
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

203-209 MERTON ROAD, WANDSWORTH, SW18

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski MA (Fieldwork & Report)	
NGR: TQ 25216 73830	Report No: 3885
London Borough of Wandsworth	Site Code: MEJ 10
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: P4144
Signed:	Date: July 2011



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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	203-209 Merton Road, Wandsworth, SW18		
<p><i>In May and June 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at 203-209 Merton Road, Wandsworth, SW18 (NGR TL 35603 08416). The monitoring was commissioned by Studio V Architects on behalf of their client HV Properties LLP in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the erection of a part three/part four storey building providing 14 flats, a hall for D1/D2 use, ground level parking spaces and cycle spaces. The monitoring followed a programme of historic building recording conducted by AS (Smith et al 2010).</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated just outside an area identified as an Archaeological Priority Area. The site had a potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	18, 23/05/2011		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	4144	Site code	MEJ 10
Type of project	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Demolished Yawara Centre		
Planned development	Construction of three/ four storey building		
Main features (+dates)	-		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Great London	Wandsworth	-
HER/ SMR for area	Greater London HER		
Post code (if known)	SW18		
Area of site	c. 700m ²		
NGR	TQ 25216 73830		
Height AOD (min/max)	33m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	EH GLAAS		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Zbigniew Pozorski		
Funded by			
Full title	203-209 Merton Road, Wandsworth, SW 18. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording		
Authors	Pozorski, Z.		
Report no.	3885		
Date (of report)	August 2011		

203-209 MERTON ROAD, WANDSWORTH, SW18

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In May and June 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at 203-209 Merton Road, Wandsworth, SW18 (NGR TL 35603 08416). The monitoring was commissioned by Studio V Architects on behalf of their client HV Properties LLP in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the erection of a part three/part four storey building providing 14 flats, a hall for D1/D2 use, ground level parking spaces and cycle spaces. The monitoring followed a programme of historic building recording conducted by AS (Smith et al 2010).

The site is situated just outside an area identified as an Archaeological Priority Area by Wandsworth Council. The site had a potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval archaeological remains.

In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May and June 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at 203-209 Merton Road, Wandsworth, SW18 (NGR TL 35603 08416; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Studio V Architects on behalf of their client HV Properties LLP in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the erection of a part three/part four storey building providing 14 flats, a hall for D1/D2 use, ground level parking spaces and cycle spaces (London Borough of Wandsworth Planning Ref. 2007/6913). The monitoring followed a programme of historic building recording conducted by AS (Smith et al 2010).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to an advice from English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS; dated 25/01/2010) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 25/10/2010), and approved by EH GLAAS. The project adhered to EH GLAAS *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs, revised 1998), in particular *AGP No 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London* and Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008).

1.3 The objectives of the project of archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme; and
- to secure the analysis, interpretation, publication (if required), long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies on the eastern side of Merton Road, and is bounded to the north by Brathway Road. It lies just outside the area identified as an Archaeological Priority Area by Wandsworth Council. The site until recently was occupied by a Mission Church Hall building of 1926 with later extensions. It is believed that the site was previously occupied by an earlier Mission Church/hall and a school building built between 1865-1894.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies on land which slopes to the east towards the River Wandle, which lies to the east of the site. The site lies at c. 33m AOD.

3.2 The solid geology of the area is London Clay which is characterised as grey clay with interbedded silt and silty sand and Upper Chalk, which is composed of white massive-bedded micritic limestone with courses of nodular flints (British Geological Survey 1978). The soils of the area are uncharacterised due to the urban nature of the area (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Wandsworth and the river Wandle are believed to be named after a Saxon noble called Wendle (Weinreb & Hibbert 1983, 947). Human activity within the wider area is evident from the Palaeolithic period onwards, although it is not possible to determine precisely where this activity was concentrated due to the loss of precise data concerning the location of a large number of recorded prehistoric finds. Several findspots are recorded to the immediate south of the site, including finds of a flint knife/dagger (MLO13092), a perforated stone hammer (MLO13269), an ovate handaxe (MLO11932), a tranchet axe of grey flint (MLO10453), and a middle Bronze Age palstave (MLO7268) recorded. These finds, along with several Iron Age vessels recorded by metal detectorists (MLO99838, MLO99839, MLO99841, MLO99842, MLO99843, MLO99844, MLO99845) suggest that there was continued human activity within the area throughout prehistory, although lack of archaeological investigation means no further details regarding this occupation have so far been determined. Similarly several Roman vessels have been recorded by metal detectorists under the Portable Antiquities Scheme (MLO99840, MLO99846 & MLO99847).

