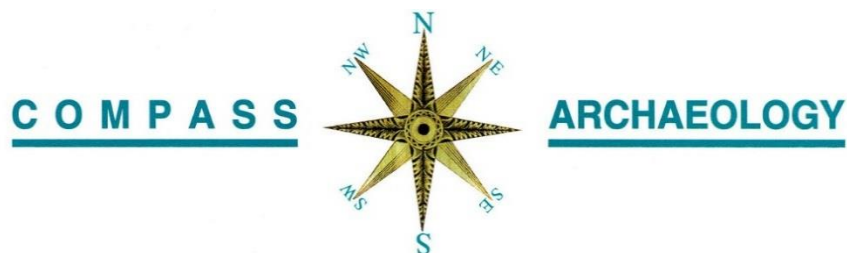


**Land at No. 101 Christchurch Road
Colliers Wood, SW19 2QR
London Borough of Merton
An Archaeological Investigation**



June 2014



Land at No. 101 Christchurch Road
Colliers Wood SW19 2QR
London Borough of Merton

An Archaeological Investigation

Planning ref: 11/P0706

Planning Appeal ref: APP/T5720/A/12/2187620

Site Code: CSC14

NGR (investigation centre): TQ 26742 69805

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June 2014

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Abstract

In May 2014 a small-scale archaeological investigation took place within the location of a proposed lift pit, prior to redevelopment of land at 101 Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood SW19. This followed a previous evaluation by Pre-Construct Archaeology that established that the site was crossed by footings of a substantial stone wall, including a series of deeper gravel foundation pads, and apparently forming part of the medieval outer precinct wall of Merton Priory.

It is understood that the wall footing will generally be preserved in situ within the redevelopment, but a small section fell within the location of the proposed lift pit. Accordingly it was recommended by English Heritage that this area should be archaeologically excavated in advance of groundworks, and a detailed record of the structure and associated deposits made.

The investigation exposed some 2.8m of the wall foundation and adjacent deposits within the lift pit location. The wall base itself was heavily truncated, though originally up to 0.8m in width, and constructed almost entirely of loosely mortared flint and chalk. Removal of this masonry exposed an entire unmortared gravel foundation pad, some 1.5m by 1.2m in plan and at least 1m deep, plus the edge of a second pad some 1.5m to the north.

These remains represent a substantial construction, commensurate with their identification as part of the Priory's outer precinct wall. Evidence from this investigation and from the previous evaluation would suggest that the wall was constructed on more or less equidistantly spaced foundation pads – with each pad separated from the next by a similar length of shallower stone footing.

The construction date is unknown but may well lie between the mid-1220s and 1300, based on archaeological and historical evidence for the contemporary development and expansion of Merton Priory. Finds evidence from the investigation was limited to two fragments of peg tile from the wall base, although probably also of 13th date and so consistent with this interpretation.

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1 Introduction

1.1 The following report describes the results of a small-scale archaeological investigation, carried out within the location of a proposed lift pit and prior to redevelopment of land at 101 Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood SW19 2QR (Figs. 1 & 2). The fieldwork was undertaken by Compass Archaeology on 27th and 28th May 2014.

1.2 Previous archaeological evaluation of the site by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA Ltd. January 2014) established that the site was crossed by the footings of a substantial stone wall, believed to be part of the medieval outer precinct wall of Merton Priory.

It is understood that the majority of the wall will be preserved *in situ* within the new scheme, but a small section fell within the location of the proposed lift pit. Accordingly it was recommended by Gillian King, English Heritage Archaeology Advisor to the Borough of Merton, that this discrete area should be archaeologically excavated in advance of development works. This would enable a more detailed record of the structure, including its phasing, fabric and any associated deposits, to be made.

1.3 The archaeological work formed part of the planning process for redevelopment: Ref. 11/P0706 and Appeal Ref. APP/T5720/A/12/2187620 (*outline permission for the redevelopment of site for residential purposes involving erection of three storey residential block comprising 9 self-contained apartments (6 x 2 bed & 3 x 1 bed flats) with associated soft and hard standing and 10 x parking spaces*). The outline of the main development and also the lift pit location within this are shown in Figure 2 below. The measurements of the lift pit in plan (to external tanking and insulation) were about 2.60m by 2.45m, and formation level approximately 12.0m OD.

1.4 The archaeological investigation was commissioned by Dr Sam Gossain of Urbanpoint Property Management Ltd. Further assistance as given during the project by Jan Parteka (Urbanpoint) and by Nicky Hood of Mountford Pigott LLP.

2 Background

2.1 Site location and geology

2.1.1 The site lies on the western side of Christchurch Road, between Liberty Avenue to the south and Runnymede to the north. The new build with its associated lift pit are situated in the southern part of the site (Fig. 3).

2.1.2 The British Geological Survey indicates that the site is located on the alluvium of the Wandle Valley, overlying London Clay which forms the natural bedrock of the area. This sequence was broadly confirmed during soil investigations by Soil Environmental Services in 2013 and during the evaluation by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. in 2014, though these investigations also highlighted the presence of silty sand and sandy gravel horizons under the upper clay/silt alluvium.

2.1.3 The present site ground surface is relatively level, at about or just below 13.0m OD. However, the eastern side of the site is occupied by the culverted watercourse known as The Pickle: this clearly indicates that some levelling has taken place, over a surface that would have originally sloped down towards the natural uncovered channel.

