows the contexts containing pottery, the number of sherds, the date range of the pottery types in the deposit and a spot date for the group.

Context	No. of sherds	Date range of pottery types	Spot date of context
1	1	1150-1300	1150-1300
3	1	1150-1400	1150-1400
7	4	1150-1400	1150-1250

Table 1. LMI 05, distribution of pottery showing the number of sherds, date range of the pottery types and the deposition spot date for the context..

Deposit [1] produced a single wheel-thrown jar rim in the Grey/brown sandy tradition and is dated 1150-1300/50. Context [3] produced a single sherd of an Earlswood jug (\*fabric OQ) with an external and partial internal white-slip and external green glaze and is dated c.1150/1200-1400. Three sherds of pottery are present in deposit [7] as two sherds in the Grey/brown sandy tradition (\*fabric OQ) and includes the shoulder of a jar, but additionally there is an unglazed sherd in Orange sandy ware (EARL/\*fabric OQ) and a small sherd of sand and sparse chalk tempered ware (fabric Q1B), and if contemporary with the other sherds dates the context to between c.1150-1250.

## SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL, RESEARCH AIMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COLLECTION

The pottery is of little significance and almost certainly follows the local medieval ceramic trends. The main potential of the pottery is as a dating tool to the contexts it was found in. No vessels merit illustration at this phase of excavation. There are no research aims generated from the small number of sherds recovered from the excavation. However, if further archaeological work is proposed for the site, then the narrow date range of the pottery (c.1150-1300) indicates activity for this period and a more complete ceramic sequence and trend for Mitcham could be formulated. At this stage of the assessment no recommendations for further work are made.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

**Jones, P.**, 1998, Towards a type series of medieval pottery in Surrey to c AD 1700. Surrey Archaeological Collections, 85, 211-238.

## APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By John Brown

### 1.0 QUANTITY AND CONDITION

- 1.1 Total No. Assessed boxes: 1  
Total No. Assessed contexts producing Building material: 1  
Total Count: 6  
Total Weight kg: 0.336  
Total No. Complete pieces: N/A  
Total No. Masonry Samples: N/A

### 2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The material assessed consisted of post-medieval ceramic roof tile with some medieval roof tile that was residual in character. Materials of different periods and forms are discussed below. Fabrics that appear both in Medieval and Post Medieval forms are described in the first instance and noted in the second. The phase discussion follows the excavator's phasing where possible.

### 3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The building materials were examined using the London system of fabric classification. Examples and descriptions of the fabrics can be found in the archives of PCA and/or the Museum of London.
- 3.2 Quantification of items was undertaken and the data recorded and entered onto a computer database (Microsoft Access 2000). After analysis common fabric types were discarded, with a type sample kept for archive. Unusual pieces or uncommon fabrics were also kept for archive.

### 4.0 BUILDING MATERIAL TYPES

- 4.1 Fabrics and forms are tabulated below and shown in order of period and occurrence. Roman CBM forms follow Brodribb (1987). Medieval and post-medieval forms follow the Museum of London DUA guide to identifying ceramic building material.

Period	Source	Fabric	Form	Description
MEDPMED	Local London clay sources	2271	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
		2586	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
PMED	Local London clay sources	2276	TP	Peg tile, roof
			T	Roof tile (uncertain form)

- 4.2 *Uncommon fabrics/forms*  
No uncommon fabrics or forms were observed in the assemblage

### 5.0 DISTRIBUTION

- 5.1 *Post-medieval Phase*  
All the material came from the fill [7] of a pit that also contained medieval pot. Two fragments of abraded tile were likely to represent residual medieval roofing material.



The fabrics and forms for medieval and post-medieval periods are typical of those used for peg tile roofing in the Greater London area.

## 6.0 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

- 6.1 Due to the small size of the assemblage it is difficult to ascertain any potential. The fabrics and forms are typical for the Greater London area and therefore the assemblage is considered to be of little significance.

## 7.0 RESEARCH AIMS

- 7.1 Research aims were not available for this assessment.

## 8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

- 8.1 No further work is recommended for this material. As the assemblage was small in size it was all retained for archive.

## 9.0 DATE RANGES

- 9.1 The **Date range** compares the earliest start date and the latest end date for CBM fabrics within the context. The **TPQ date** shows the date after which the latest fabrics in the context were produced. The **Best-fit date** compares the latest start date and earliest end date for CBM forms in a context (note that if residual material appears in a context contradictions will be apparent in start and end dates of this field). The **Deposition Date** is the suggested date of deposition for the materials in the context. Also noted is the **Size** (number of sherds) and **Weight** (grams) of each context. Groups are determined as small (1-30 sherds), medium (31-100 sherds), large (over 100 sherds), very large (over 10 boxes).

### 9.2 *CBM by context with size/weight and date ranges*

Context	Mas	Size	Weight	Date range	TPQ Date	Best-Fit Date	Deposition Date	R	I
7	No	6	336	1180 1900	1480	1500 1500	1500 1900	Yes	No

*Contexts in italic are samples from masonry contexts.*

[I] Possibly inclusive material

[r] Residual material

## 10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## APPENDIX 4: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-9486

### Project details

Project name	203 London Road, Mitcham
Short description of the project	A small two trench evaluation of a little patch of land at 203 London Road, Mitcham. Despite heavy truncation, two medieval pits and a layer (possibly a ploughsoil) were recorded.
Project dates	Start: 01-08-2005 End: 01-08-2005
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LMI 05 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DOMESTIC RUBBISH PITS Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON MERTON MITCHAM 203 London Road, Mitcham
Postcode	CR4
Study area	9.00 Square metres
National grid reference	TQ 2783 6917 Point
Height OD	Min: 20.88m Max: 20.90m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
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Project brief originator	English Heritage
--------------------------	------------------

Project design originator	English Heritage
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Project director/manager	Jon Butler
--------------------------	------------

Project supervisor	Jim Leary
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Sponsor or funding body	Landowner
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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
----------------------------	-------

Physical Archive ID	LMI 05
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Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Metal'
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Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
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Digital Archive ID	LMI 05
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Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Metal','Stratigraphic'
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Digital Media available	'Database','Spreadsheets','Text'
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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Title	Assessment of an archaeological evaluation at 203 London Road, Mitcham, London Borough of Merton
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Author(s)/Editor(s)	Leary, J
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