4.2 The Domesday Book records that Wandsworth was held by the King, previously having been held from King Edward by 6 sokemen. Part of the area is also recorded as being owned by Saint-Wandrille (Williams & Martin 1992) and it is recorded that there were two halls in Wandsworth although these have both yet to be located (MLO13112).

4.3 Wandsworth has been an industrial area since at least the 13th century when calico bleaching and hat-making were popular industries in the area (Weinreb & Hibbert 1983). During the 16th century there were several mills along the River Wandle including one which produced a red dye from brazil wood (*ibid*). The area of the site remained primarily undeveloped until the post-medieval period and few archaeological remains of note have so far been recorded in the area. Cartographic sources indicate that a church and school were built at the site between 1865 and 1894. Trade Directories for Wandsworth help to illuminate the changing use of these building(s). In 1885 the property is listed as St Michael's Church (Kelly's 1885). In 1890 St Michael's Church continues to be listed, and to the south of Cambourn Road the Navvies Mission Hall is listed for the first time (Kelly's 1890). In the 19th century concern for the moral and spiritual welfare for navvies was a major concern, with such men being commonly seen as immoral, godless creatures with little biblical knowledge and whose life focused on activities such as drinking, gambling, fighting and womanising. Religion was seen as a means of taming the navy and which would eventually mean that they could eventually take up a more positive and acceptable role in society. The activities of the Navy Mission in the area of the site was obviously fairly short-lived and by 1894 the building to the south of the site becomes listed as St Michael's Mission Hall, indicating the continued vigorous efforts made by Wandsworth's churches to reach out to the poor (Kelly's 1894). From 1900 onwards the buildings at the site start to be listed as St Michael's Parish Room and Lecture Hall (Kelly's 1900), presumably as the new church to the

west of the site which was built in 1897 has now taken over this role. By 1909-10 the buildings at the site are listed as St Michael's Church Instituted and St Michael's National School, which is listed as being under the control of Tom Bennett, master; Miss L Potter, mistress; and Mrs EM Guthrie, infants' mistress (Kelly's 1909-10). The site continues to be described as St Michael's Church Institute until 1930, despite having been rebuilt in 1926. By 1935 the new building is listed as St Michael's Memorial Hall Institute. The buildings which were built in 1926, with some later extensions, continue to occupy the site until recently, the larger building being used as the Yawara Centre.

4.4 The historic building recording conducted on the site by AS in 2010 (Smith *et al* 2010) concluded:

The remains of the old mission church stood as a shadow of its former self retaining no fixtures or fittings alluding to its previous functions. Modern extensions and alterations have completely encased the building transforming it for use as a martial arts centre. However some aspects of its original structural form survived. The building was wholly 1920s in appearance as seen along the northern elevation with its metal casement windows and surrounding brickwork. The arrangement of entrances to the west and the barrel ceiling and possibly the roof above also provided insight into the building's original appearance.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The principal elements monitored were mechanically-excavated trenches for new foundations of the proposed building (Fig. 2).

5.2 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 No archaeological remains or finds were present within the area of investigation. Deposits recorded during the monitoring are presented below.

<i>W foundation trench, central part. Sample section 1, facing W</i> <i>0.00 = 33.41m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 1.00m	L1000	Made ground. Mid brownish grey, firm, clayey silt with moderate CBM fragments.
1.00 – 1.20m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brown, compact, sandy silt with frequent gravel.
1.20m+	L1002	Natural light to mid yellow, compact, sandy clay.

<i>E foundation trench, central part. Sample section 2, facing S</i> <i>0.00 = 33.65m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.55m	L1000	Made ground. As above.
0.55 – 0.90m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.90m+	L1002	Natural clay. As above.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Made Ground L1000, a Mid brownish grey, firm, clayey silt with moderate CBM fragments (0.50 – 1.00m thick). It overlay Subsoil L1001, a light brown, compact, sandy silt with frequent gravel (0.10 – 0.35m thick).