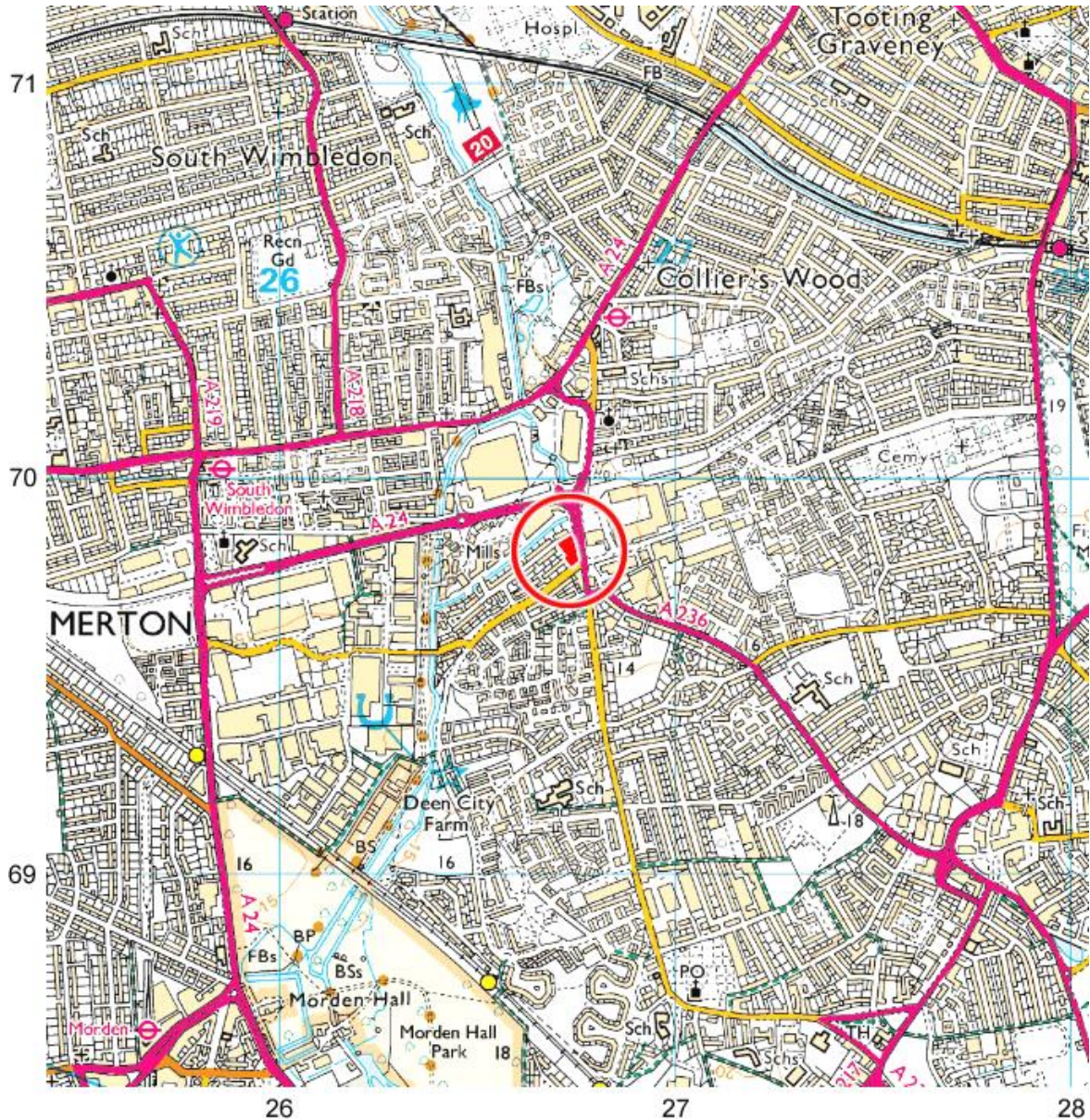


Fig.1: *General location, the site area outlined in red*

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Fig. 2: Site plan with new build footprint and archaeological investigation area outlined

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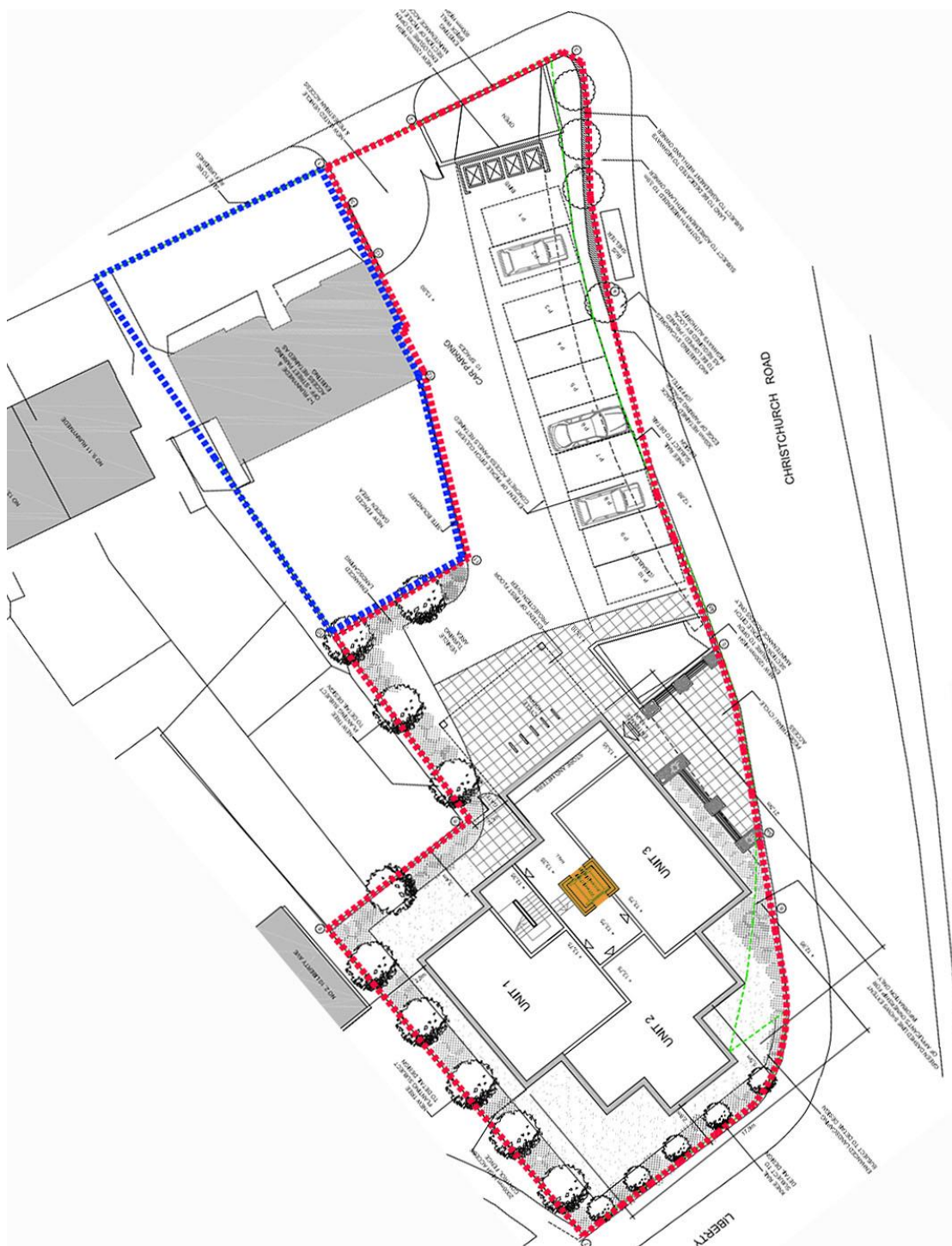


