
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**203-209 MERTON ROAD,
WANDSWORTH, SW18**

HISTORICAL BUILDING RECORDING

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NGR: TQ 25216 73830	Report No: 3695
District: London	Site Code: MEJ10
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No:4144
Signed:	Date: November 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	203-209 Merton Road, Wandsworth, SW18. Historic Building Recording		
<p>In November 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) undertook a programme of historic building recording at the Yawara Centre, 203- 209 Merton Road, Wandsworth, London (NGR TQ 25216 73830). The recording was undertaken prior to the demolition of the current building and the erection of a part three/part four storey building providing 14 flats, a hall for D1/D2 use, ground level parking and cycle spaces.</p> <p>The mission church in Merton Road stands as a shadow of its former self now transformed for use as a martial arts centre, surrounded by a series of modern additions. Built in the 1920s, the main hall still retains its original form in places, with the original fenestration and brickwork seen on the northern elevation and a barrel roof spanning the hall. Blocked entrances to the west indicate the original main entrances to the church. Apart from its utilitarian form little else survives to point to its previous use as either a school or mission church.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	25 th November 2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	Y
P. number	P4144	Site code	MEJ10
Type of project	Historic Building Recording		
Site status	Lies just outside an archaeological priority area		
Current land use	Yawara centre/hall		
Planned development	Demolition of current building and construction of three/ four storey building		
Main features (+dates)			
Significant finds (+dates)			
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Great London	Wandsworth	-
SMR for area	Greater London HER		
Post code (if known)	SW18		
Area of site	-		
NGR	TQ 25216 73830		
Height AOD (max/ min)	33m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	EH GLAAS		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Lisa Smith		
Funded by	HV Properties LLP		
Full title	203-209 Merton Road, Wandsworth, Sw18. Historic Building Recording		
Authors	Tweedie, H. Smith, L		
Report no.	3695		
Date (of report)	November 2010		

203-209 MERTON ROAD, WANDSWORTH, SW18

BUILDING RECORDING

Summary

In November 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) undertook a programme of historic building recording at the Yawara Centre, 203- 209 Merton Road, Wandsworth, London (NGR TQ 25216 73830). The work was undertaken prior to the demolition of the current building and the erection of a part three/part four storey building providing 14 flats, a hall for D1/D2 use, ground level parking and cycle spaces.

The mission church in Merton Road stands as a shadow of its former self now transformed for use as a martial arts centre, surrounded by a series of modern additions. Built in the 1920s, the main hall still retains its original form in places, with the original fenestration and brickwork seen on the northern elevation and a barrel roof spanning the hall. Blocked entrances to the west indicate the original main entrances to the church. Apart from its utilitarian form little else survives to point to its previous use as either a school or mission church.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of historic building recording at the Yawara Centre/Hall, 203-209 Merton Road, Wandsworth, SW18 (NGR TQ 25216 73830; Figs 1 -2). The recording was commissioned by Studio V Architects on behalf of the client HV Properties LLP. It was carried out to comply with a condition of planning consent (Wandsworth Planning Ref. 2007/6913) 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 recording will be followed, on commencement of the development works, by a programme of archaeological monitoring of during the demolition and development, the results of which will be produced in a later report.

1.2 The recording was conducted according to a written scheme of investigation prepared by AS (dated 25/10/2010), and in response to advice issued by English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS) (letter from Mark Stevenson to LB Wandsworth, dated 25/01/10).

1.3 The project provided for an initial photographic recording and brief description of the buildings on the site. The recording was carried out as defined by English Heritage in '*Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice*, 2006', and followed the Institute for Archaeologists' '*Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*' (IFA, revised 2008).

Planning 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.

1.5 The aims of the historic building recording are set out in the advice from EH GLAAS, specification and the IFA and English Heritage guidance documents. These are:

- to compile a photographic record of the structures identified for demolition at 203 – 209 Merton Road SW18.
- to place the findings of the recording in context and also to inform planning/conservation decisions to aid in the subsequent management of the structures.
- the report will include a brief description of existing surviving historic structures and fabric, exterior and interior features of special architectural or historic interest , putting the building and its phases of development into a historic context.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs 1 &2)

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 designated as an Archaeological Priority Area by Wandsworth Council. The site is currently 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 METHODOLOGY (historical and archaeological research)

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites, chance finds and historic landscape features in Greater London is the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). The GLHER database was searched for all known entries within a c. 500m radius of the assessment site. Where relevant, entries have been discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Cartographic and primary documentary sources

3.2.1 The principal source for maps and historic documents was Wandsworth Archives. All available material regarding the site was consulted and is listed in Appendix 2. Where relevant, these sources have been discussed in Sections 4.2-3 and reproduced in Figs. 4 - 8.

3.3 Secondary sources

3.3.1 The principal sources of secondary material were Wandsworth Archives and AS's own reference library. All sources used have been referenced in the appendices and bibliography.

3.4 Geological/ geotechnical information

3.4.1 Information was compiled from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983). No detailed geotechnical information for the site was available at the time of writing.

3.5 The photographic survey

3.5.1 The site was visited on 25th November 2010 in order to compile the description of the building and undertake the photographic work. The written description and photographic recording was carried out by Lisa Smith and Kathren Henry. Floor plans provided by the client are included with annotations (Fig. 9).

3.5.2 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5 x 6cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with 62mm lens and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Finer architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 1000D digital camera (10 megapixels), duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography was captured on 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency film. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey.

A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Fig. 9).

4 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & SOILS

4.1 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.

4.2 The site is located on a solid geology of 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 (BGS 1978). The soils of the area are uncharacterised due to the urban nature of the area (SSEW 1983).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 3)

5.1 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).