8.2 The natural clay, L1002, was present at 0.80 – 1.25m below existing ground level and comprised a light to mid yellow, compact, sandy clay.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval archaeology. The site is situated just outside the area identified as an Archaeological Priority Area by Wandsworth Council.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. The site was, in general, overlain by deposit of made ground L1000. Modern CBM fragments present within the deposit suggest it was derived from the Mission Church Hall building. No residual finds were recovered.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre (LAARC). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

AS would like to thank Mr Kanji Jesani of HV Properties LLP for funding the project and their architects, Studio V Architects, for their assistance (in particular Mr Kishor Vekaria).

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Mark Stevenson of English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service.

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Smith, L., Henry, K., Tweedie, H., 2010, *203-209 Merton Road, Wandsworth, Sw18. Historic Building Recording*, AS unpublished report No. 3595

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER).

GLHER No.	NGR TQ	Description
Prehistoric – Before AD43		
MLO11949	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Flint axe. Small, triangular, pointed. Thick rough and pebble butt. Almost unrolled.
MLO11954	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Axe of grey flint.
MLO10756	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Prismatic core, of light beige flint.
MLO11960	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Medium triangular handaxe. Pointed, on pebble butt. Hardly rolled.
MLO11963	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Ovoid handaxe, damaged, slightly rolled, location unknown. From GF Lawrence Collection and therefore might alternatively be from St Anns Hill Site (030872).
MLO11964	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Flint artefacts of Palaeolithic date, found in the general area of Wandsworth now held by Edinburgh Museum. Includes 3 'chips' and 5 implements from GF Lawrence Collection.
MLO11996	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Large handaxe, narrow rolled ovate. Slightly damaged.
MLO12251	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Palaeolithic artefacts from the general area of Wandsworth, now held in Bradford Museum, Ilkley. Includes scrapers and axes.
MLO12257	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Flint artefacts including axes and flakes from the general area of Wandsworth held in the British Museum.
MLO12259	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Five handaxes from general area of Wandsworth held by Pitt Rivers Museum, now lost.
MLO12260	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Handaxe 'drift' tiny irregularly thick point on rough butt.
MLO13034	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Flint flake held at British Museum.
MLO13094	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Iron Age dagger sheath, of bronze. From Wandsworth, mentioned by Lawrence in 1890.
MLO13260	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Core from Wandsworth.
MLO14483	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Core of light beige flint.
MLO23373	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Long curved flake. Bought by the London Museum in 1950.
MLO24768	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Partially polished flint axe in possession of Canon Greenwell of Durham, in 1890, currently unlocated.
MLO7186	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Flint dagger in possession of Lawrence in 1890.
MLO11948	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	A number of handaxes, flakes, scrapers and other flint artefacts from the general area of Wandsworth are now held by the Museum of London as part of the Guildhall Collection.
MLO11955	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Damaged handaxe and two flakes from Wandsworth in the Wellcome collection.
MLO10438	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Various mesolithic artefacts from the Wandsworth Area including axes, flakes/blades, cores, 'picks' and microliths.

MLO10439	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	One broken axe, one core, two blades, one scraper and ten microliths from the general area of Wandsworth. Held by the British Museum.
MLO10755	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	End of scraper of orange flint, originally from the GF Lawrence collection.
MLO10996	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Pointed flint implement from GF Lawrence collection. Possibly part of a broken axe or pick.
MLO11264	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Two retouched flint flakes from the GF Lawrence Collection.
MLO11959	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Handaxe, small thick, coarse. Pointed pyriform. Damaged butt. Moderately rolled.
MLO11961	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	A number of flint artefacts from the general area of Wandsworth. Held by Manchester University Museum.
MLO11962	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Flint artefacts from general area of Wandsworth held by Guildford Museum.
MLO13263	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	One saw, one unusually long flake, three chipped axes, one small flint knife and one 'half axe' which may be same item as record 031214). Were in possession of GF Lawrence in 1890, their current location is unknown.
MLO14490	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Mesolithic or Bronze Age implement of bone, 146mm long, and pointed at each end, and Mesolithic core 45mm long.
MLO14491	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Implement donated by GJB Fox in February 1829, and blade of honey coloured flint, slight patina, retouching above edges. Both in the Passmore Edwards Museum
MLO18752	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Late Bronze Age Disc headed pin with inset.
MLO20987	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Flint artefacts from the general area of Wandsworth held in the British Museum. Includes over 90 flakes, 2 borers, a core, 2 scrapers, 8 axes and various other implements.
MLO3762	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Bifacial implement, Neolithic arrowhead and ground axe, broken, re-used and re-flaked. From Wandsworth, now held by the British Museum.
MLO4402	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	One damaged ground axe, edges still sharp, of buff flint. Dimensions: 108 x 38x 20mm. 1 chipped axe ground at butt, damaged,. Dimensions 107 x 45 x 19mm. 1 finely chipped axe, blackish green, polished both ends. Dimensions 131 x 51 x 19mm. Found in general area of Wandsworth now held by Manchester University Museum. Also a tranchet axe, finely flaked, much concretion, some cortex 128 x 47 x 31mm.
MLO7187	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	A bronze spearhead, hammer and axe in the possession of Canon Greenwell in 1890
MLO7455	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Fengate vessel with small flatbase.
MLO13092	2530 7340	Flint knife/ dagger in GF Lawrence's possession in 1890, current location unknown.
MLO13269	2530 7340	Perforated stone hammer. In GF Lawrence's possession in 1890.
MLO11932	2530 7340	Merton Road; Ovate handaxe of dark mottled flint. Thin and pointed with patch of lighter crust.
MLO10453	2530 7340	Tranchet axe/ Thames pick of grey flint. Found in 1902 at depth of 12ft. Accessioned to London Museum in 1936.
MLO8573	2500 7400	Bronze Rapier from River Wandle.
MLO99838	25 74	Late Iron Age lithic implement. Chance find during metal detecting. Recorded under the portable antiquities scheme
MLO99839	25 74	Late Iron Age tile. Metal detector find recorded under the portable antiquities scheme
MLO99841	25 74	Late Iron Age vessel. Metal detector find recorded under