Fig. 3: *Proposed ground floor & site plan, with the lift pit location highlighted orange*
Adapted from Mountford Pigott drawing no. 0252-P11-D

2.2 Archaeology and history

2.2.1 The historical and archaeological background to the site has been discussed at length in the previous Desk-Based Assessment and Evaluation report (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2010 & 2014), and so only the most pertinent details will be reiterated here.

2.2.2 The potential of the site is dominated by the presence of the outer precinct wall of the Augustinian Priory of St Mary, the main complex of which was established in the early 12th century. It is possible that the construction of the outer precinct wall was took place during the period of rebuilding and expansion of the Priory, from the mid-1220s to c 1300 (Miller & Saxby 2007).

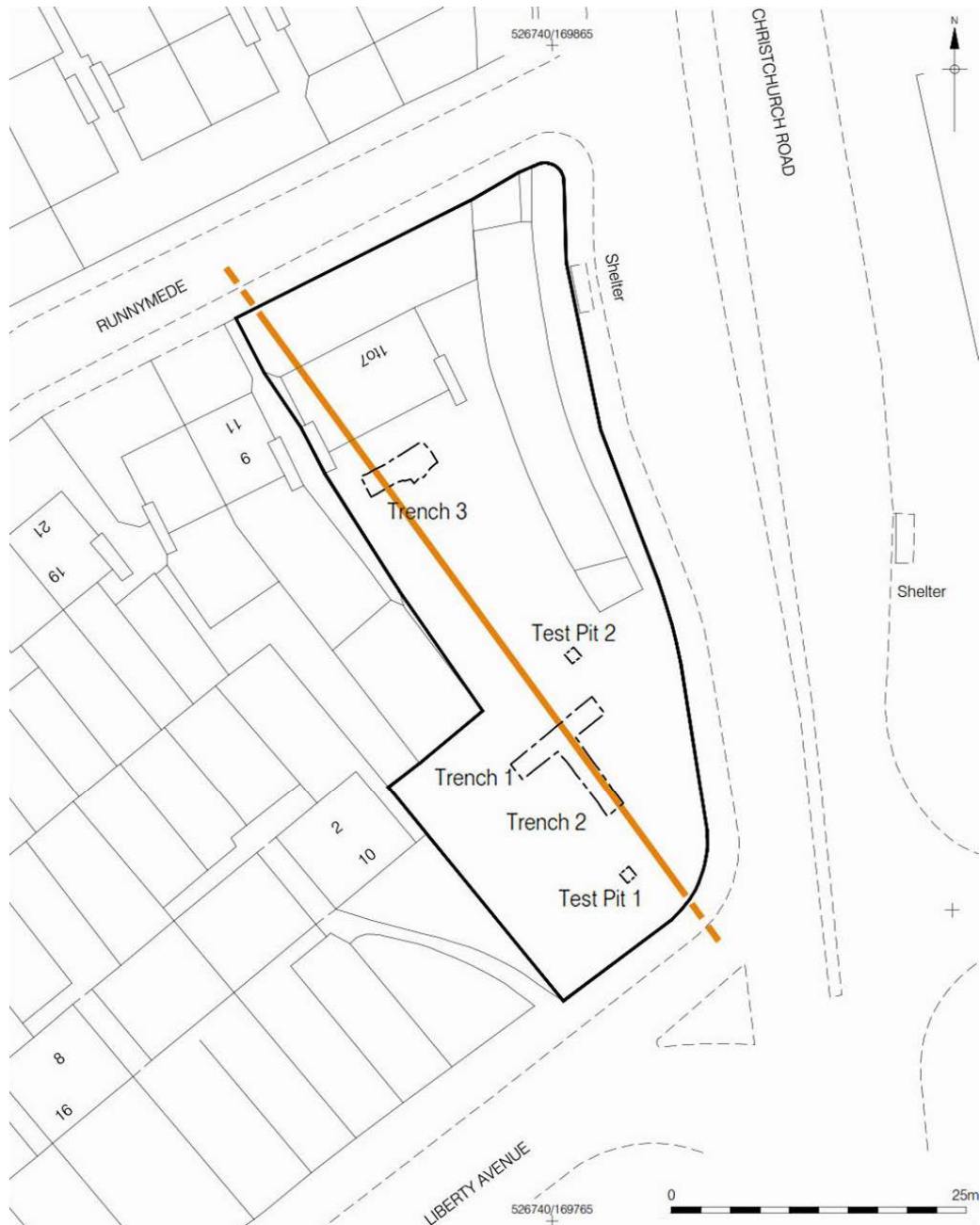


Fig. 4: Site plan showing the location of evaluation trenches and projected line (orange) of the outer precinct wall (adapted from original drawing ©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. 2014, Fig. 2)

