

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Proposed three-storey extension to northeast corner of existing hotel and single upward extension. New main entrance façade, exterior cladding and dressing and new fenestration to all windows. Associated works to include internal reconfiguration and repurposing to deliver rooftop restaurant and bar, new large restaurant and bar, new reception and overflow reception, seventeen additional bedrooms together with plant rooms, luggage storage and a new sub-station.

First Inn Venue Wimbledon Ltd Holiday Inn Express

200 High Street – Colliers Wood – SW19 2BH

Control Sheet

Site Address:	Holiday Inn Express – 200 High Street Colliers Wood SW19 2BH
Report Ref:	00533
Prepared by:	Joe Abrams BA FSA MCifA
Checked by:	Robin Densem BA FSA MCifA
Issue No:	1.2 Final

Summary

Holiday Inn Express, Wimbledon South, 200 High Street, Colliers Wood (London Borough of Merton), has been assessed in order to consider its below ground archaeological potential. In accordance with relevant government planning policy and guidance, a desk-based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the proposed development area (PDA) and to consider possible impacts on surrounding (archaeological) heritage assets. The proposed development scheme includes the demolition of an existing single storey element on the site and its replacement by a three storey infill development (Appendix 5).

In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, these are illustrated on Figures 3 and 4. The closest being the location of a Drinking Fountain (Grade II, 1193236) to the southwest of the PDA. Other Grade II listed buildings lie close by (1193929, 1054610 and 1249149). There are three conservation areas within the 1km study area and the PDA lies within one of these (Wandle Valley). The PDA is within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA)¹ named Wandle Valley / Colliers Wood (Merton APA 2.1). This is a classification which is used within the Boroughs of London in order to draw attention to land within a certain polygon/area. The Greater London APAs are being sequentially updated and those for the London Borough of Merton are being updated at the time of writing. The new system assigns all APAs to one of four tiers denoting different levels of sensitivity to development indicated by an archaeological risk model². There is guidance on how APAs are used in decision making³ and this explains the Archaeological Risk Model (which GLAAS use in advising the local planning authority (in this instance the London Borough of Merton). The PDA would be considered a 2-Minor development type according to these guidelines. The APA is set at Tier 2, and the table below would predict a Medium/Moderate rating in terms of Archaeological Risk.

This assessment comments on what importance archaeological remains on the site may have in regional, period or topic specific terms. Our ability to comment is based upon what is known at this stage measured against the research priorities we are aware of. The PDA is considered to have the potential to have remains important in these ways:

Period/Topic	Likelihood of remains being present (Low, Medium, High)	Importance (Low, Medium, High, Very High – See Table 1)
Early – Middle Prehistoric (Palaeolithic – Mesolithic)	Low	Low
Late Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age)	Low	Low
Roman	Low	Medium
Early Medieval	Low	Medium

1. <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/planning/apa-bexley-2020-pdf/-accessed 20-01-20252>
2. <https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/greater-london-archaeological-priority-areas/-accessed 20-01-20253>
3. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/charter-for-greater-london-archaeological-advisory-service/charter-for-glaas/-accessed 20-01-2025>

Medieval	Low	Low
Pot Medieval	Low	Low
Modern	High	Low
Geoarchaeological (Alluvial Deposits are present in the PDA associated with the River Wandle)		

Past impacts on the soils at this site are anticipated to have been significant. This is due to the construction and demolition/levelling of several buildings on this location. Buildings were present in the first half of the 19th C and had been entirely cleared during the second half of the 20th C. The planning history suggests the site was occupied by a five and six storey mixed-use building in 1974, which was later redeveloped into an office building. In 1998, the office building was converted into a hotel and several material alterations have been made since this date.

There will, undoubtedly, be earthmoving required in order to remove the existing single storey building and then to prepare the ground for piling. The piling will disturb ground also. The creation of a new slab will require the reduction of existing ground ahead of slab creation. Such works would disturb below ground archaeological remains, if present. In this case, the site investigation (SI) works on the eastern corner of the PDA have shown that made ground exists below the current ground surface. An archaeological field evaluation also identified made ground close to that eastern corner, the result of Modern demolition levelling. A single surviving 19th/20th C brick wall was recorded. Layers of natural alluvium and geology were recorded below that made ground. No pre-Modern archaeological remains were recorded.

We note that alluvial deposits can seal remains of Roman date in this area (154597) and we note that alluvium was recorded within the PDA (159812/229806). The potential of the alluvial deposits to be of geoarchaeological interest will be considered by the Archaeology Advisor.

The Local Planning Authority (London Borough of Merton) will decide whether a condition (related to archaeology) would be appropriate. This they will do on the basis of advice from the Archaeological Officer at the Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS). Abrams Archaeology can liaise with GLAAS on behalf of the client. On the basis of available evidence, it is considered that the proposed development accords with current legislation, the planning policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and local policies which relate to archaeology.

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Holiday Inn Express, Wimbledon South, 200 High Street,
Colliers Wood (London Borough of Merton)

For:	Enviro-Reporter Ltd
On Behalf of:	First Inn Venue Wimbledon Ltd Holiday Inn Express
Date:	18/02/2024
Author:	Joe Abrams BA FSA MCifA
Approved by:	Robin Densem BA FSA MCifA
Project No:	00533
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1 DOCUMENT CONTROL GRID

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CONTACT DETAILS	
Lead contact/author(s):	Joe Abrams
Job title/position if applicable:	Director
Lead contact phone number:	07485 423446
Lead contact email address:	joe@abramsarchaeology.co.uk
Legal structure	Limited Company
Company registration number	12574953
Address and post code for correspondence:	Eastway Enterprise Centre, 7 Paynes Park, Hitchin, Herts, SG5 1EH
<i>Specific Requirements</i>	<i>State Which Category/ies Are Covered</i>
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Specific Periods or Issues (e.g. Industrialisation, Airfield)	-
Specific Form of Data (e.g. Geoarchaeology)	-
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2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Holiday Inn Express, Wimbledon South, 200 High Street, Colliers Wood (London Borough of Merton), has been assessed in order to consider its below ground archaeological potential. In accordance with relevant government planning policy and guidance, a desk-based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the proposed development area (PDA) and to consider possible impacts on surrounding (archaeological) heritage assets. The proposed development scheme includes the demolition of an existing single storey element on the site and its replacement by a three storey infill development (Appendix 5).

In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, these are illustrated on Figures 3 and 4. The closest being the location of a Drinking Fountain (Grade II, 1193236) to the southwest of the PDA. Other Grade II listed buildings lie close by (1193929, 1054610 and 1249149). There are three conservation areas within the 1km study area and the PDA lies within one of these (Wandle Valley).

The PDA is within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA)¹ named Wandle Valley / Colliers Wood (Merton APA 2.1). This is a classification which is used within the Boroughs of London in order to draw attention to land within a certain polygon/area. The Greater London APAs are being sequentially updated and those for the London Borough of Merton are being updated at the time of writing. The new system assigns all APAs to one of four tiers denoting different levels of sensitivity to development indicated by an archaeological risk model².

There is guidance on how APAs are used in decision making³ and this explains the Archaeological Risk Model (which GLAAS use in advising the local planning authority (in this instance the London Borough of Merton). The PDA would be considered a 2-Minor development type according to these guidelines. The APA is set at Tier 2, and the table below would predict a Medium/Moderate rating in terms of Archaeological Risk.