5.2 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).

5.3 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, 947). 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 had now taken over this role. By 1909-10 the buildings at the site are listed as St Michael's Church Institute 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, the larger building now being used as a Yawara Centre.

5.4 Cartographic Evidence

5.4.1 Wandsworth Tithe Map 1847 (Fig. 4)

The Wandsworth Tithe Map is the first map to depict the area of the site in any detail. This source shows that the modern roads of Merton road and Granville Road were already in place by this date, although the area remains undeveloped. The site lies within Dunsford Cross Closes, and the Tithe apportionment indicates that the area was owned and occupied by W Newton.

5.4.2 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1865 (Fig. 5)

The First Edition of the Ordnance Survey shows the beginning of development in the area, with the construction of Balverine Villas, and another terrace of houses to the south of the site. The site itself remains undeveloped at this time, and Brathway Road is not yet in existence.

5.4.3 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1894 (Fig. 6)

By 1894 the area of the site has become more developed and more of the roads are in place, including Brathway Road, Camborne Road and Balvernie Grove. The area has been subject to development, primarily the building of a number of streets of terraced housing. An area of allotment gardens and a tree plantation are evident to the south of the site, although the precise function of the plantation is unknown. The site itself is now occupied by a church which fronts onto Merton Road, and to the east of this a hall which fronts onto Brathway Road.

5.4.4 Map of the Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth 1912 (Fig. 7)

The next available cartographic source dates to 1912, but as it is at a much smaller scale it is difficult to determine much further useful detail. The buildings at the site are marked as a church and as St Michael's School.

5.4.5 Ordnance Survey Map 1916 (Fig. 8)

The 1916 Ordnance Survey Map shows the increasing urbanisation of the area. The site itself remains unchanged with the building fronting onto Merton Road marked as a Mission Chapel and the building to the east, fronting onto Brathway Road, marked as an Institute. It is known that these buildings were later replaced by the buildings now extant at the site and currently in use as a Yawara Centre.

6 THE BUILDING (Fig. 9)

Exterior

6.1 The skeletal remains of the old mission church stands on the south-eastern corner of a busy intersection enveloped on three sides by modern extensions including a Chinese restaurant to the west (Plate 1). The main hall and extensions to the east and south have recently been occupied by the Yawara centre for martial arts.

6.2 The central historic core of the building is surrounded on the west by a single storey flat roofed extension which has previously been used to house a Chinese restaurant (Plate 2). It is brick built, rendered and painted, the PVCu windows and doors at lower level are now boarded. In areas where the painted decoration has been removed pink Fletton bricks in stretcher bond are revealed below. It is of no historical interest.

6.3 A two-storey extension extends perpendicular to the hall at its eastern end retaining changing facilities at ground floor level and a self-contained flat above. It continues as a single storey open-hall along the southern elevation of the main

hall. A flat roofed brick porch applied to the northern gabled frontage houses entrance vestibules to both the flat and Yawara centre. The entire extension is constructed of pink Flettons laid in stretcher bond over internal block work. The southern elevation displays a series of regularly spaced brick piers in keeping with the original façade of the main hall (northern elevation) while wide wooden windows dating to the 1970/80s divide each of the piers at upper level. The eastern elevation is pierced at first floor level by a series of modern casement windows and two doors below. The roof above is pitched.

6.4 The northern elevation and western gable end of the main hall are still visible beneath a pitched roof covered in slate tiles. The walls are brick built (8" x 4" x 2³/₄") laid in English bond formed of a reddish purple fabric with frequent ceramic inclusions and bonded by ³/₄" mortar joints. The northern elevation is divided by evenly spaced brick piers with large metal Crittall style casement windows in between at upper level and rendered panels below (Plate 3). Concrete lintels frame the windows above, and a row of bricks set in soldier course and of a finer fabric form a sill below. A brick plinth of six courses slightly offset from the main façade extends along the base of the elevation. Modern metal grilles have been applied to the windows.

6.5 The western elevation is mostly hidden by the restaurant extension however a three light window piercing the brickwork at upper level and framed above by two courses of brickwork in soldier course is visible (Plate 4). It is in poor condition and now blocked from the inside.

Interior

6.6 Internally the main hall retains some of its original character although the impact of the later extensions has taken its toll. The main historical core of the building comprises a plain single open space spanned by a barrel vaulted ceiling. The hall is divided into six bays represented by a series of brick piers slightly offset from the northern elevation (Plate 5). The walls are simple painted brickwork and the floor boarded, probably original, showing some signs of repair.

6.7 As described above, the northern and western elevations are still in tact those to the south and east have not fared so well. The eastern elevation has been replaced by a partition in modern painted block work pierced by two large fixed lights and a doorway giving access to changing rooms and a lounge beyond. The southern wall, originally external, has been replaced by a series of columns inline with the brick piers supporting roof trusses above. The space between is open to a modern hall housed in the southern extension.

6.8 The northern elevation is pierced by five large metal casement windows as noted above. Each is comprised of eight lights divided by metal mullions and transoms, those at lower level have eight frosted panes while above each light has six panes two of the upper lights in each window are pivoting operated by

draw cords (Plate 6). Modern radiators and boxed pipework have been applied to the blank brickwork below. Where the wall meets the ceiling moulded coving extends around continuing across the western elevation.

6.9 The western elevation is comprised of plain painted brickwork retaining concrete lintels for three doorways. A wide central aperture flanked by two domestic doorways would have been the main entrance to the mission church from Merton Street. The two smaller doorways are now blocked with brickwork laid in stretcher bond; the central entrance is also blocked now occupied by wooden shelving (Plate 7). Directly above, a window at ceiling level has been blocked with modern plaster board. The blocking may have occurred when the western restaurant extension was added. A tall recessed cupboard to the south may be original.