Remains of the outer precinct wall were recorded and partly excavated during evaluation by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. in January 2014 (Fig. 4 above). The remains of the wall (or at least its individual foundation pads) were recorded below modern and post-medieval deposits in Trenches 1, 2 and 3. It is noted that

the footings of the wall “*appear to have been built over a series of square or rectangular pits filled with compacted deposits of gravel. It is likely that this was a way of trying to prevent subsidence of the wall which would undoubtedly have occurred if it had been built directly on the soft alluvium underlying the site.*”¹

- 2.2.3 The evaluation also recorded several post-medieval walls, including one of probable 17th or 18th century that was built parallel with and close up to the western side of the medieval precinct wall. Surfaces, deposits and other features were also observed during the evaluation: amongst these was a metal slag and gravel surface that may be indicative of metalworking on or near the site in the post-medieval period.
- 2.2.4 A limited level of truncation was observed across the site, associated with the construction of a series of cottages c 1815 and a further phase of development in the mid-20th century.

3 Aims and objectives

3.1 Archaeology & planning

- 3.1.1 The Government adopted the National Planning Policy Framework, (NPPF), in March 2012, replacing PPS 5 ‘Planning for the Historic Environment’ and policies HE6 and HE7.

The NPPF integrates planning strategy on ‘heritage assets’ - bringing together all aspects of the historic environment, below and above ground, including historic buildings and structures, landscapes, archaeological sites, and wrecks. The significance of heritage assets needs to be considered in the planning process, whether designated or not, and the settings of assets taken into account. NPPF requires using an integrated approach to establishing the overall significance of the heritage asset using evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values, to ensure that planning decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of significance.

- 3.1.2 The London Borough of Merton has its own, additional policies concerning archaeological remains and other heritage assets, contained within its Unitary Development Plan, (adopted 2003), and repeated in the Supplementary Planning Guidance Notes: Archaeology, (2004), policies BE13 and BE14 being most relevant.

The site is also situated within the Wandle /Colliers Wood and Wandle Valley Alluvium Archaeological Priority Zones, as designated by the London Borough of Merton, making it a candidate for archaeological investigation. However, it is outside and to the south of the Merton Priory Scheduled Ancient Monument boundary (SAM. 1001976).

¹ Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. 2014

3.2 Archaeological research questions

The investigation was designed to focus on a discrete area of archaeology, namely the outer precinct wall foundation and associated deposits whose existence had already been established by evaluation.

The hand excavation and examination of these remains would enable a more detailed record of the construction, including its design, fabric and any potential phasing/dating evidence.

4 Methodology

4.1 Standards

The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (in particular, *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork, Guidance Paper 3*) and to the standards of the Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full Member of the Institute.

Fieldwork is also undertaken in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team have CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and wear hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, and steel-toe-capped boots as required.

4.2 Fieldwork

4.2.1 The archaeological investigation took place within the footprint of the proposed lift pit. Initial clearance was within an area approximately 2.8m square, but focussing on the medieval wall foundations previously recorded in the January 2014 evaluation (see section 2.2.2 above). Clearance of the uppermost deposits (mainly recent backfill within evaluation trenches 1 & 2) was undertaken by mechanical excavator. The concrete slab, *etc.*, present during the evaluation had since been removed (& replaced over most of the surrounding site by a crushed concrete piling mat), so excavation took place from a reduced land surface at about 12.85m OD.

4.2.2 Thereafter archaeological deposits and features were excavated by hand and recorded in stratigraphic sequence. Individual contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and/or drawn in section and plan at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. Where possible features were assigned the same numbers as previously allocated in evaluation, with supplementary numbers given as appropriate. The same site code (CSC14) was also maintained. The investigation was related to a general site plan and to the Ordnance Survey grid. An absolute level was derived from an OSBM located on the northwest corner of Christ Church (value 13.71m OD). The fieldwork record was supplemented at all stages by digital photography.

The medieval wall foundations were generally removed in their entirety, to the top of the natural alluvium, or where deeper to just below the lift pit formation level (c 11.85m OD). A deeper sondage was dug in the southeast corner to approximately 11.3m OD, in an attempt to expose the base of the gravel foundation pad (see below, 5.3 & Fig. 14).

4.3 Post-excavation work and reporting

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment, compilation of a report, and by ordering of the site archive. Assessment of finds (limited to two pieces of ceramic building material) was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff.

Copies of the report will be supplied to the Client, English Heritage and the Local Studies Library. A short summary of the fieldwork has also been appended to this report using the OASIS Data Collection Form, and in paragraph form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the *London Archaeologist*.

4.4 The site archive

The site records will be ordered in line with MoL *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives* and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive under site code CSC14.

5 The archaeological investigation

- 5.1 The fieldwork was conducted over two days, 27th and 28th May 2014. An area measuring overall some 2.8m square was marked out and cleared by machine to the top of the archaeological remains. Following this initial clearance the location of the precinct wall ([context [36], Fig 5) was confirmed, along with the adjacent post-medieval wall base [35], and the central/eastern part of the pit then hand-excavated by the two on-site archaeologists.