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<i>Period/Topic</i>	<i>Likelihood of remains being present (Low, Medium, High)</i>	<i>Importance (Low, Medium, High, Very High – See Table 1)</i>
<i>Early – Middle Prehistoric (Palaeolithic – Mesolithic)</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Late Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age)</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Roman</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>
<i>Early-Medieval</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>

¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/planning/apa-bexley-2020-pdf/> - accessed 20-01-2025

² <https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/greater-london-archaeological-priority-areas/> - accessed 20-01-2025

³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/charter-for-greater-london-archaeological-advisory-service/charter-for-glaas/> - accessed 20-01-2025

<i>Medieval</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Post-Medieval</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Modern</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Geoarchaeological (Alluvial Deposits are present on the PDA associated with the River Wandle)</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low-Medium</i>

Past impacts on the soils at this site are anticipated to have been significant. This is due to the construction and demolition/levelling of several buildings on this location. Buildings were present in the first half of the 19th C and had been entirely cleared during the second half of the 20th C. The planning history suggests the site was occupied by a five and six storey mixed-use building in 1974, which was later redeveloped into an office building. In 1998, the office building was converted into a hotel and several material alterations have been made since this date.

There will, undoubtedly, be earthmoving required in order to remove the existing single storey building and then to prepare the ground for piling. The piling will disturb ground also. The creation of a new slab will require the reduction of existing ground ahead of slab creation. Such works would disturb below ground archaeological remains, if present. In this case, the site investigation (SI) works on the eastern corner of the PDA have shown that made ground exists below the current ground surface. An archaeological field evaluation also identified made ground close to that eastern corner, the result of Modern demolition levelling. A single surviving 19th/20th C brick wall was recorded. Layers of natural alluvium and geology were recorded below that made ground. No pre-Modern archaeological remains were recorded.

We note that alluvial deposits can seal remains of Roman date in this area (154597) and we note that alluvium was recorded within the PDA (159812/229806). The potential of the alluvial deposits to be of geoarchaeological interest will be considered by the Archaeology Advisor.

The Local Planning Authority (London Borough of Merton) will decide whether a condition (related to archaeology) would be appropriate. This they will do on the basis of advice from the Archaeological Officer at the Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS). Abrams Archaeology can liaise with GLAAS on behalf of the client. On the basis of available evidence, it is considered that the proposed development accords with current legislation, the planning policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and local policies which relate to archaeology.

3 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

3.1 BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Joe Abrams of Abrams Archaeology. The document was produced for Enviro-Reporter. Documentary Research and graphics production has been carried out by Joe Abrams.
- 3.1.2 The proposal for Holiday Inn Express, Wimbledon South, 200 High Street, Colliers Wood (Figures 1, 2 and 10) comprises:
- *Demolition of existing single-storey element of building on N.E. corner.*
 - *3-storey infill extension to provide additional bedrooms and transform prominent High Street corner.*
 - *Curving of 3-storey infill extension to soften the building corner junction.*
 - *Redevelopment of the main street facade to create visual continuity between the extension and the existing building.*
 - *Implementation of digital screen to animate the prominent High Street corner. Projections and recessed elements to the ground floor to create more connection to High Street Colliers Wood and improve hotel wayfinding and access⁴.*
- 3.1.3 The proposals are shown in Appendix 3. The application site is hereafter referred to as the Proposed Development Area (PDA) and/or the Site. The land is centred at NGR TQ 26723 70321, and the plot is a broadly rectangular shape in plan. The *“existing Holiday Inn Express comprises 156no guest rooms, including 1no accessible room, restaurant and meeting rooms across 4 storeys. A coffee concession operated by Coffee Republic is situated at the eastern corner of the site, and a commercial gym is operated from a retail unit on the ground floor. Car parking for the hotel is positioned within the building undercroft and lower ground floor level, to the south and west of the site. Access is shared with the adjacent flats”⁵.*
- 3.1.4 The PDA is bordered to its southeast by High Street, Colliers Wood. Commercial property lies to the northeast and southwest while to the west lies Wandle Park. The PDA lies a short distance southwest of Colliers Wood tube station and a key road junction formed of High Street, Christchurch Road and Baltic Close, giving it a prominent location.
- 3.1.5 The report considers heritage assets of archaeological interest, including finds/findspots of artefactual (e.g. flint tools and pottery) and ecofactual material (e.g. plant remains and bone), and locations, features or objects

referenced from historic documents. Where appropriate, it refers to archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits, including sub-surface archaeological remains of features, buildings and structures.

- 3.1.6 This data has been collected for an area comprising a 1km radius of the PDA boundary. This study area has been selected on the basis of professional judgment, and through consultation with the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), as being sufficient to determine the archaeological potential of the Site. This determination took into account its location, topography, and character.
- 3.1.7 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, these are illustrated on Figures 3 and 4. The closest being the location of a Drinking Fountain (Grade II, 1193236) to the southwest of the PDA. Other Grade II listed buildings lie close by (1193929, 1054610 and 1249149).
- 3.1.8 There are three conservation areas within the 1km study area, and the PDA lies within one of these (Wandle Valley). Built heritage issues are not a subject of this report. The implications of the proposals in relation to these buildings and to the conservation area of Wandle Valley are covered in a separate Heritage Statement. Where the existence of an historic building may help to inform the archaeological potential of the PDA, the building will be referred to. Likewise, if a nearby Conservation Area appraisal were considered as a useful indicator of archaeological potential, it would be referred to.
- 3.1.9 The PDA is within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA)⁶ named *Wandle Valley / Colliers Wood (Merton APA 2.1)*. This is a classification which is used within the Boroughs of London in order to draw attention to land within a certain polygon/area. The Greater London APAs are being sequentially updated and those for the London Borough of Merton are being updated at the time of writing. The new system assigns all land to one of four tiers denoting different levels of sensitivity to development indicated by an archaeological risk model⁷.
- 3.1.10 There is guidance on how APAs are used in decision making⁸ and this explains the Archaeological Risk Model (which GLAAS use in advising the local planning authority (in this instance the London Borough of Merton). The PDA would be considered a 2-Minor development type according to these guidelines. The APA is set at Tier 2, and the table below would predict a Medium/Moderate rating in terms of Archaeological Risk.

⁴ Page 22. In. Design and Access Statement. 2023. Wimbledon Holiday Inn Express. Axiom Architects.

⁵ Description of existing Hotel is from Design and Access Statement. 2023. Wimbledon Holiday Inn Express. Axiom Architects.

⁶ <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/planning/apa-bexley-2020-pdf/> - accessed 20-01-2025

⁷ <https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/greater-london-archaeological-priority-areas/> - accessed 20-01-2025

⁸ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/charter-for-greater-london-archaeological-advisory-service/charter-for-glaas/> - accessed 20-01-2025

Archaeological risk model	Outside APA	Archaeological Priority Area		
Scale of development	Tier 4	Tier 3	Tier 2	Tier 1
4 Large Major Site area 2 hectares or more	Medium* Low	High	High	High
3 Major Site area 0.5 to 2 hectares	Low	Medium	Medium	High
2 Minor Site area less than 0.5 hectares New basements	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
1 Very minor Householder developments** and equivalent minor works	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Medium

* Very large majors with a site area of 10 hectares or more
** Other than new or extended basements
High risk means developments likely to cause harm to heritage assets of archaeological interest and fairly likely to cause significant harm.
Moderate risk means developments fairly likely to cause harm to heritage assets of archaeological interest and sometimes causing significant harm. Because they are more common, moderate risk cases cumulatively pose an overall threat broadly equivalent to the high risk category.
Low risk means developments less likely to cause harm to heritage assets of archaeological interest and only rarely cause significant harm. But low risk is not the same as negligible risk: some sites in this category will have potential for new discoveries.
Negligible risk means developments only rarely causing harm to heritage assets of archaeological interest and hardly ever causing significant harm.