		the portable antiquities scheme
MLO99842	25 74	Late Iron Age vessel. Metal detector finds recorded under the portable antiquities scheme
MLO99843	25 74	Late Iron Age vessel. Metal detector finds recorded under the portable antiquities scheme
MLO99844	25 74	Late Iron Age vessel. Metal detector finds recorded under the portable antiquities scheme
MLO99845	25 74	Late Iron Age vessel. Metal detector finds recorded under the portable antiquities scheme
MLO11966	2500 7400	A lower Palaeolithic flint flake was recovered from Wimbledon Park Road in Wandsworth. The flake is part of the Lloyd Collection at the Museum of London.
MLO7268	2500 7400	A middle Bronze Age cast palstave axe was found near Wimbledon Park Road, Wandsworth. It has a loop and is held in the British Museum.
Romano-British (AD43- AD410)		
MLO99840	25 74	Roman Vessel; Metal detector find recorded under the portable antiquities scheme
MLO99846	25 74	Roman vessel; Metal detector find recorded under the portable antiquities scheme
MLO99847	25 74	Roman Vessel; Metal detector find recorded under the portable antiquities scheme
Anglo-Saxon (AD410 – AD1150)		
MLO13112	2500 7400	Two halls are mentioned in the Domesday Book as being in Wandsworth. To date they remain unlocated.
MLO13111	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Saxon bone knife handle and bronze buckle from Wandsworth. In London Museum 1912.
Medieval (AD1150 - AD1500)		
MLO13117	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Groat of Henry V from Wandsworth.
MLO13118	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Medieval horseshoe from Wandsworth held by the Museum of London.
MLO13119	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Medieval Iron flesh hook, possibly dating to the 14 th century and a penny of Edward I found during the construction of a water main through Wandsworth in the late 19 th -early 20 th century.
MLO12995	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Various finds from construction of water main from Hampton to Whitechapel- unlocated – including spurs, shears, horseshoes, keys, knives, and blades, a steel punch and a dutch brass 'pan' for dyeing.
MLO99835	25 74	16 th -17 th century token found during metal detecting and recorded under the portable antiquities scheme
MLO99836	25 74	Cloth Seal dating to 15 th – 18 th century found during metal detecting and recorded under the portable antiquities scheme
MLO99837	25 74	Cloth seal dating to 15 th – 18 th century found during metal detecting and recorded under the portable antiquities scheme
Post-medieval (AD1500 –AD1900)		
MLO64959	2568 7421	91-105 Garratt Lane; Evaluation. A ploughsoil dating to the 16th century was found. This overlay natural alluvium. No further periods recorded under site code.
MLO13248	2500 7400	Wooden water pipes found during construction of water main from Hampton to Whitechapel.