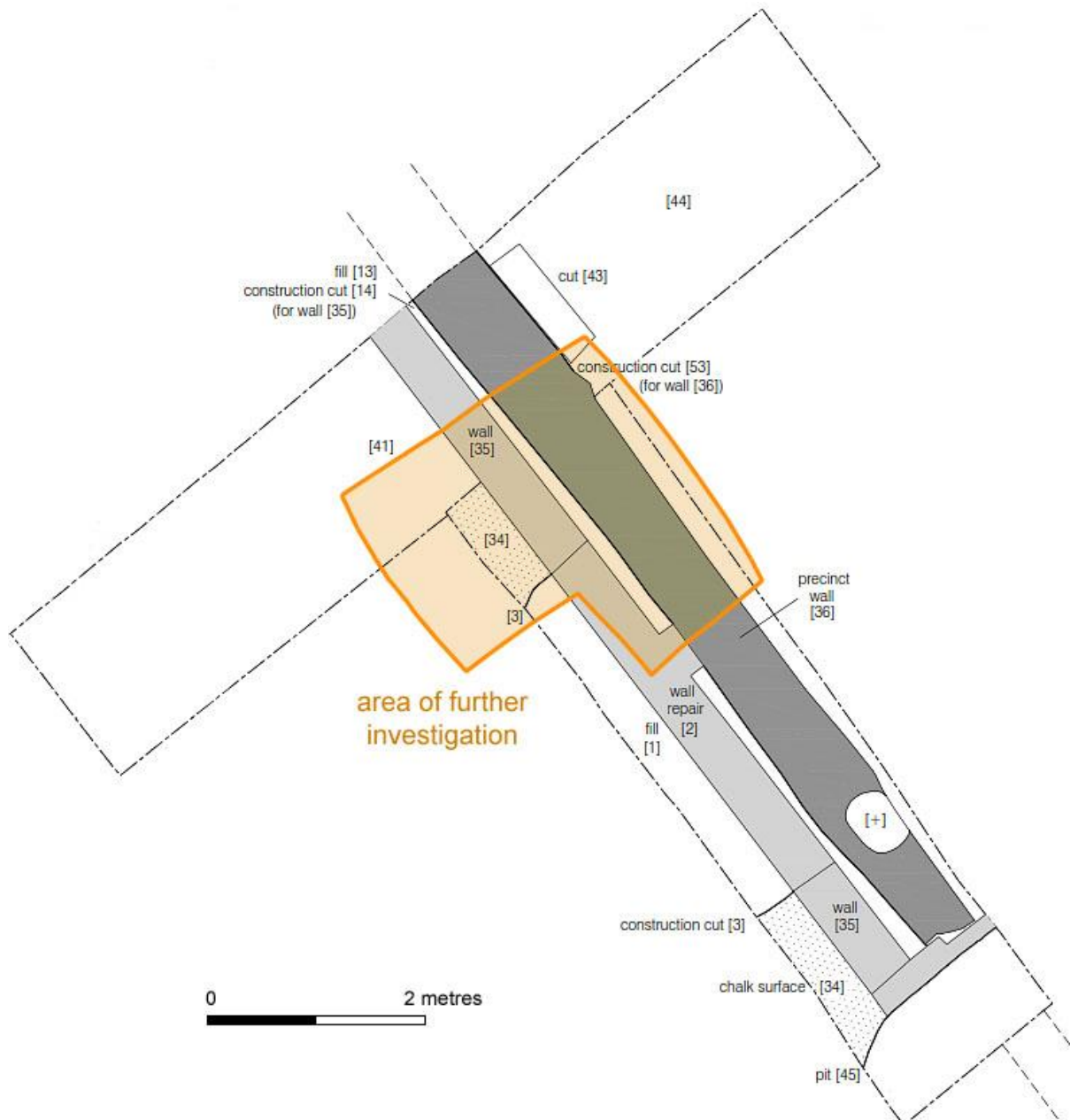


Fig. 5: Plan showing previous evaluation trenches 1 & 2, with the outline of the recent investigation pit projected on (adapted from original drawing ©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. 2014, Fig. 4)

- 5.2 Initially the area was cleaned and all overburden – mostly backfill from the recent evaluation – removed. Deposits were also dug out to a slightly greater depth than hitherto (c 200-300mm) in the narrow strip between the eastern side of the exposed precinct wall base [36] and the edge of excavation, to expose the

underlying natural alluvium [44]. The material removed from this area was a redeposited alluvium, mainly distinguished from the natural deposit by occasional small flecks/fragments of ceramic building material. This was allocated the new context number [54], and was interpreted as construction backfill contemporary with the wall. The whole area was then planned (Fig 6) and a series of photographs taken (Figs 7-10 overleaf).



Fig. 6: Plan of the investigation area after initial clearance and cleaning: the base of the outer precinct wall [36] is to the east

The exposed surface of the precinct wall base [36] was made up of large flint nodules and rough pieces of chalk in a fairly soft gritty/sandy mortar, with the flint being mostly found to the east and chalk to the west (as clearly shown in Fig 8). The extant top of the wall was levelled at approximately 12.5m OD.

The line of the wall was also more clearly defined to the east, although with a fairly straight edge to the north and rougher/slightly projecting finish to the south: this contrast reflects the underlying foundation design, as described below (5.3). The extant depth of the stone wall base on the eastern side was about 300mm, whereas to the west it appeared to be shallower or even absent, with underlying alluvium [44] exposed in plan in one area (Fig 6). As a result the width of the wall, east to west, ranged from about 0.35m to 0.75m



Fig. 7: View looking southeast along the line of the outer precinct wall [36] (below the 0.5m scale). Post-medieval wall [35] to the right of the frame



Fig. 8: A further view looking approximately south, the outer precinct wall base in the foreground. The contrast in the wall face – quite regular to the north, rougher and projecting to the south – is clearly visible



Fig. 9: View looking northwest along the line of the precinct wall [36] (below the 0.5m scale), with post-medieval wall [35] to the left



Fig. 10: View looking approximately WNW, the outer precinct wall base in the foreground

5.3 Once recorded the exposed stone wall base [36] was removed by hand, together with a layer of redeposited alluvium up to about 100mm thick immediately to the west [55]. This latter appeared to be construction backfill, very similar in appearance and presumably equivalent to the deposit [54] to the east (*cf.* 5.2 & Fig 14 below).

The basic construction of the wall base [36] was much as already described – loosely bonded flint nodules and roughly broken chalk, plus very occasional fragments of Reigate stone and two pieces of ceramic peg tile. This last group provided the only intrinsic dating evidence for the wall and its associated contexts [54/55] (Appendix I), and although only approximate is consistent with the suggested construction period of *c* 1220s to 1300 (2.2.2 above).