- 3.1.11 In this instance, an assessment (this document) would be useful to get a better understanding of the archaeological potential of this land. With that assessment to hand, the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) would be in a better position to advise the local planning authority (LPA) as to whether an archaeological planning condition would be appropriate.
- 3.1.12 This document draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the PDA, together with its likely significance, and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to any constraints identified.

3.2 CONSULTATION

- 3.2.1 During the preparation of this document, we consulted the Archaeology Advisor who covers the London Borough of Merton (Archaeology Advisor (Historic England: GLAAS - South London)). As a result, this assessment has been tailored to address the specific interest that the Archaeology Advisor has. A previous planning application (12/P0447), led to archaeological investigation of

part of this PDA, in 2011. This was also related to the Holiday Inn Hotel, and it resulted in the opening of a single archaeological trial trench. As a result, there is high quality information for this piece of land. This allows for a focussed assessment of archaeological potential. Hence, in Section 5 Archaeological and Historical background we have taken time to explain the results of both SI work and Archaeological Investigation.

- 3.2.2 We have utilised GLHER data from the immediate environs of the PDA as this is the most relevant to potential on the PDA. However, we have reproduced all of the GLHER data within Appendix 1 and on Figures 3-9. This in order to allow the reader to have access to that information in full.

3.3 GEOLOGY

- 3.3.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS)⁹ identifies the underlying solid geology across the Site as being of London Clay Formation - Clay and silt. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. Superficial deposits are described as Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.
- 3.3.2 Site investigation works have taken place within the PDA (Section 5.2). These sampled the eastern corner and its western side and recorded made ground of between 900 and 1200mm depth on the site. This made ground overlay geological deposits.
- 3.3.3 This 'made ground' contained fragments of brick, wood and tarmac strongly suggesting it was laid down following the demolition of 19th/20th C buildings and prior to the construction of the current hotel building.
- 3.3.4 An archaeological trial trench was opened on the eastern edge of the PDA. This is relevant as that is the part of the site which will experience most change at a below ground level, as a result of the proposals (Appendix 3). The archaeologists who recorded that trench did not interpret that made ground as containing in-situ archaeological remains. Indeed, they recorded a layer of geotextile at between 470 and 610mm below the existing ground level. Within Trench 1a at c. 500mm below the existing ground level, and below the geotextile layer, a small portion of in-situ brick wall was recorded. This was described as early Modern which most often means dating to the 19th-20th C. There were standing buildings at this part of the PDA since the first half of the 19th C, and it is to be expected that portions of wall will survive below ground.
- 3.3.5 Layers of alluvium were recorded below the made ground and above clean geological deposits of clay. Alluvium is expected at this location a short distance northeast of the original course of the River Wandle, which was straightened and moved to the southwest in the 20th C (see ordnance survey mapping in Appendix 4).

⁹ <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/>- accessed 29/01/2025.

- 3.3.6 In summary, the archaeological field evaluation identified made ground, the result of Modern demolition levelling. A single surviving 19th/20th C brick wall was recorded. Layers of natural alluvium and geology were recorded. No pre-Modern archaeological remains were recorded.
- 3.3.7 Using our professional experience and judgement, we anticipate that the natural topsoil at this site has been completely removed. Instead, we anticipate hardstanding, below which will be between 900mm and 1300mm of made ground over geological deposits.
- 3.3.8 Therefore, the depth of archaeological sensitivity is likely to start at 500mm at this location. No pre-Modern archaeological remains are expected based upon the results of evaluative data.

3.4 TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY

- 3.4.1 The PDA lies at c. 12m OD, and the local area is sloping to the southwest, towards the original line of the River Wandle. This is a shallow valley, almost imperceptible with the amount of Modern development. It is more apparent within the Wandle Park to the west and north of the PDA.
- 3.4.2 The local landscape has changed enormously in the past 200 years. To gain an idea of local hydrology as it would have appeared before the Modern period, the ordnance survey maps of 1865-1866, 1896 and 1898. The River Wandle ran through the PDA towards its southwestern edge. It was diverted in the first quarter of the 20th C (see ordnance survey map of 1933-34), and now lies a short distance outside the PDA, to its southwest.
- 3.4.3 It is vital to understand this in order to understand the archaeological potential of the land. Its proximity to the River Wandle, a communication route since prehistory and its banks would have been rich with animal and plant foods, this would have been land attractive for human settlement since prehistory.

3.5 SITE VISIT

- 3.5.1 A site visit/walkover was completed on 11 February 2025. This confirmed that the PDA comprises a broadly rectangular piece of land to the immediate northwest of High Street, Colliers Wood. Plates 1-8 show the PDA and some of the surrounding buildings/roads.
- 3.5.2 There are no above ground traces of archaeological remains. The surrounding area is urbanised, and the PDA itself has clearly been built over several times (Appendix 3) between the 19th and 20th C.



Plate 1: Facing the PDA across High Street, Colliers Wood.



Plate 2: The single story café visible in this photograph is the part of the PDA which would be subject to groundworks in order to create a three storey extension.



Plate 3: Facing down the northeastern edge of the PDA. Existing single storey café and substation are visible in this image.

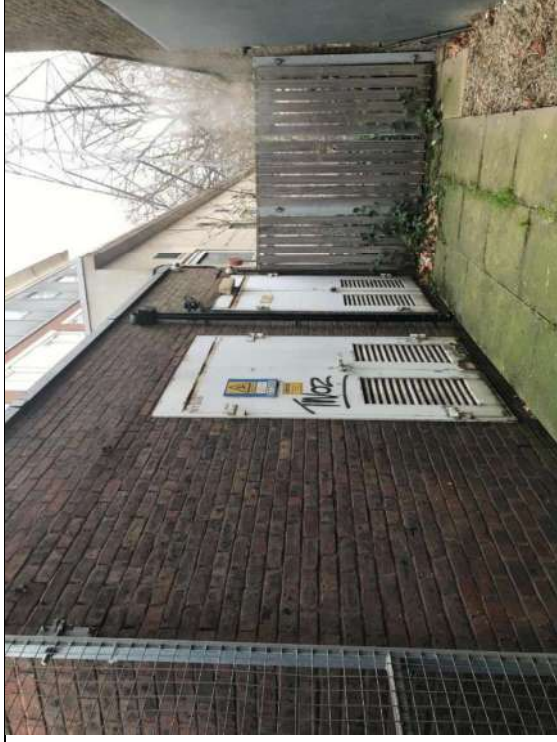


Plate 4: Substation at northeastern end of PDA. This would be removed as part of the proposals.



Plate 5: Groundworks (utilities) were taking place at the eastern corner of the PDA during our visit. Made ground was visible below the paving slabs.



Plate 6: Facing northeast along the northwestern side of the PDA.



Plate 7: Facing PDA from Wandle Park to the immediate west of the PDA.