6.10 The ceiling is formed of wooden planking and boards laid in a style which possibly mirrors the roof structure above. It is possible to assume that the brick piers on either side of the hall support metal roof trusses at the bay divisions.

6.11 The modern hall extension to the south has a sprung boarded floor, painted block work walls with windows piercing the southern elevation at upper level (Plate 8). It is of no historic interest.

6.12 A number of rooms to the east are modern used as changing rooms, a lounge, entrance lobby and other storage areas. All are modern and of no historical interest.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 The remains of the old mission church stands 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 survive. The building is 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, now blocked, and the barrel ceiling and possibly the roof above also provide insight into the building's original appearance.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Provision for long-term deposition of the site archive with the Museum of London LAARC will be arranged on completion of the project by AS's Archives Officer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of the staff at Greater London Historic Environment Record, and those at Wandsworth Archives.

AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance, input and advice of Mr Mark Stevenson of EH GLAAS

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

The main archaeological database consulted was the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). The GLHER includes a number of records which are described as “Historical Finds” and have been assigned an arbitrary location within the area that they were found, as their precise location is unknown; for this reason many of the GLHER entries tabulated below do not include an NGR location.

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.

	GLHER		
MLO13094	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	Iron Age dagger sheath, of bronze. From Wandsworth, mentioned by Lawrence in 1890.
MLO13260	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	Core from Wandsworth.
MLO14483	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	Core of light beige flint.
MLO23373	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	Long curved flake. Bought by the London Museum in 1950.
MLO24768	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	Partially polished flint axe in possession of Canon Greenwell of Durham, in 1890, currently unlocated.
MLO7186	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	Flint dagger in possession of Lawrence in 1890.
MLO11948	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	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 assigned GLHER	location by	Damaged handaxe and two flakes from Wandsworth in the Wellcome collection.
MLO10438	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	Various mesolithic artefacts from the Wandsworth Area including axes, flakes/blades, cores, 'picks' and microliths.
MLO10439	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	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 assigned GLHER	location by	End of scraper of orange flint, originally from the GF Lawrence collection.
MLO10996	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	Pointed flint implement from GF Lawrence collection. Possibly part of a broken axe or pick.
MLO11264	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	Two retouched flint flakes from the GF Lawrence Collection.
MLO11959	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	Handaxe, small thick, coarse. Pointed pyriform. Damaged butt. Moderately rolled.
MLO11961	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	A number of flint artefacts from the general area of Wandsworth. Held by Manchester University Museum.
MLO11962	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	Flint artefacts from general area of Wandsworth held by Guildford Museum.
MLO13263	Arbitrary assigned	location by	One saw, one unusually long flake, three

	GLHER		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 assigned GLHER	location by	Mesolithic or Bronze Age implement of bone, 146mm long, and pointed at each end, and Mesolithic core 45mm long.
MLO14491	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	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 assigned GLHER	location by	Late Bronze Age Disc headed pin with inset.
MLO20987	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	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 assigned GLHER	location by	Bifacial implement, Neolithic arrowhead and ground axe, broken, re-used and re-flaked. From Wandsworth, now held by the British Museum.
MLO4402	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	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 assigned GLHER	location by	A bronze spearhead, hammer and axe in the possession of Canon Greenwell in 1890
MLO7455	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	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	Medieval Iron flesh hook, possibly dating to the 14 th century and a penny of Edward I found

	GLHER	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 assigned GLHER	location by	5 'ancient keys' held in the Pitt-Rivers Museum.
MLO13033	Arbitrary assigned GLHER	location by	Spindle-Whorl from Wandsworth. Held in the Pitt-Rivers Museum.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Title	Scale	Location
1847	Wandsworth Tithe Map	-	Wandsworth Archives
1865-7	First Edition Ordnance Survey London LXXXII	25"	Wandsworth Archives
1894-6	Second Edition Ordnance Survey London CXXIII	25"	Wandsworth Archives
1912	Map of the Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth	-	Wandsworth Archives
1916	Ordnance Survey London VIII.15	25"	Wandsworth Archives

APPENDIX 3 TITHE APPORTIONMENT (1840)

Entry No.	Owner	Occupier(s)	Plot/field Name	Land Use	Area (a.r.p)
427	W Newton	W Newton	Southfield	Meadow	2.1.21
428	W Newton	W Newton	Southfield	Meadow	5.3.36
429	C T Sampson	Char Collinbourn JAB	Shepherds Closes	Meadow	1.2.0
430	Wm Edgar	Wm Edgar	Southfield	Garden Grounds and small cottage	1.2.21
431	Mrs Lawrence	Jonathan Dawson	Southfield		
416	Earl Spencer	D Langton	Gory Pieces 1	Open field land (meadow)	1.2.0
416	Earl Spencer	D Langton	Gory Pieces 2	Open field land (meadow)	-3.5
424 (14)	Duke of Sutherland	G Hampton	South Meadow Shot	Open field land – arable	1.2.18
424 (15)	G H Hahn	G Hampton	South Meadow Shot	Open field land- arable	-2.8
424 (16)	Sampson	G Hampton	South Meadow Shot	Open field land – arable	-2.21
424 (17)	G H Hahn	G H Hahn	South Meadow Shot	Open field land – garden	