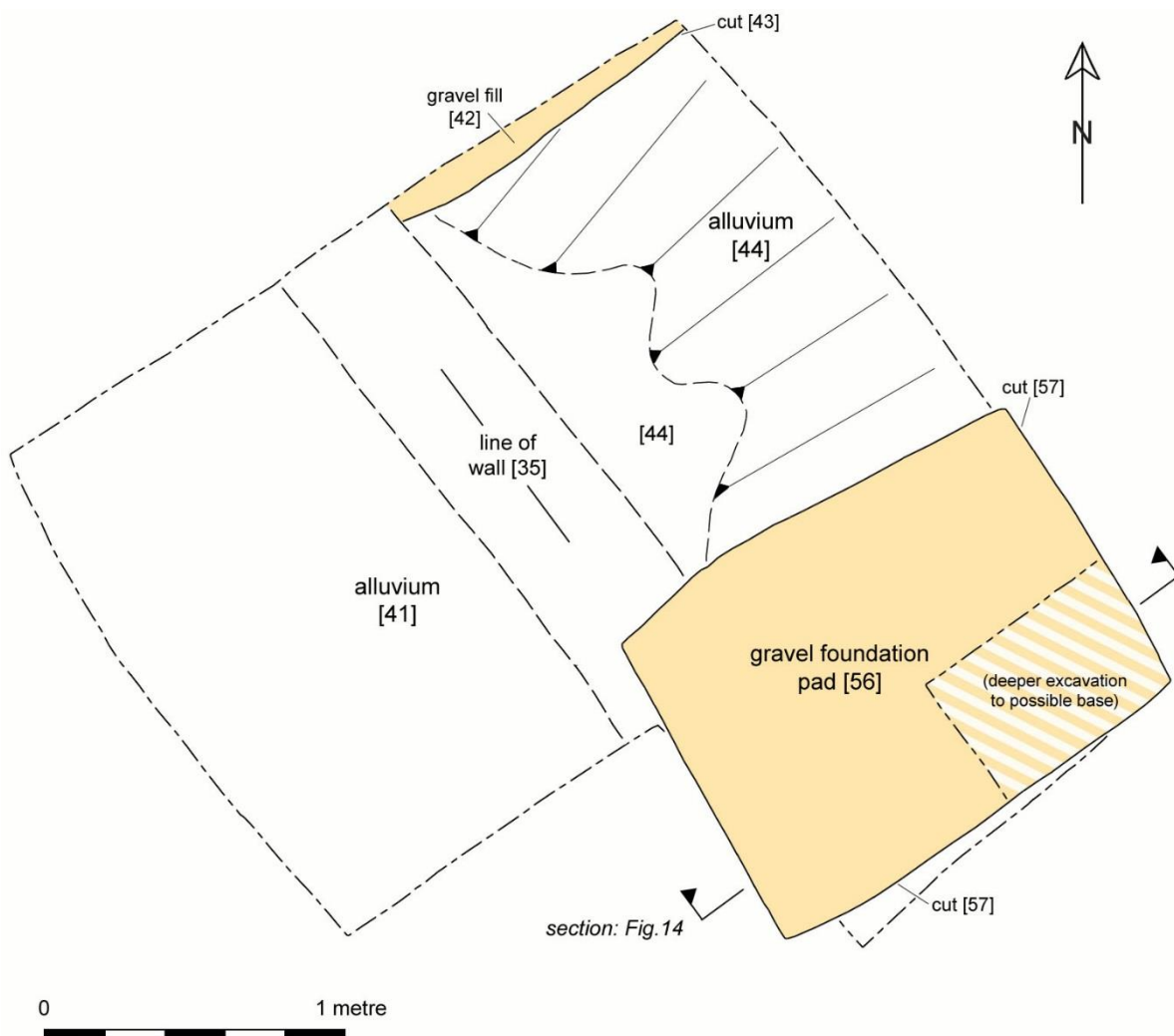


Fig. 11: Plan of the investigation area after hand excavation, with the precinct wall base fully removed to expose the foundation pad [56/57]

The wall base was quite shallow, typically 100-300mm in thickness and decreasing to the west. There seems no doubt that parts of the western side had been wholly truncated, from an original thickness of about 0.75m to 0.80m – hence the very irregular line in plan and varying width as noted in the preliminary record (5.2). In the central area of investigation the stonework directly overlay

the natural mid grey silty alluvium [44], which correspondingly rose about 300mm from east to west (Fig 11). This is presumably how the foundation trench [53] was cut, although it may also reflect the natural topographic slope towards the Pickle – now culverted but shown on historic maps about 8m to the east.

- 5.4** To the south removal of the wall base [36] exposed a thin ($\leq 50\text{mm}$) and intermittent layer of crushed Reigate stone, overlying a compact light brown medium-fine gravel in slightly silty coarse sand matrix [56]. Further excavation established that this formed a foundation pad for the wall, within a substantial cut [57] into the underlying alluvium. The top of the pad was at about 12.25m to 12.32m OD, immediately below the wall base, sloping away to about 12.20m OD at the eastern and western edges. Overall dimensions were approximately 1.55m (E-W) by up to 1.20m (N-S), by at least 1.0m deep. The actual depth was not conclusively established: a deeper sondage was dug in the eastern corner of the pad to about 11.30m OD, at which point the gravel fill had become much sandier and possibly terminated. However, further investigation was prevented by water ingress.

This foundation pad appears to be directly equivalent to the features previously partially exposed and recorded during the evaluation – just to the north and within Trench 1 ([fill [42]/cut [43]]) and on the northern and southern sides of Trench 3 (contexts [15]/[16] and [17]/[18]). Where available the overall measurements of these features are very similar, *c* 1.15m N-S for the pad in Trench 1 and 1.6m E-W for the pits in Trench 3 (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2014, figs. 4 & 5). All three pads also had what appear to be comparable gravel fills, although the associated patches or small fragments of Reigate stone noted elsewhere were not present in the apparently sterile fill [56]. However, the thin crushed Reigate bedding observed between [56] and overlying wall base [36] was also recorded in evaluation Trench 1. It does not seem to have been present in Trench 3 but had perhaps been truncated, along with any trace of the wall itself.