Plate 8: The Wandle River ran through the PDA in the 19th C. This portion of it runs through Wandle Park to the west of the PDA.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 THE SOURCES

4.1.1 In preparing this assessment we have compiled readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources, primarily:

- Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) for known archaeological sites, monuments and findspots within 1km of the Site (i.e. the study area)
- The National Heritage List for England (Historic England)
- Air photographs held by online repositories
- The Domesday Survey (<http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>)
- Victoria County History (<https://www.history.ac.uk/research/victoria-county-history>)
- Layers of London website
- British Library MapViewer
- Our observations based upon professional experience in this vicinity

4.1.2 The information gathered from the above sources has been verified and augmented as far as possible by site inspection, in order to arrive at conclusions on the significance of the various heritage assets and archaeological remains that have been identified.

4.2 ASSESSMENT

4.2.1 The assessment seeks to understand and define the significance of (archaeological) heritage assets identified from the sources above, taking into account the categories of special interest defined in the NPPF, primarily archaeological interest, historic interest, architectural interest and artistic interest (as appropriate).

4.2.2 The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 1).

4.2.3 The assessment does not consider change to the setting and significance of built heritage assets, as these area considered in a separate Heritage Statement.

TABLE 1: CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING THE IMPORTANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very high	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance
High	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equal importance
Medium	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance
Low	Undesignated heritage assets of lesser importance

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

4.3.1 The report concludes with

- (1) an assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to have been present, and for them to have been preserved to the present day. These are distinct factors, which both contribute to the site’s archaeological potential.
- (2) an assessment on the relative importance of archaeological remains on the PDA. This considers them in regional, period or topic specific terms. Our ability to comment is based upon what is known at this stage measured against the research priorities we are aware of. The PDA is considered to have the potential to have remains important in these ways.
- (3) we consider those activities and conditions (we know of) on the site which have either truncated, compacted or removed remains and those which may have sealed and/or otherwise preserved remains and
- (4) an assessment of the likely effects of the proposed development on heritage assets, in terms of physical impact.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 WHAT IS KNOWN?

- 5.1.1 This Section reviews the available archaeological evidence for the PDA and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the PDA.
- 5.1.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological heritage assets within the immediate vicinity of the PDA. This approach is in keeping with the focussed approach we have taken as a result of Consultation with the Archaeology Advisor (Historic England: GLAAS - South London, who advises the London Borough of Merton (Section 3.2). Records of these assets are held on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). We have also completed a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 19th century until the present day (Plates 9 and Appendix 4).
- 5.1.3 The PDA lies within Merton Archaeological Priority Area (APA) 2.1. This is named Wandle Valley/Colliers Wood. The APA follows the course of the Wandle River between the railway line at the northern edge of Wandle Meadow Nature Park and Morden Hall Park. It surrounds the Tier 1 APA for Merton Priory and remains of the Priory's outer precincts may be located within it. It is classified as Tier 2 because it is an area of historic industry and also because of the concentration of earlier sites around the crossing point of Stane Street over the Wandle. It is one of four APAs which cover the River Wandle as it passes through Merton.
- 5.1.4 The Roman road known by the later name of Stane Street runs along Colliers Wood High Street. Archaeological investigations in the area have revealed sections of road surface and roadside ditches below ground. Sections of earthwork banks still exist in places (123291). The road continued in use during the Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods. The APA 2.1 *Wandle Valley/Colliers Wood* description notes that *"The route of the Roman road known as Stane Street, which ran from London to Chichester, is known to have passed through the APA. It would have crossed the River Wandle to the south of Merton High Street and excavations in this area in 1997 and 1998 found that the Roman roadway ran between two raised banks. The banks may have been raised in order to prevent flooding in what would have been a marshland area and the sand beneath the road would have also prevented underlying water from seeping through. It is possible that Stane Street crossed the Wandle here by way of a ford and while the roadway sloped downwards the raised banks led to footbridges. Roman settlements may also have developed nearby."*¹⁰

¹⁰ Appendix 1. APA 2.1 *Wandle Valley/Colliers Wood*

- 5.1.5 The Activity record for the work described above is 154597 and its location is shown in Figure 8, the interesting results were located c. 100m southwest of the PDA. The comment that Roman settlements may have developed nearby is amongst the reasons that the PDA has been considered to be on land of potential archaeological interest.
- 5.1.6 Investigations (150800) have recorded palaeochannels showing that in the prehistoric period/s this area was a braided system of the Pickle and Wandle rivers and that land in between would have been marshy.
- 5.1.7 Therefore, the PDA has archaeological potential associated with the Roman to Post-Medieval road known as Stane Street. It also has potential as land within the Wandle Valley and we note the course of the River Wandle actually went through the western part of the PDA until it was diverted in the early 20th C (Appendix 3).

5.2 RELEVANT RESULTS FROM SITE INVESTIGATION WORKS ON THE PDA

- 5.2.1 During 2024, geotechnical works took place on the PDA¹¹. WS01/WS02 (Table 2) are particularly relevant for this assessment as they were located in the eastern corner of the PDA. This is the part which will experience most change at the ground/below ground level and, therefore, it is this area which is of most interest to an archaeological assessment. They also sampled the southwestern part of the PDA.
- 5.2.2 One borehole was sunk (BH01) and two Window Samples were taken (WS01 and WS02). The results are tabulated to allow for easier comparison of the depths of made ground in each.

TABLE 2: DEPTH OF MADE GROUND IN SI WORKS

Borehole or Window Sample Ref	Depth of Made Ground	Height Ordnance Datum of geological deposits
BH01	900mm	10.94m OD River Terrace Gravels
WS01	1000mm	10.93m OD River Terrace Gravels
WS02	1200mm	10.68m OD River Terrace Gravels

- 5.2.3 The made ground contained brick fragments and wood fragments. This is not unusual in a location such as this. It is important to note that when an archaeologist reads 'made ground' they should be considering whether that deposit/s is of archaeological interest. This is because it may contain artefactual material, on occasion it may contain in-situ structural remains. The Modern practice of grubbing out earlier buildings and clearing ground was not widely practiced prior to the Modern period. Therefore, when new buildings were put up it was often upon the partly demolished remains of an earlier building, which would now be of archaeological interest.

¹¹ Appendix G: CGL Borehole Logs. In: Holiday inn Express, Wimbledon. Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Report. Revision O. Ref: CGL-10060B-GGIR-0001-P00. CGL Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Consultancy.

- 5.2.4 The SI report comments on the presence of tarmac, brick and wood fragments within the made ground on this Site. That is not unusual and indicates that the fragmentary remains of earlier buildings do exist. There were no inclusions indicative of pre-Modern land use.

5.3 RELEVANT RESULTS FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING ON THE PDA

- 5.3.1 A previous planning application (12/P0447), led to archaeological investigation of part of this PDA, in 2011 (152239/229806, Figure 8). This was also related to the Holiday Inn Hotel, and it resulted in the opening of a single archaeological trial trench. Trial trenching can be used to evaluate archaeological potential for land either pre or post-determination of a planning application.
- 5.3.2 The current application, for which this assessment has been produced, benefits from this provision of the 2011 data. As with the SI report (Section 5.2), we note that not only was the archaeological trench on the PDA, but it has also been placed close to that part of it which would be subject to below ground impacts as result of the proposals (Appendix 3).
- 5.3.3 The trial trench was broken into three parts in order to avoid live services and to maintain access to the entrance of the Hotel. The results from each of the three parts are summarised below with information derived from the evaluation (trial trenching) report¹². One archaeological feature, a 19th-20th C brick wall was recorded. No pre-Modern archaeology was recorded. This matches the results from the SI works (Section 5.2) and is more compelling as this work was carried out by a professional archaeological team.
- 5.3.4 The reader should note that the trial trench was located directly in front of the existing entrance to the Hotel, at its eastern corner. It was within the PDA but on its very edge. This is relevant as the proposals include changes below the ground in this area. The reader can refer to Appendix 3 – Piling Layout Plan (*Simpson / TWS*. Drawing No 08, Rev P2) and by so doing can note that the piling would, if approved, take place in this part of the PDA. Therefore, the land has already been evaluated by the 2011 evaluation and this makes the above results pertinent to this assessment.
- 5.3.5 We note that made ground was picked up in the trial trench, as it was in the more recent SI works (Section 5.2). The archaeologists who recorded that trench did not interpret that made ground as containing in-situ archaeological remains. Indeed, they recorded a layer of geotextile at between 470 and 610mm below the existing ground level. Within Trench 1a at c. 500mm below the existing ground level, and below the geotextile layer, a small portion of in-situ brick wall was recorded. This was described as early Modern which most often means dating to the 19th-20th C. There were standing buildings at this part of the PDA since the first half of the 19th C and it is to be expected that portions of wall will survive below ground.