APPENDIX 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	203 – 209 Merton Road, Wandsworth, SW18, London
County:	Greater London
Village/Town:	Parish: Wandsworth
Planning application reference:	
Client name/address/tel:	HV Properties LLP
Nature of application:	Demolition of present buildings, erection of a 3/4 storey building
Present land use:	Yawara centre, Chinese restaurant and a single flat
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated
NGR (8 figures):	TQ 25216 73830
Site Code:	MEJ10
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Historic Building Recording
Date of work:	November 2010
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Greater London
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: -
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In November 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) undertook a programme of historic building recording at the Yawara Centre, 203- 209 Merton Road, Wandsworth, London (NGR TQ 25216 73830). The work was undertaken prior to the demolition of the current building and the erection of a part three/part four storey building providing 14 flats, a hall for D1/D2 use, ground level parking and cycle spaces.</p> <p>The mission church in Merton road stands as a shadow of its former self now transformed for use as a martial arts centre, surrounded by a series of modern additions. Built in the 1920s, the main hall still retains its original form in places, with the original fenestration and brickwork seen on the northern elevation and a barrel roof spanning the hall. Blocked entrances to the west indicate the original main entrances to the church. Apart from its utilitarian form little else survives to point to its previous use as either a school or mission church.</p>
Author of summary: Lisa Smith	Date of Summary: 2.12.10

APPENDIX 5 ARCHIVE CONTENTS FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: 203 – 209 Merton Road, Wandsworth, SW18, London					NGR: TQ 25216 73830		
County: Greater London				Museum Collecting Area: TBA			
Site Code: MEJ10				Project Number: 4144			
Date of Work: 25 th November 2010				Related Work:			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
25 th January 2010		Yes		25 th October 2010		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
n/a							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
n/a							
Architect's Drawings:							
Plans and elevations 5 sheets A3 – annotated							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings in digital format on CD	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
3695		Historic Building Recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	3-15	Yes	Yes	1	2-5	Yes
2	120mm	2-4	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printouts in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

PLATES



Plate 1 Yawara centre, taken from the north (DP 3)



Plate 2 Yawara centre, taken from the west (DP 4)



Plate 3 Original windows, northern elevation, taken from the north (DP 29)



Plate 4 Blocked window at upper level, west elevation, yawara centre, taken from the west (DP 28)



Plate 5 Main hall, yawara centre, taken from the east (DP 26)



Plate 6 Pivoting upper casement, northern elevation, taken from the south-west (DP 24)



Plate 7 Blocked doorway and recessed cupboard, western elevation, taken from the north-east (DP 22)



Plate 8 Modern addition to the main hall, yawara centre, taken from the north-east (DP 13)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

Yawara centre, taken from the north-west



2

Yawara centre, taken from the north-east



3

Yawara centre, taken from the north



4

Yawara centre, taken from the west



5

Yawara centre, south elevation, taken from the west



6

Yawara centre, south elevation, taken from the east



7

Yawara centre, west elevation of southern extension, taken from the south



8

Yawara centre, east elevation, taken from the south



9

Changing rooms, yawara centre, taken from the north-west



10

Corridor, yawara centre, taken from the south



11

Showers, yawara centre, taken from the north-east



12

The lounge, yawara centre, taken from the south



13

Modern addition to the main hall, yawara centre, taken from the north-east



14

Modern addition to the main hall, yawara centre, taken from the south-west



15

Main hall, yawara centre, taken from the south-east



16

Main hall, yawara centre, taken from the north-east



17

Main hall, yawara centre, taken from the south-west



18

Main hall, yawara centre, taken from the north-west



19

Recessed cupboard, western elevation, taken from the east



20

Recessed cupboards, western elevation, taken from the south-east



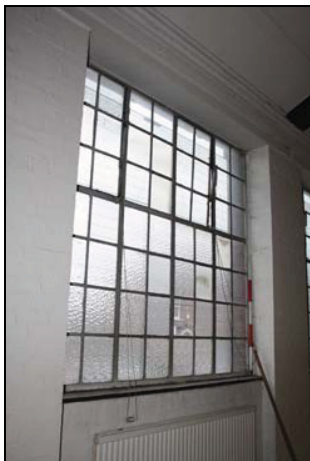
21

Blocked doorway, western elevation, taken from the east



22

Blocked doorway and recessed cupboard, western elevation, taken from the north-east