MLO93771	2526 7364	265 Merton Road and attached forecourt wall and railings. Grade II Listed, factory office. Built in 1928 to the designs of Percy Sharp for George Mason and Co Ltd, manufacturers of OK Sauce. Art Deco style. Brick built, Flettons visible to rear but other three sides clad in cream faience with decorative mouldings. Roof concealed by parapet is hipped and now clad in later C20 pantiles.
MLO93670	25088 74072	33 Wimbledon Park Road; A pair of mid-19th Century yellow stock brick houses of 3-storeys and basement, the whole 4 windows wide beneath a hipped slated roof. There is a coupled stuccoed Doric porch. No 31 has a 2-storey single bay wing. The windows have gauged flat arches. No 31 has an early LCC Blue Plaque to George Eliot (1819-1880), who wrote here "The Mill on the Floss" (plaque erected 1905).
MLO93926	25025 73825	Church of St Michael and All Angels; Grade II Listed. A Gothic building by E W Mountford dated 1897, the eastern parts added 1905. It is of red brick with stone dressings and tile roof. The west end is composed somewhat in the manner of a Tudor gatehouse with octagonal stone-banded towers flanking the gable-end of the nave. This is pierced by a small pointed arch door surround and above it a fine large west window of panel tracery, the apex of the gable above a cill being lit by a small window of panel tracery.
MLO93879	25076 73506	Flat 1 Tiffany Heights 59 Standen Road. Grade II Listed. Factory. 1903-4. Designed by Charles E Dawson and W T Walker. White and green glazed brick; stone dressings. Tiled roof, 2 storeys; 10 bays wide, the second and ninth bays set forward slightly and domed; elaborate iron finials; entrances to base of each, that to left with shell hood.
Modern (AD1900- present)		
MLO75483	2540 7344	32-60 Burr Road, Wandsworth; The whole of the site had been severely disturbed with modern made ground up to 2m deep and has compromised the archaeology of the site. No archaeological features or finds were found apart from CBM.
MLO59433	2560 7400	King George's Park; C20 public park, 17ha. King George's Park lies on virtually level ground. The northern area is bounded to north and west by Buckold Road, by Neville Gill Close to east. The sections further south are bounded by the buildings and small roads leading from Merton road on the west side, and by the River Wandle to east. The park (first named Southfields Park) was laid out in 1921-23 by Percy Cane, and opened 1923 by King George V. Further development in 1938, again post World War II. The northern, ornamental section of the park has winding paths among lawns and scattered trees, with flowering cherries lining the main north-south path. To east of this path is a lake, with footbridge over the southern end, and a rockery and heather garden beside. Poplars along east boundary behind the rockery. Small menagerie to west of lake, tennis courts to south-west. South of the lake, areas of formal bedding, lime avenue, bowling green and enclosed formal rose garden with pergola. The ornamental gardens are divided by a footpath (running east-west from Buckhold Road to Mapleton Road) from open lawns and sports areas extending south for 1/2km, with swimming

		pool added 1938. Varied sport facilities.
Undated		
MLO13029	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	5 'ancient keys' held in the Pitt-Rivers Museum.
MLO13033	Arbitrary location assigned by GLHER	Spindle-Whorl from Wandsworth. Held in the Pitt-Rivers Museum.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. 203-209 Merton Rd, Wandsworth.
View SE from Merton Rd.



DP 2. W part of the site. View SW.



DP 3. Central/E part of the site.



DP 4. W foundation trench. View N.



DP 5. W foundation trench. Sample section 1. View E.