¹² Archaeological Solutions Ltd. 2011. Holiday Inn Express, Colliers Wood, London Borough of Merton. An Archaeological Evaluation. Report No: 3892.

- 5.3.6 Layers of alluvium were recorded below the made ground and above clean geological deposits of clay. Alluvium is expected at this location a short distance northeast of the original course of the River Wandle, which was straightened and moved to the southwest in the 20th C (see ordnance survey mapping in Appendix 4).
- 5.3.7 In summary, the archaeological field evaluation identified made ground, the result of Modern demolition levelling. A single surviving 19th/20th C brick wall was recorded. Layers of natural alluvium and geology were recorded. No pre-Modern archaeological remains were recorded.

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF DEPOSITS WITHIN TRIAL TRENCH (ACTIVITY RECORD 152239/229806)

Trench 1a		Trench 1b		Trench 1c
0.00 – 0.06m	Pavement. Concrete paving stones.	0.00 – 0.06m	Pavement. As above, Tr. 1A.	0.00 – 0.06m
0.06 – 0.13m	Basal layer for the paving. Mid yellow, loose, sand.	0.06 – 0.14m	Sand. As above, Tr. 1A.	0.06 – 0.13m
0.13 – 0.47m	Made ground. Mid brown, friable, silty sand with frequent gravel and moderate CBM fragments.	0.14 – 0.59m	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1A.	0.13 – 0.19m
0.47 – 0.47m	Geotextile.	0.59 – 0.76m	Dark blackish grey, clayey silt with frequent CBM fragments.	0.19 – 0.61m
0.47 – 0.59m	Light to mid yellow, loose, sand with occasional CBM fragments.	0.76 – 1.46m	Alluvium. As above, Tr. 1A.	0.61 – 0.61m
0.59 – 0.75m	Layer of mixed red and white, compacted, brick rubble.	1.46 – 1.56m	Alluvium. As above, Tr. 1A.	0.61 – 1.21m
0.75 – 1.43m	Alluvium. Dark brown, compact, clayey silt.	1.56m +	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1A.	1.21 – 1.33m
1.43 – 1.57m	Alluvium. Black, compact, clayey silt with moderate small shells.			1.33m +
1.57m +	Natural greenish yellow, compact, clay.			

TABLE 4: TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT

<i>Period (Early-Middle Prehistoric)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Palaeolithic	900,000BC	12,000BC
Mesolithic	12,000BC	4000BC
Neolithic	4000BC	2500BC
<i>Period (Later Prehistoric)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Bronze Age	2500BC	800BC
Iron Age	800BC	AD43
<i>Period (Historic)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Roman	AD43	AD410
Early Medieval	AD410	AD1066
Medieval	AD1066	AD1485
Post Medieval	AD1485	AD1800
Modern	AD1800	Present

5.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK WITHIN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE PDA

- 5.4.1 The PDA has been subject to previous archaeological investigation (152239/229806) and the results of that work have been described above (Section 5.3). There have been several investigations within the 1km study area (Figures 7 and 8). We have selected those investigations closest to the PDA as these are more likely to contain remains useful in the prediction of potential within the PDA. These are shown on Figure 8 and all investigations are described within Appendix 1.
- 5.4.2 Record 160961 describes the location at which a watching brief took place in Wandle Park to the immediate west of the PDA. Four test pits were excavated. The backfill of a mill pond formerly in the grounds of Wandlebank House was identified in one pit, but no archaeological features were present in the other three pits except buried soil horizons dating to the 18th or 19th Century. Each test pit was excavated to a depth of around 2m. The reader should note that the Activity record covers various locations in Wandle Park (Figure 8) and not only the location marked as being 10m from the Hotel.
- 5.4.3 Record 163964/165388 refers to a trial trench evaluation which took place at 125 High Street, immediately opposite the Hotel on its eastern side. A single trial trench and three test pits were opened. Post-Medieval and Modern

material was present in demolition layers associated with the construction of the existing building. Alluvial deposits were also recorded and we note that Alluvial deposits were recorded within the single trench opened on the PDA (Section 5.2).

- 5.4.4 We note that Activity records 163076 and 170332 refer to desk based assessments which did not generate new archaeological data and are not commented upon further within this document.
- 5.4.5 Activity record 154597 revealed significant Roman remains at a crossing point of Roman Stane Street over the River Wandle. The record describes those results as follows:

*An archaeological excavation was conducted in 1998 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service following an evaluation which had identified the Roman road 'Stane Street'. Site code CCC97. The excavation trenches were located in the north-western part of the site, over the known alignment of the Stane Street. This road and its associated roadside ditched were exposed in both trenches; excavation also revealed a road alignment running straight towards the site of Merton Priory and thereafter into Modern, rather than diverting to South Wimbledon. There were two main phases of road construction, most clearly represented in an outward movement in the line of the western roadside ditch. Although not closely dated, this development probably took place in the late 2nd Century AD. The earlier road measured around 12-14m in width between the ditched; the second phase, with a thickness of around 100mm to 300mm, was around 16-19.5m wide. The road surface was principally constructed from gravel and flint; within the second phase of the northern trench this also included raised parallel gravel banks on either side of a central roadway. It is suggested that this arrangement forms the approach to a ford flanked by pedestrian footbridges. Pottery recovered from the ditched and road make-up dated to the 1st to 3rd Centuries AD. Coins, occasional building material and worked wood were also recovered dating to the Roman period. The latest finds were represented by coins of the mid 4th Century, which were found within the uppermost levels, or in deposits immediately overlying, the road surface. A sequence of alluvial deposits had built up within the roadside ditches and subsequently over the road itself. This indicated successive flooding events, starting within the Roman period and continuing, albeit with decreasing severity, into the Medieval period. The latest deposit was archaeo-magnetically dated to AD 1200-1250, and the cessation thereafter may relate to contemporary major developments in the nearby Merton Priory. *natural sand and gravel at 10.60m to 10.64m OD in trench 1*.
(Appendix 1, Record 154597)*

- 5.4.6 This is the closest record to the Hotel which positively identified Stane Street as a Roman road which has survived well in parts. The associated artefactual material confirms nearby settlement activity. We note that alluvial deposits overlay the road and, therefore, were laid down after the road was in use. This is interesting as the road has continued in use since the Roman period and,

therefore, despite the flooding (which led to alluvial deposits) the road was important enough to be re-established upon the same line. The PDA lies c. 100m northeast of this point and, therefore, has been adjacent to an important routeway for two millennia.