23

Window, northern elevation, taken from the south-west



24

Pivoting upper casement, northern elevation, taken from the south-west



25

Moulded coving, northern elevation, taken from the south-west



26

Main hall, yawara centre, taken from the east



27

Main hall, yawara centre, taken from the west



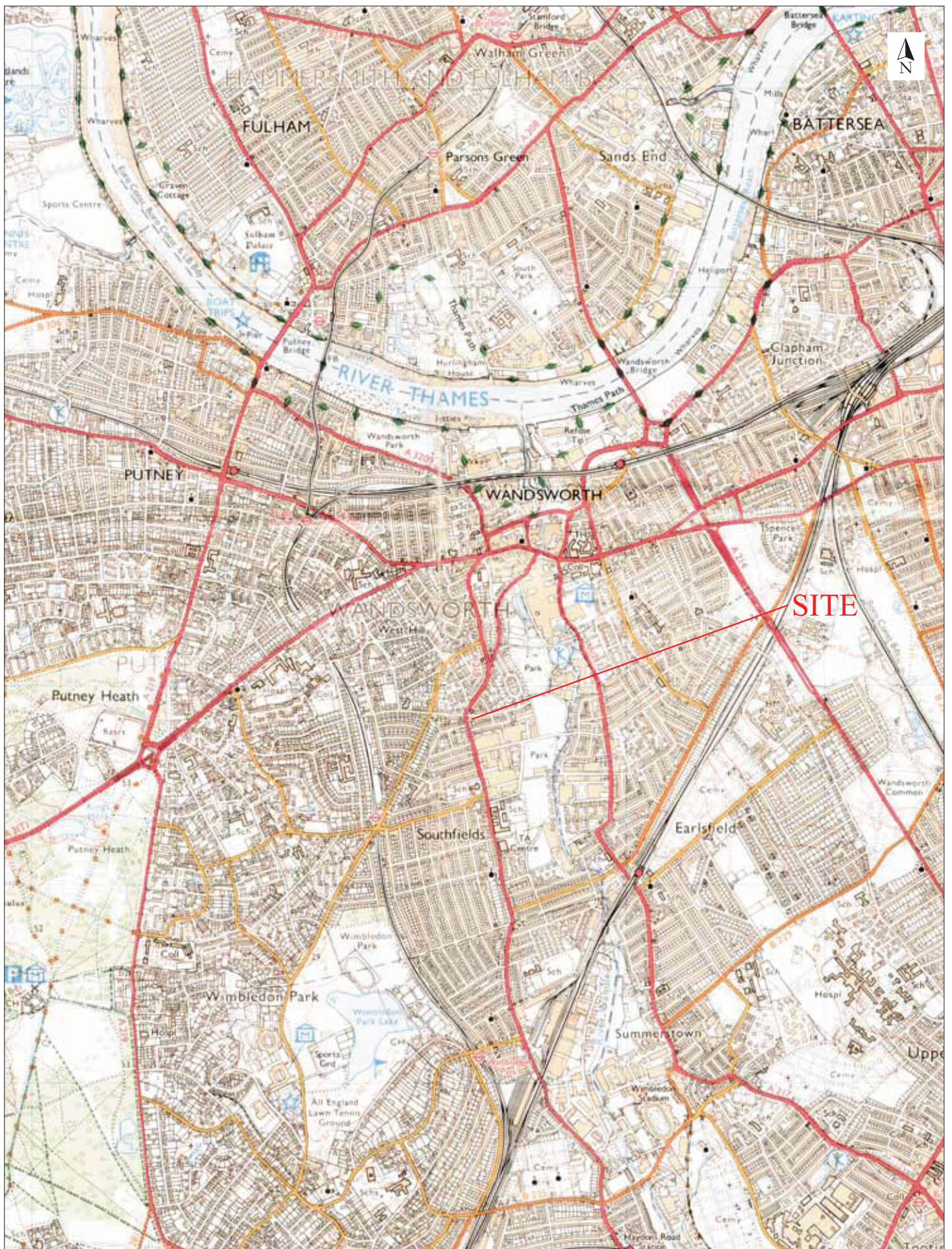
28

Blocked window at upper level, west elevation, yawara centre, taken from the west



29

Original windows, northern elevation, taken from the north



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



0 50m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:600 at A4



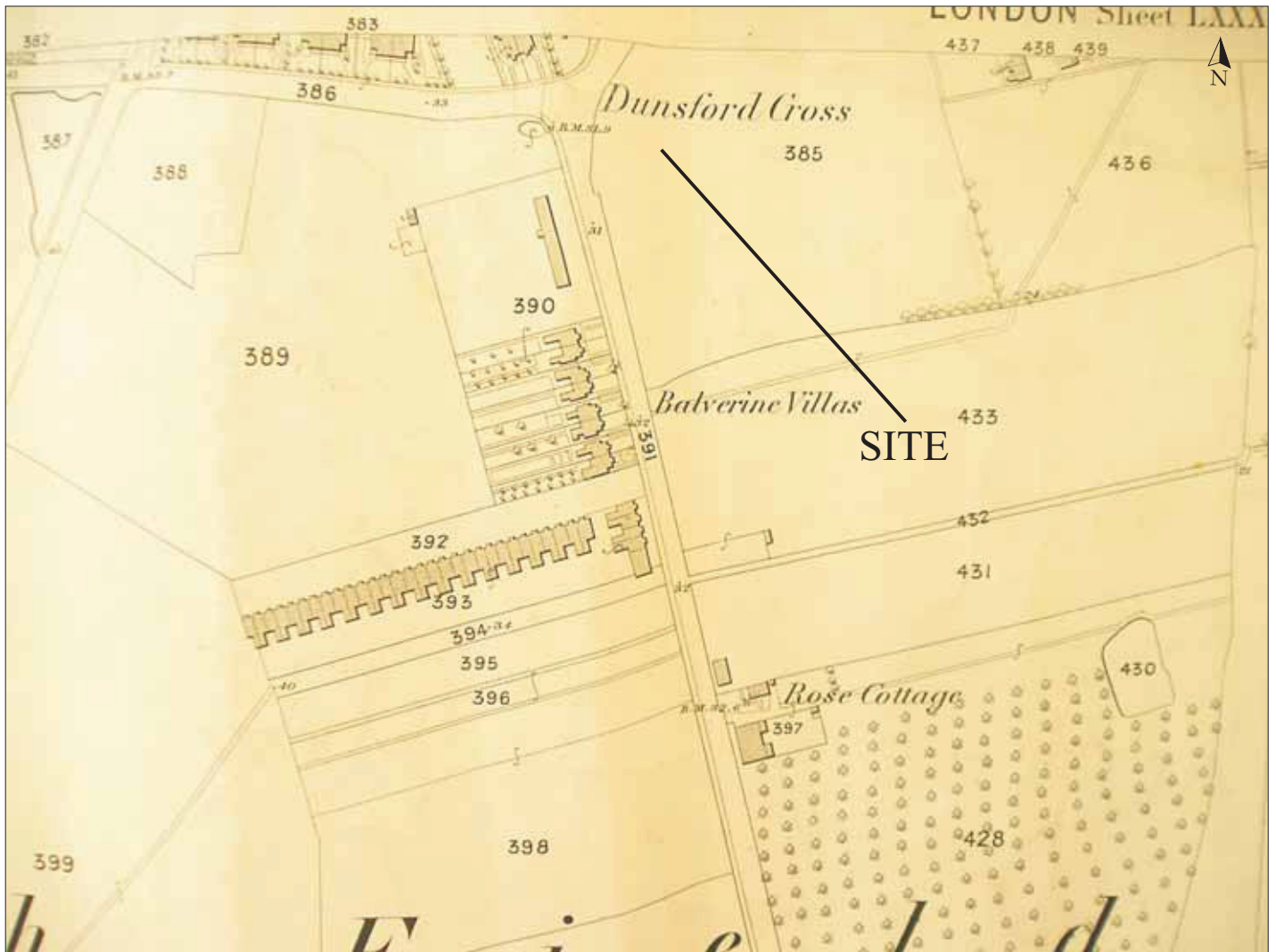
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All HER numbers prefixed by MLO