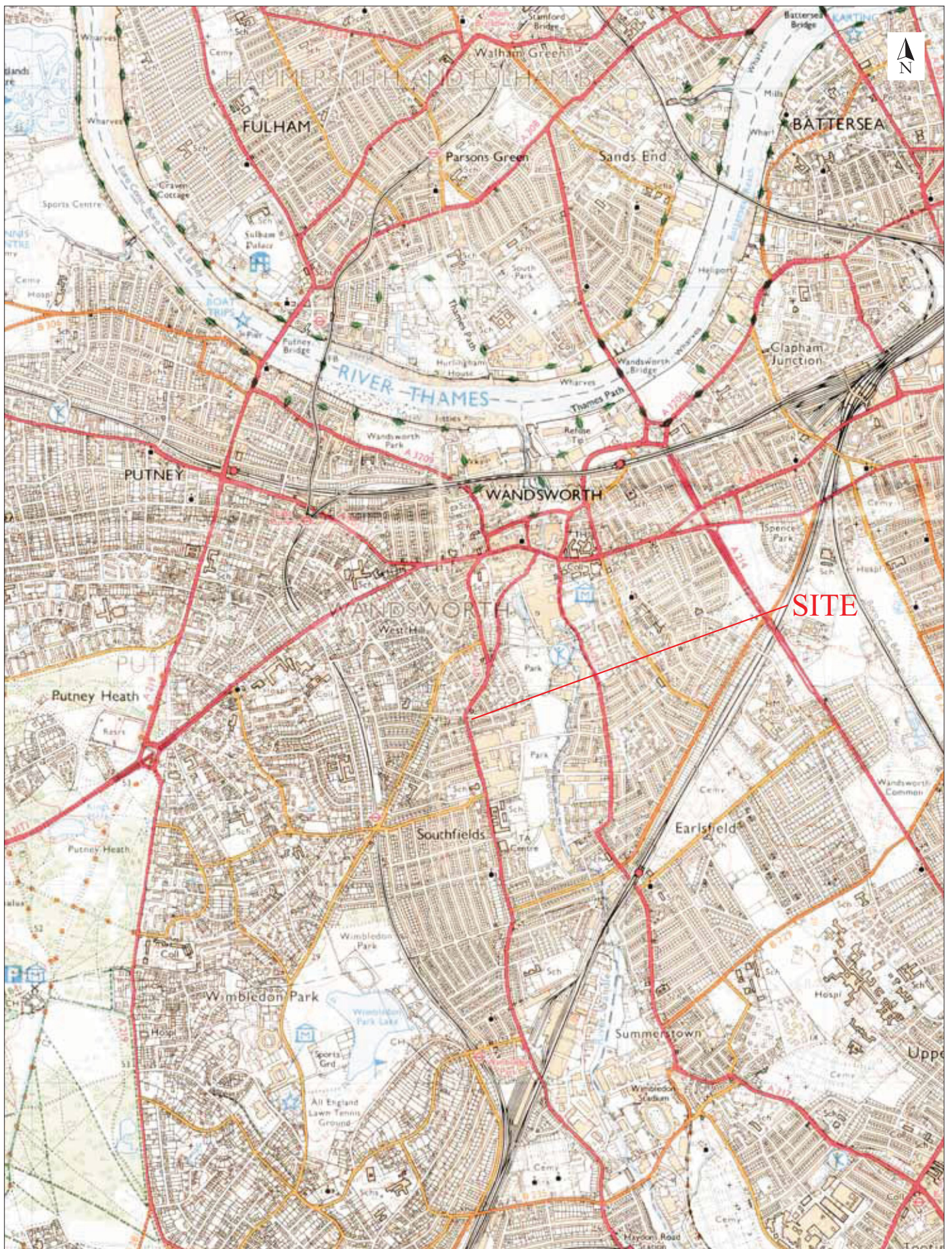
DP 6. NW foundation trench. View NNE.



DP 7. Central foundation trench. Sample section 2. View N.



DP 8. Groundworks in progress. View NE.