- 5.4.7 The above investigations will be discussed further, where relevant, in the sections below. Other investigations will be referred to where they contribute to our understanding of archaeological potential at the PDA.

5.5 EARLY TO MIDDLE PREHISTORIC - PALAEOLITHIC AND MESOLITHIC

- 5.5.1 There are no records of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date within the study area.
- 5.5.2 On the basis of the available evidence, which includes trial trenching (159812/229806) on/close to the proposed areas of impact (Appendix 3) the archaeological potential of the PDA for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods is considered to be low.

5.6 LATER PREHISTORIC – NEOLITHIC, BRONZE AGE AND IRON AGE

- 5.6.1 There are no GLHER records of Neolithic, Bronze age or Iron Age date within the study area.
- 5.6.2 On the basis of the available evidence, which includes trial trenching (159812/229806) on/close to the proposed areas of impact (Appendix 3) the archaeological potential of the PDA for the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods is considered to be low.

5.7 ROMAN

- 5.7.1 The GLHER records some significant finds of Roman date within the study area. The closest to the PDA has been described above (Section 5.4.5, Activity Record 154597) and this comprised of physical evidence of Roman Stane Street and associated artefacts of Roman date. The likelihood of nearby settlement remains, located along Stane Street has implications for the archaeological potential of the PDA as it lies to the immediate west of the putative line of Stane Street (now High Street). HER record 111514 is that of Stane Street, which runs past the PDA. It is described as the route of Stane Street which ran between London and Sussex. Record numbers 147738 and 123291 also refer to this location and the Roman remains it contains.
- 5.7.2 Record 124673 refers to the location at which a section of Roman ditch (possibly a roadside ditch) was excavated c. 50m south of the PDA.
- 5.7.3 The archaeological potential for the Roman period would have been considered Medium due to its proximity to Stane Street. However, on the basis of the available evidence, which includes trial trenching (159812/229806) on/close to the proposed areas of impact (Appendix 3) the archaeological potential of the PDA for the Roman period is considered to be low.

5.8 EARLY MEDIEVAL TO MEDIEVAL

- 5.8.1 The most important site of this date, within the study area, is the extensively investigated Medieval and later Merton Priory site which had various buildings (e.g. Mill) associated with it (123741, 118034, 97212). This was located c. 500m southwest of the PDA. This large site included the church with Lady Chapel, cloister and associated ranges, including a probable infirmary complex, possible royal lodgings, outbuildings, and burials. After the dissolution of the monasteries (16th C) the building materials were sent to Nonsuch and St Mary, Battersea. It is believed that the land reverted to marshy open ground following the dissolution with industrial uses in the 19th and 20th centuries. The site has been excavated on a number of occasions. The remains are a scheduled monument and the schedule describes them as follows:

“The monument includes an Augustinian priory surviving as upstanding and below-ground remains. It is situated on low-lying ground, east of the River Wandle in Merton. Remains of the priory have been partially excavated, backfilled and preserved below an area of modern development. However part of the chapter house is preserved as upstanding remains in a cover building below Merantum Way. The priory is considered to be located on the alignment of Stane Street Roman road. The Augustinian priory survives largely as stone foundations, which show the ground plan and layout. The 12th century priory church is evident as part-robbed flint, Reigate stone and chalk foundations up to 2m wide. It is a symmetrical building about 64m long and 38m wide internally, orientated ENE-WSW. It is cruciform in plan with an aisleless nave to the west, a short presbytery, and two side chapels flanking a north transept and probably also the south transept. In the 13th century, the priory church was rebuilt to a similar ground plan on the same site. The stone foundations of this later church are up to 2m wide and 1.6m deep. It is about 62m long and 42.5m wide internally but the transepts are further east than the earlier building and the presbytery shorter. The foundations of the cloistral complex extend at least 65m south of Merantum Way”¹³.

- 5.8.2 The Priory was an important building on the line of Stane Street, its existence would have created traffic between London and this location. There would have been housing and various trades associated with the location. It is a short distance from the PDA, which also lay on Stane Street. Other records record activity in this period (119123, 123157) and these describe the remains of buildings of Medieval date.
- 5.8.3 The archaeological potential for the Early Medieval and Medieval period/s would have been considered Medium due to its proximity to Stane Street which was in use during these periods. However, on the basis of the available evidence, which includes trial trenching (159812/229806) on/close to the proposed areas of impact (Appendix 3) archaeological potential of the PDA of the Early Medieval and Medieval period is considered to be low.

¹³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001976?section=official-list-entry> – accessed 2025-02-11

5.9 POST-MEDIEVAL

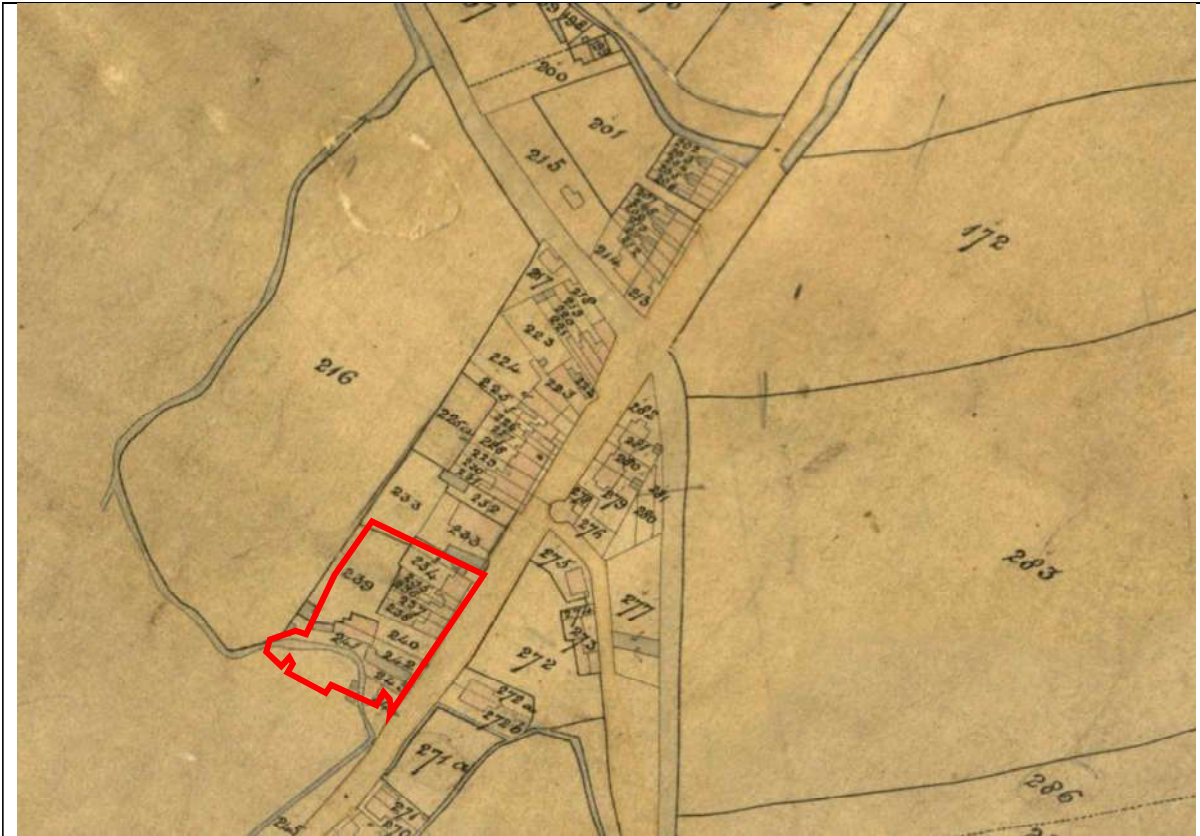
- 5.9.1 Stane Street was in use as an important route between London, its environs and the counties to its south during this period. The presence of residential and industrial buildings along its route is expected. Therefore, the PDA would be considered to have potential to contain remains of this date. The GLHER does include records of this date within the study area and these include 135634 which refers to the location at which the remains of four buildings of Tudor date were investigated.
- 5.9.2 Record 136516 describes the location at which several 18th C calico trenches were recorded. These remains are thought to be associated with a Calico print works associated with Merton Priory. The remains of such activity, of this date, are very rare and would have been associated with just such (monastic) locations.
- 5.9.3 The archaeological potential for the Post-Medieval period would have been considered medium due to its proximity to Stane Street which was in use in this period. However, on the basis of the available evidence, which includes trial trenching (159812/229806) on/close to the proposed areas of impact (Appendix 3) archaeological potential of the PDA to the Post-Medieval period is considered to be low.