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Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:12,5000 at A4

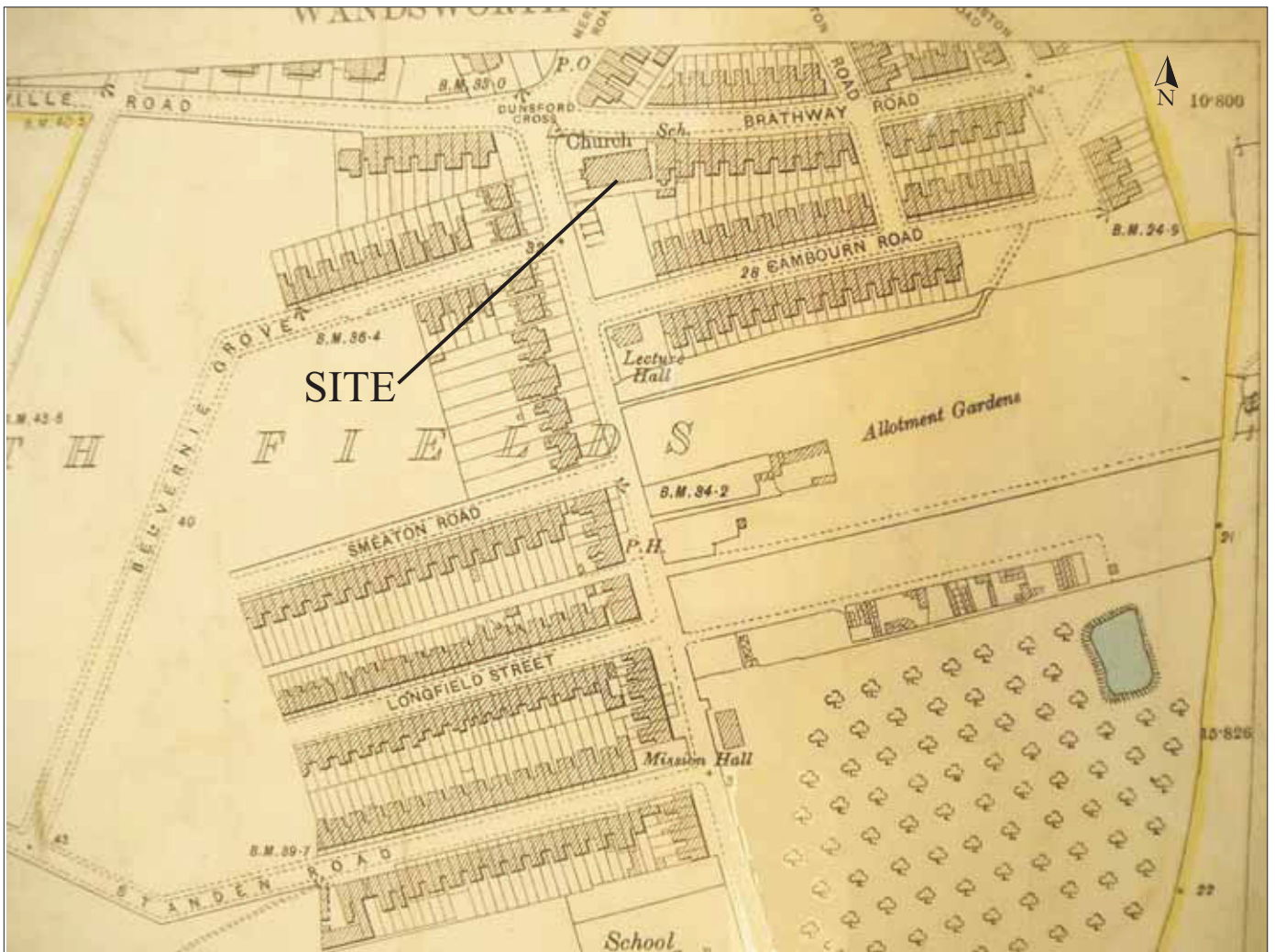


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Fig. 4 Tithe map, 1847
Not to scale