The pad [56] / [57] was slightly offset to the west from the overlying wall line [36], projecting some 250mm beyond it to the east but at least 500mm to the west (Fig. 14) and was on both sides overlain by the presumed construction backfill, respectively [54] and [55]. This offset may not be significant (and is partly accounted for by the projection of the eastern side of [36]), although it is worth noting that the pad in evaluation Trench 1 [42]/[43] seems to have been similarly positioned.

A possibly more significant feature is the distance between the individual foundation pads. The present investigation re-exposed the southern edge of [42]/[43] so it was possible to directly measure this, at a minimum of 1.48m. In evaluation Trench 3 the distance was slightly less, at about 1.25 to 1.30m. These figures are similar to those for the north-south extent of the pads (*c* 1.2m), and suggest that the precinct wall was constructed on regularly and more or less equidistantly spaced pad foundations, with each deep pad separated from the next by a similar (perhaps slightly longer) length of shallow footing.



Fig. 12: *View looking southeast after removal of the wall base [36], showing at the far end the partially excavated foundation pad [56/57] – its south side represented by the exposed alluvium [44] immediately behind the 1.0m scale*



Fig. 13: *A further view of the above looking approximately ESE, the post-medieval wall [35] in the foreground*

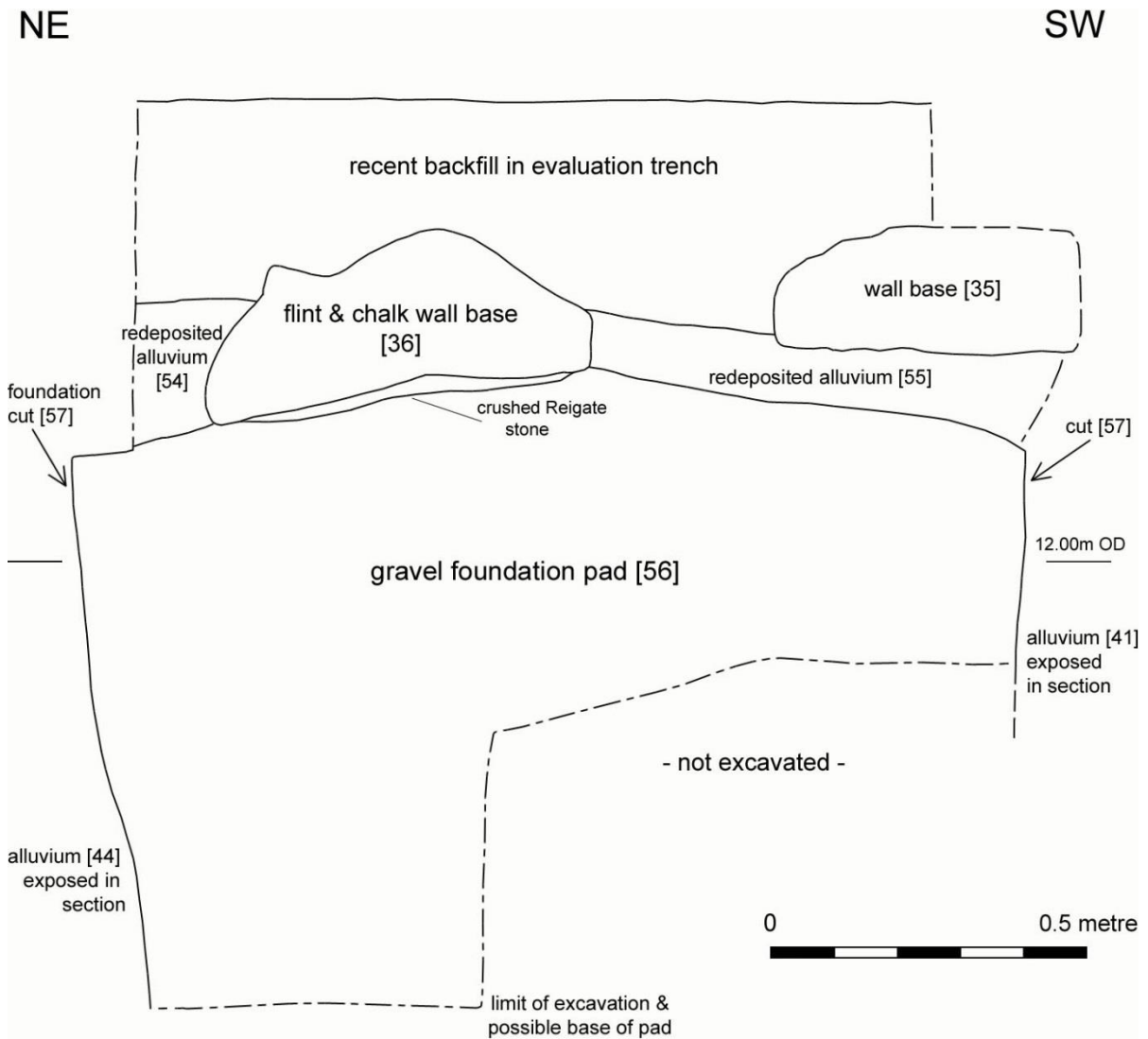


Fig. 14: Section across the southern part of the investigation pit and through the precinct wall base [36] and partially excavated foundation pad [56/57].

See Figures. 6 & 11 for location



Fig. 15: View looking northwest, with the partly excavated gravel foundation pad [56] in the foreground (below the 0.5m scale) and post-medieval wall [35] to the left



Fig. 16: View of the foundation pad looking northeast; to the right of the 0.5m scale the gravel fill [56] fully removed to expose the darker alluvium [44] into which the pad was cut

6 Conclusion

The investigation covered a length of some 2.8m of the medieval precinct wall foundation and associated deposits, within the proposed location of the new lift pit.