5.10 MAP REGRESSION AND MODERN PERIOD

- 5.10.1 There are plans of this part of Greater London from a relatively early date. Not all of these are reproduced here, but have been viewed in order to produce this narrative.
- 5.10.2 The key points of note from an archaeological perspective are that Stane Street was in use as an important route to/from London since the Roman period. The PDA lay adjacent to that road and close to the River Wandle. Therefore, it lay close to a crossing point on the River Wandle. Points at which important roads cross a river can often be associated with residential and industrial land use in various periods. The Tithe Map (Plate 9) shows the area in the first half of the 19th C and such maps often capture Post-Medieval land use along with 19th C land use.
- 5.10.3 The PDA is shown with several buildings and associated yard areas on it. The PDA was sub-divided into eleven plots (239, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241, 242, 243 and 244). These are all in use as residences with gardens. In one case the function of Bakers Shop is noted. The route of the River Wandle curving through the PDA is noted. This was re-routed in the 20th C.
- 5.10.4 Change in this area was to be dramatic later in the 19th C and the Ordnance survey maps record the changes. Key for the PDA are the 1865 OS map (Appendix 3) which depicts similar land use to that shown on the Tithe Map. However, when the 1933 map was produced, the River Wandle had been re-routed to the southwest and the PDA had been cleared of some buildings in its

central part.

- 5.10.5 By the 1970s the PDA had been cleared of 19th/20th C buildings and a new layout, more recognisable from the present day, had taken shape. The planning history suggests the site was occupied by a five and six storey mixed-use building in 1974, which was later redeveloped into an office building. In 1998, the office building was converted into a hotel and several material alterations have been made since this date.
- 5.10.6 The GLHER records the location of several Modern buildings within 100m of the PDA. These comprise 115390 which is Wandle Park and lies to the immediate west of the PDA. The park was formerly the gardens of Wandlebank Hall, which was demolished in the 1960s and which had 18th C origins. Such open spaces are of interest in an archaeological sense for their associations with changing attitudes to open space and leisure within what has become a built up area of Modern London. The Park contains several sites of archaeological interest including those associated with Record 130092, which lies a short distance west of the PDA and records the location of a Mill Pond. We note that the River Wandle would have run through the PDA and the proximity of the Mill Pond to that original location (of the River) is relevant to its location (and that of the Mill).
- 5.10.7 Record 227927 refers to the Modern Northern Line (Tube) and explains the origins of the company which built the line which opened in 1890 and, which was, unusual in design and use in the late 19th C. The record is immediately south of the PDA. Record 143624 refers to the Surrey Iron Railway which passed by a short distance northeast of the PDA.
- 5.10.8 We believe archaeological potential for evidence dating to the Modern period is high within the PDA. This most likely to be in the form of the foundations of the various 19th C/20th C buildings shown on the Tithe Map (Plate 9) and the mid 19th C Ordnance Survey maps (Appendix 3).
- 5.10.9 On the basis of the available evidence, which includes trial trenching (159812/229806) on/close to the proposed areas of impact (Appendix 3) archaeological potential of the PDA for the Modern period is considered to be high.



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Plate 9: Selected part of Mitcham Tithe Map (1847). Document Reference IR 29/34/87.

Relevant Apportionment Descriptions:

Plot No	Landowner	Occupier	Description	Name
239	John Johnson	William Frooms & And Sundry	Garden	
234	Sundry Occupiers	Sundry Occupiers	House Yard and Garden	Bakers Shop
235	Sundry Occupiers	Sundry Occupiers	House and Garden	
236	Sundry Occupiers	Sundry Occupiers	House Shop and Garden	
237	Sundry Occupiers	Sundry Occupiers	House Shop and Garden	
238	Sundry Occupiers	Sundry Occupiers	House Shop and Garden	
240	Sundry Occupiers	Sundry Occupiers	House Garden Buildings	
241	Sundry Occupiers	Sundry Occupiers	House Garden Buildings	
242	Sundry Occupiers	Sundry Occupiers	House Garden Buildings	
243	Sundry Occupiers	Sundry Occupiers	House Garden Buildings	
244	Sundry Occupiers	Sundry Occupiers	House Garden Buildings	

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS)

- 6.1.1 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF) enshrines the concept of the ‘significance’ of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its ‘heritage interest’ to this or future generations.
- 6.1.2 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below and mapped on Figures 4-10.

TABLE 5: LIKELY POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE OF NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS

Period/Topic	Likelihood of remains being present (Low, Medium, High)	Importance (Low, Medium, High, Very High – See Table 1)
Early – Middle Prehistoric (Palaeolithic – Mesolithic)	Low	Low
Late Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age)	Low	Low
Roman	Low	Medium
Early-Medieval	Low	Medium
Medieval	Low	Low
Post-Medieval	Low	Low
Modern	High	Low
Geoarchaeological	Medium	Low-Medium

6.2 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (DESIGNATED ASSETS)

- 6.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the PDA. We note that the PDA does lie within the Wandle Valley conservation area. Designated heritage assets present within the Study Area are tabulated in Appendix 1 and shown on Figures 3 and 4. All designated assets are tabulated as they may indicate archaeological potential. However, in terms of setting, designated heritage assets are not covered within this document.

7 SITE CONDITIONS AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS

7.1 PRESERVATION AND DESTRUCTION

- 7.1.1 This Section first considers how previous land use on the PDA has both created archaeological potential and reduced it. It then goes on to consider the proposals and how they may impact upon those potential remains (if any).

7.2 FACTORS AFFECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVIVAL

- 7.2.1 Archaeological remains can survive as earthworks and as below ground archaeological features, finds and layers. Part of the assessment process is to consider what factors may have affected archaeological survival. That is to say, what conditions would have enhanced the chances of survival and what conditions would have reduced the chances of survival.
- 7.2.2 The subject of archaeological preservation has been covered comprehensively elsewhere¹⁴, and it is a subject which is subject to ongoing review as our understanding grows. The following addresses some familiar scenarios for assessment reports such as this, to allow the reader an insight into some 'typical' scenarios.