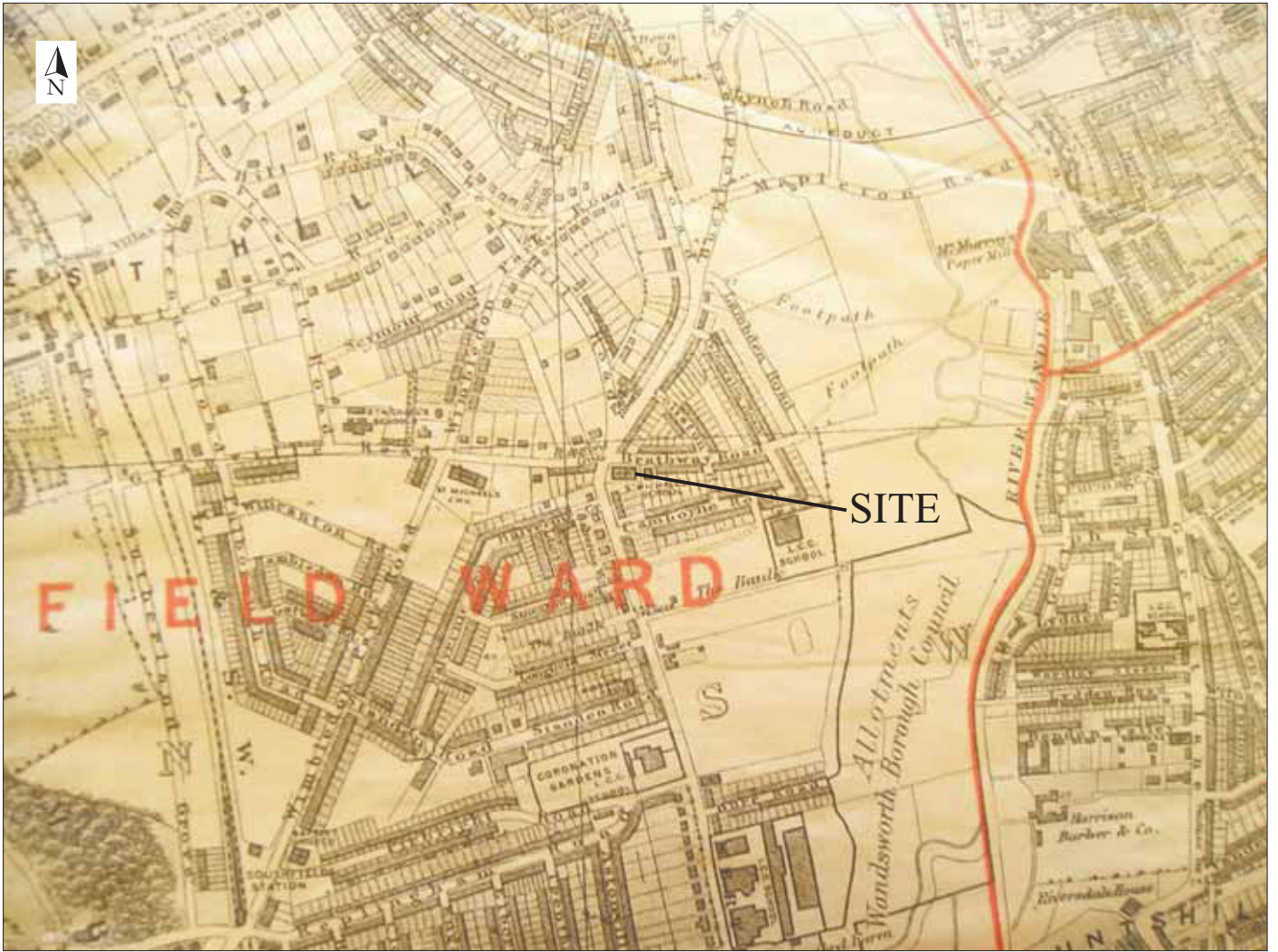
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Fig. 5 OS map, 1865
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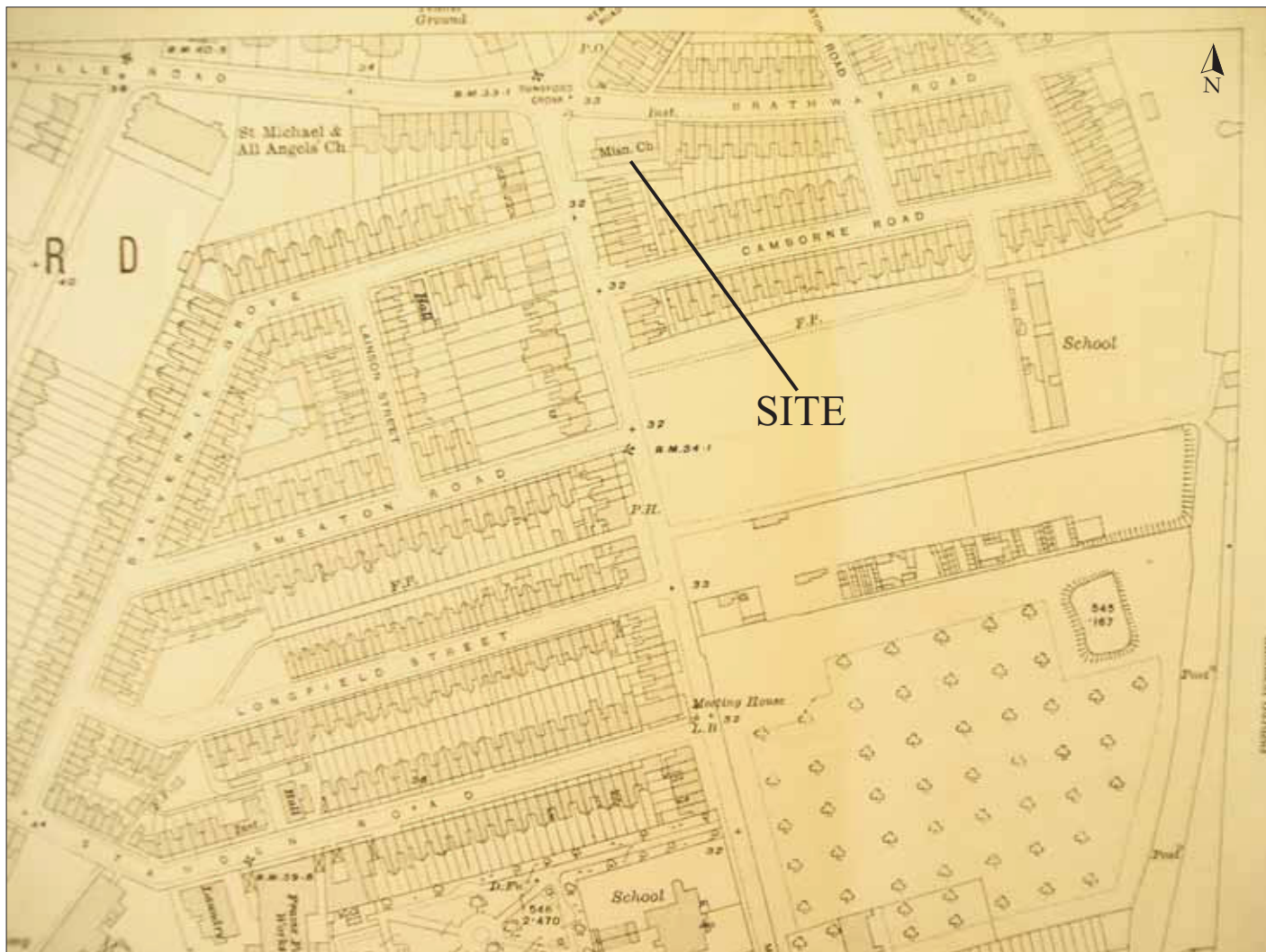
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 OS map, 1894
Not to scale