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
Scale 1:25,000 at A4

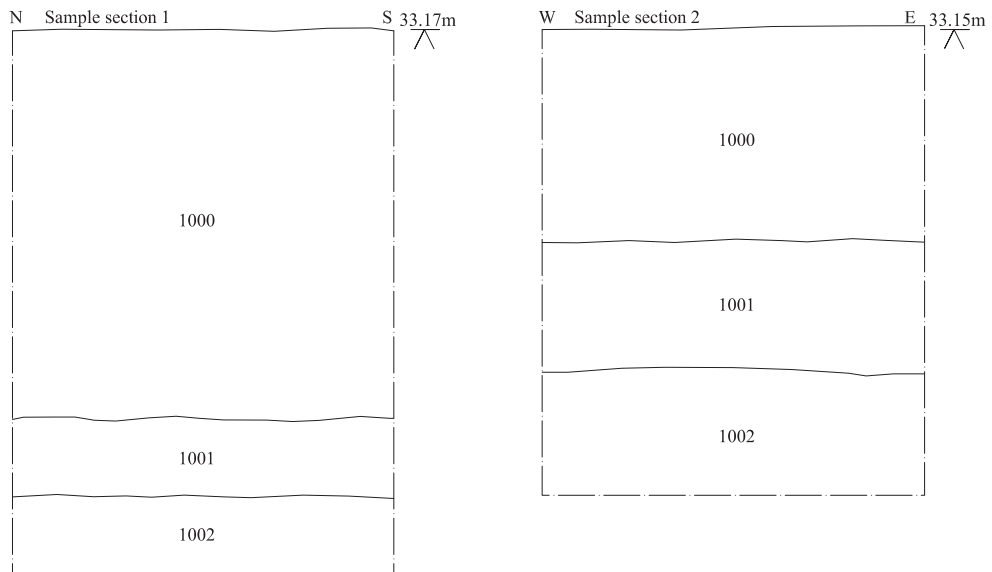
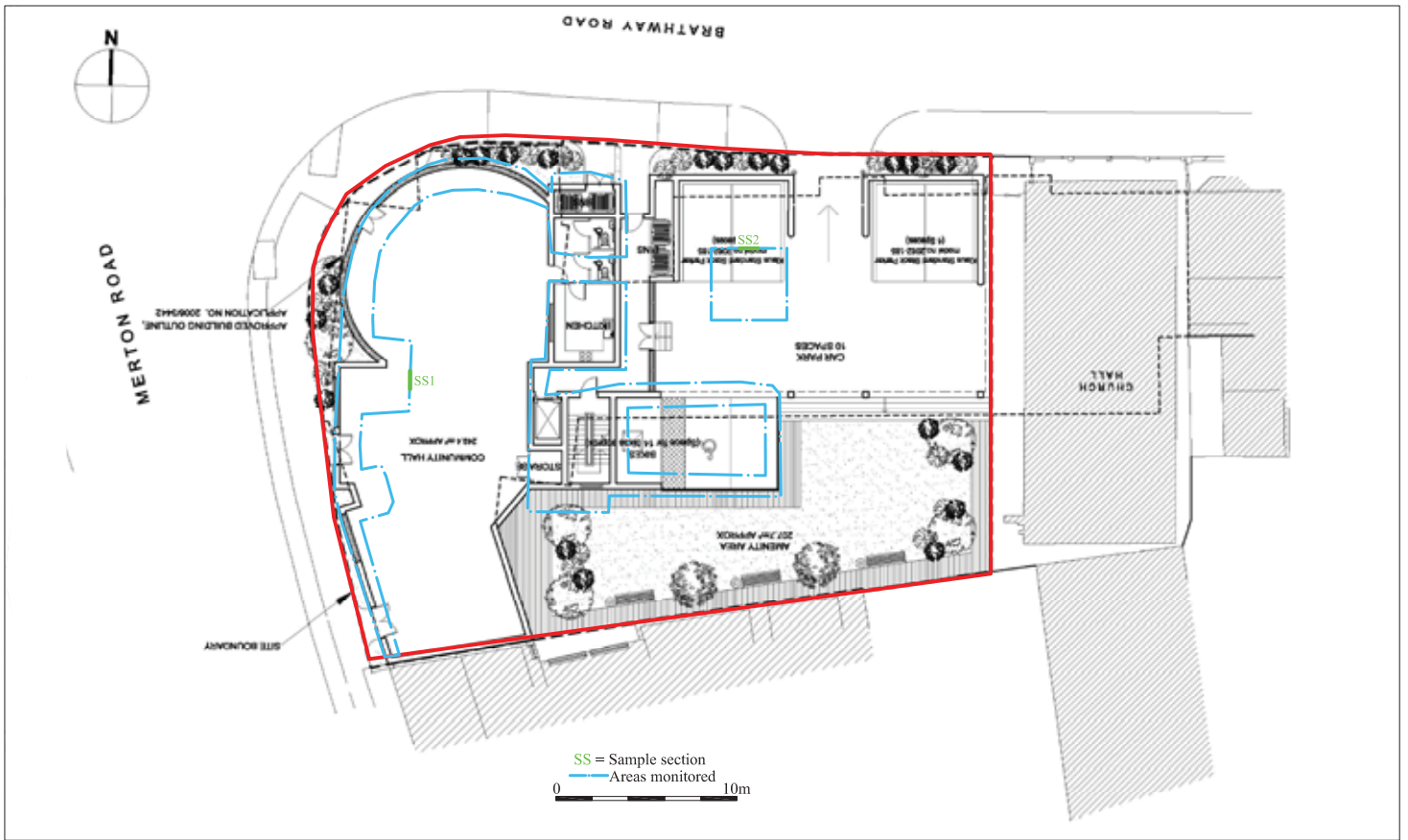


0 25m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:500 at A4



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Fig. 3 Sections and section location plan
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3