The existence and basic features of the wall had already been established by evaluation. The purpose of the further investigation was therefore twofold: to remove under controlled conditions a section of wall base directly threatened by the proposed development, and to enable a more complete record of its construction, including the design, fabric and any potential phasing/dating evidence (*cf.* 3.2 above).

These objectives were achieved, and it was particularly fortunate that the investigation took in the whole area of a further foundation pad, some 1.5m by 1.2m in plan and at least 1m deep. Moreover, its relationship with the adjacent (& previously part-recorded) pad *c.* 1.5m to the north was also exposed within the trench.

The wall base was clearly a substantial construction, commensurate with its identification as part of the Priory's outer precinct wall. Evidence both from this investigation and from the previous evaluation would indicate that the wall was constructed on more or less equidistantly spaced foundation pads – with each pad separated from the next by a similar length (*c.* 1.25m–1.50m) of much shallower footing. The overlying stone wall base was heavily truncated, particularly to the west, but its original east-west width appears to have been about 0.75m to 0.80m – about half that of the extent of the underlying foundation pad.

The most likely date for the precinct wall construction is from the mid-1220s to *c.* 1300, based on archaeological and historical evidence for the contemporary development and expansion of Merton Priory itself. Direct finds evidence from the investigation was limited to two fragments of ceramic roof tile, recovered from the wall base [36]. Although not closely datable one of these pieces is probably of 13th century manufacture (*cf.* Appendix I), which is certainly consistent with the suggested construction period for the wall.

7 Bibliography

Compass Archaeology, March 2014 *A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Investigation at 101 Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood, London Borough of Merton, SW19 2QR*

English Heritage, 2009 *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork, Guidance Paper 3*

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., December 2010 *Land Adjacent to 101 Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood, London Borough of Merton SW19 2QR: An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* (unpublished client report)

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., January 2014 *Land at 101 Christchurch Road and 1, 3, 5 & 7 Runnymede, Colliers Wood, SW19 2QR: An Archaeological Evaluation* (unpublished client report, No: R11615)

Appendix I: Ceramic building material (*Sue Pringle*)

Finds were limited to two fragments of ceramic roof tile, both recovered from the probable precinct wall base [36]. Neither were closely dateable (& may of course be residual), although the first and larger piece noted below is comparable with other recorded from the Priory site and likely to be 13th century. This date is also consistent with the suggested construction period of *c* 1220s to 1300, based on historical evidence (2.2.2 above).

A standard quantification of the tile was undertaken and recorded in Excel:

<i>Context number</i>	<i>Context spot date</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (gm)</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>T (mm)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Illustrate</i>	<i>Keep</i>	<i>earliest date for type</i>	<i>latest date for type</i>
36	1200-1450	2586	Peg	1	174	–	–	16	Well made with sharp edges, probably knife-trimmed. Lime mortar on both faces and on broken edges. Spot of clear glaze on side and base. Probably 13 th century - ref Betts.	X	X	1200	1500
36	1200-1450	2586	Peg	1	40	–	–	14	Trace mortar on base. Poorly sorted moulding sand, < c.5mm.	X	X	1150	1500

Appendix II: OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: compassa1-181095

Project details

Project name	Land at 101 Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood SW19
Short description of the project	Small-scale archaeological investigation took place in the location of a proposed lift pit, prior to redevelopment. This followed previous evaluation by PCA that established that the site was crossed by footings of a substantial stone wall, apparently part of the medieval outer precinct wall of Merton Priory. The investigation exposed some 2.8m of the flint and chalk wall base - heavily truncated although originally up to 0.8m in width. Removal of this exposed a gravel foundation pad c 1.5m by 1.2m in plan and at least 1m deep, plus the edge of a second pad 1.5m to the north. It is likely that there were a continuous line of these pads, each separated from the next by a similar length of shallow stone footing. The most likely period for construction is mid-1220s to c 1300, based on archaeological and historical evidence for Merton Priory itself. Finds evidence was limited to two pieces of peg tile from the wall base, though probably also of 13th date and so consistent with this interpretation.
Project dates	Start: 27-05-2014 End: 28-05-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	CSC14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	preconst1-169555/6 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PRECINCT WALL Medieval
Significant Finds	PEG TILE Medieval
Investigation type	""Part Excavation""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON MERTON WIMBLEDON AND MERTON Land at 101 Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood
Postcode	SW19 2QR
Study area	7.50 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 26742 69805 51.4125743218 -0.17732237136 51 24 45 N 000 10 38 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 11.30m Max: 12.40m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	English Heritage GLAAS
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Type of sponsor /funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor /funding body	Urbanpoint Property Management Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Archive ID	CSC14
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	CSC14
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at 101 Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood SW19 2QR, LB of Merton. An Archaeological Investigation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Potter, G
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	5-7 Southwark Street, London SE1 1RQ
Description	In-house client report (28 pages incl. illustrations). Covers background to the project, details of methodology and results of the investigation, and conclusions reached.

Appendix III: *London Archaeologist* publication summary

Site address: 101 Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood SW19 2QR
Project type: Investigation
Date of fieldwork: 27th & 28th May 2014
Site code: CSC14
Site supervisor: Geoff Potter
NGR: TQ 26742 69805
Funding body: Urbanpoint Property Management Ltd.

Small-scale archaeological investigation took place in the location of a proposed lift pit. This followed previous evaluation by PCA that established that the site was crossed by footings of a substantial stone wall, apparently part of the outer precinct wall of Merton Priory.

The investigation exposed some 2.8m of the flint and chalk wall base – heavily truncated but originally up to 0.8m in width. Removal of this exposed a gravel foundation pad c 1.5m by 1.2m in plan and at least 1m deep, plus the edge of a second pad 1.5m to the north. It is likely that there were a continuous line of these pads, each separated from the next by a similar length of shallow stone footing.

The most likely period for construction is mid-1220s to c 1300, based on archaeological and historical evidence for Merton Priory itself. Finds evidence was limited to two pieces of peg tile from the wall, probably also of 13th date.