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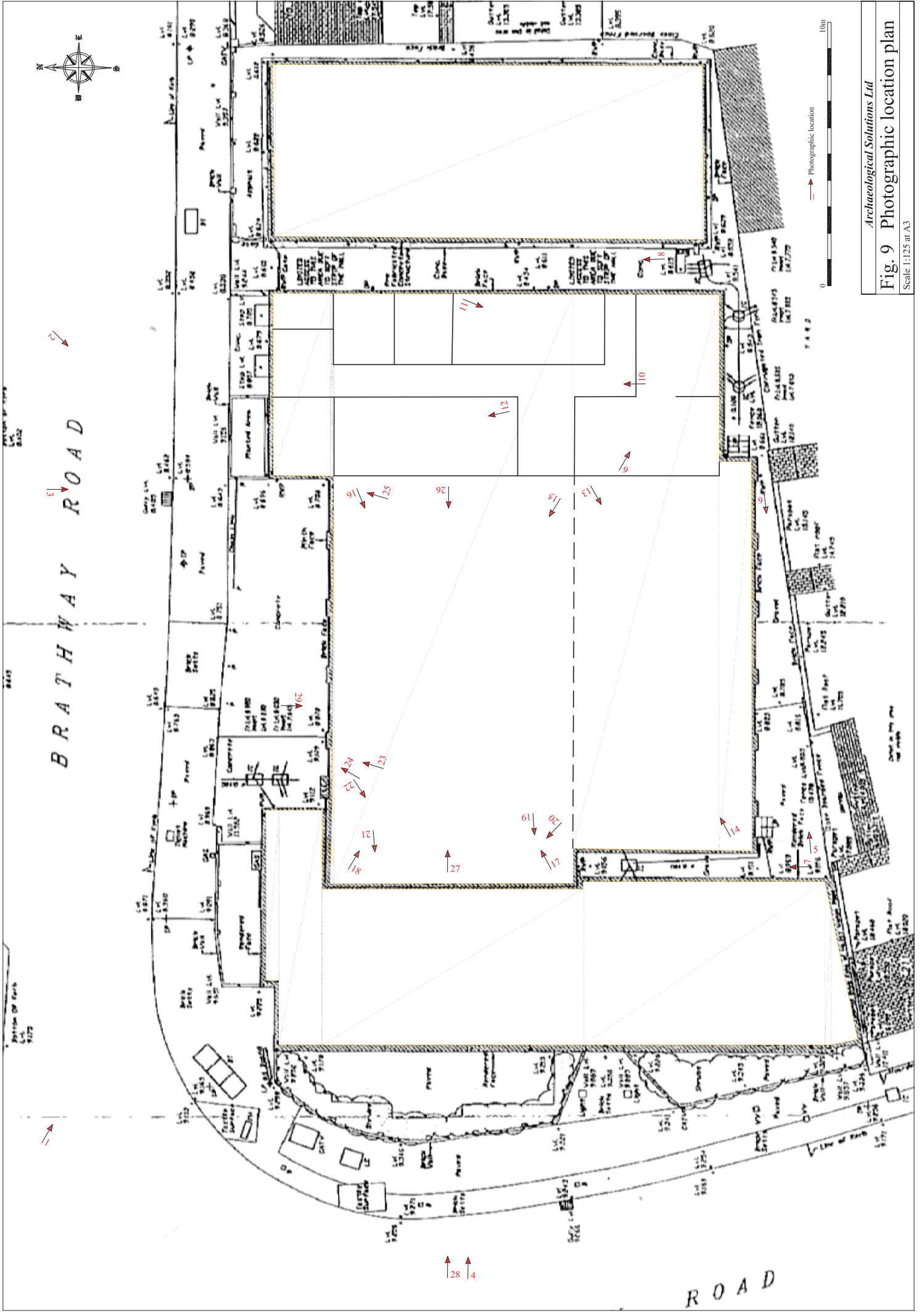
Fig. 7 Map of Wandsworth borough, 1912

Not to scale



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Fig. 8 OS map, 1916
Not to scale



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 Fig. 9 Photographic location plan
 Scale 1:125 at A3