7.3 URBAN LOCATIONS

- 7.3.1 Certain long-lived urban centres (e.g. York, London) can have very deep layers of archaeological deposits. These can extend to several metres. It is worth noting that destructive activities (for archaeological remains) have frequently added their own phase of activity to such urban centres. Therefore, archaeological remains can be encountered directly below the Modern surface (e.g. tarmac or concrete) often at a depth of 500-1000mm below the existing ground surface.
- 7.3.2 The creation of cities inevitably involves the destruction of archaeological remains even as new phases of activity (archaeology) are created. Also, there are many instances of survival in what superficially seem to be destructive scenarios. For example, islands of archaeological deposits can survive within a building constructed using piles and including a basement car park. Tall buildings do compact archaeological remains and their foundations do remove them; yet archaeological deposits can survive in between and beneath the foundations.

¹⁴ Historic England 2016, Preserving Archaeological Remains. Decision-taking for Sites under Development

Factors which enhance preservation	Factors which increase destruction
Preservation beneath buildings and roads which once constructed provide a relatively stable environment.	Piling (can affect Hydrology) which can alter the conditions in which waterlogged remains may survive.
	Cutting of foundation trenches, utility trenches, lift pits and other 'groundworks. These activities can remove deposits (only where the specific groundworks are taking place of course – therefore deposits either side of a lift shaft will be relatively unchanged.

7.4 SPECIFIC SITE CONDITIONS

- 7.4.1 Site investigation works have taken place within the PDA (Section 5.2). These sampled the eastern corner and its western side and recorded made ground of between 900 and 1200mm depth on the site. This made ground overlay geological deposits.
- 7.4.2 This 'made ground' contained fragments of brick, wood and tarmac strongly suggesting it was laid down following the demolition of 19th/20th C buildings and prior to the construction of the current hotel building.
- 7.4.3 An Archaeological trial trench was opened on the eastern edge of the PDA. This is relevant as that is the part of the site which will experience most change at a below ground level, as a result of the proposals (Appendix 3). The archaeologists who recorded that trench did not interpret that made ground as containing in-situ archaeological remains. Indeed, they recorded a layer of geotextile at between 470 and 610mm below the existing ground level. Within Trench 1a at c. 500mm below the existing ground level, and below the geotextile layer, a small portion of in-situ brick wall was recorded. This was described as early Modern which most often means dating to the 19th-20th C. There were standing buildings at this part of the PDA since the first half of the 19th C and it is to be expected that portions of wall will survive below ground.
- 7.4.4 Layers of alluvium were recorded below the made ground and above clean geological deposits of clay. Alluvium is expected at this location a short distance northeast of the original course of the River Wandle, which was straightened and moved to the southwest in the 20th C (see ordnance survey mapping in Appendix 4).
- 7.4.5 We note that alluvial deposits can seal remains of Roman date in this area (154597) and we note that alluvium was recorded within the PDA (159812/229806). The potential of the alluvial deposits to be of geoarchaeological interest will be considered by the Archaeology Advisor.
- 7.4.6 In summary, the archaeological field evaluation identified made ground, the

result of Modern demolition levelling. A single surviving 19th/20th C brick wall was recorded. Layers of natural alluvium and geology were recorded. No pre-Modern archaeological remains were recorded.

- 7.4.7 Using our professional experience and judgement, we anticipate that the natural topsoil at this site has been completely removed. Instead, we anticipate hardstanding, below which will be between 900mm and 1300mm of made ground over geological deposits.
- 7.4.8 We note that in urban locations, such as this, what is described as ‘made ground’ can actually contain archaeological artefacts and in some cases structures and deposits. In this case, we have evaluative data which suggests that parts of 19th/20th C in situ brick walls will survive at c. 500mm below the surface.
- 7.4.9 Therefore, the depth of archaeological sensitivity is likely to start at 500mm at this location. No pre-Modern archaeological remains are expected based upon the results of evaluative data.

7.5 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 7.5.1 The proposal for Holiday Inn Express, Wimbledon South, 200 High Street, Colliers Wood, London Borough of Merton (Figures 1, 2 and 10) comprises:
- *Demolition of existing single-storey element of building on N.E. corner.*
 - *3-storey infill extension to provide additional bedrooms and transform prominent High Street corner.*
 - *Curving of 3-storey infill extension to soften the building corner junction.*
 - *Redevelopment of the main street facade to create visual continuity between the extension and the existing building.*
 - *Implementation of digital screen to animate the prominent High Street corner. Projections and recessed elements to the ground floor to create more connection to High Street Colliers Wood and improve hotel wayfinding and access¹⁵.*
- 7.5.2 The key parts of the proposals in terms of this assessment are the demolition of the existing single storey element (NE corner) and the subsequent construction of a 3-storey infill extension in the same location. The construction process would require Piles and a Piling Plan is contained in Appendix 3 as are Existing/Proposed ground floor plans. The works associated with the demolition and subsequent piling, slab creation and the new utilities needed are all tasks which will disturb the existing surface and below ground deposits at this eastern corner of the PDA.

¹⁵ Page 22. In. Design and Access Statement. 2023. Wimbledon Holiday Inn Express. Axiom Architects.

7.6 REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

- 7.6.1 The proposed development will not directly impact on any designated archaeological assets. This assessment considers the PDA to have a low potential for archaeological remains prior to the Modern period (Section 6.1, Table 5).
- 7.6.2 Past impacts on the soils at this site are anticipated to have been significant. This is due to the construction and demolition/levelling of several buildings on this location. Buildings were present in the first half of the 19th C and had been entirely cleared during the second half of the 20th C. The planning history suggests the site was occupied by a five and six storey mixed-use building in 1974, which was later redeveloped into an office building. In 1998, the office building was converted into a hotel and several material alterations have been made since this date.
- 7.6.3 There will, undoubtedly, be earthmoving required in order to remove the existing single storey building and then to prepare the ground for Piling. The Piling will disturb ground also. The creation of a new slab will require the reduction of existing ground ahead of slab creation. Such works would disturb below ground archaeological remains, if present. In this case, the SI works on the eastern corner of the PDA have shown that made ground exists below the current ground surface. The archaeological field evaluation also identified made ground close to that eastern corner; the result of Modern demolition levelling. A single surviving 19th/20th C brick wall was recorded. Layers of natural alluvium and geology were recorded below that made ground. No pre-Modern archaeological remains were recorded.
- 7.6.4 We note that alluvial deposits can seal remains of Roman date in this area (154597) and we note that alluvium was recorded within the PDA (159812/229806). The potential of the alluvial deposits to be of geoarchaeological interest will be considered by the Archaeology Advisor.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 SUMMARY

8.1.1 Holiday Inn Express, Wimbledon South, 200 High Street, Colliers Wood (London Borough of Merton), has been assessed in order to consider its below ground archaeological potential. In accordance with relevant government planning policy and guidance, a desk-based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the PDA and to consider possible impacts on surrounding (archaeological) heritage assets.

- The proposal (Figures 1, 2 and 10) comprises:
- Demolition of existing single-storey element of building on N.E. corner.
- 3-storey infill extension to provide additional bedrooms and transform prominent High Street corner.
- Curving of 3-storey infill extension to soften the building corner junction.
- Redevelopment of the main street facade to create visual continuity between the extension and the existing building.
- Implementation of digital screen to animate the prominent High Street corner. Projections and recessed elements to the ground floor to create more connection to High Street Colliers Wood and improve hotel wayfinding and access¹⁶.

8.1.2 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, these are illustrated on Figures 3 and 4. The closest being the location of a Drinking Fountain (Grade II, 1193236) to the southwest of the PDA. Other Grade II listed buildings lie close by (1193929, 1054610 and 1249149).

8.1.3 There are three conservation areas within the 1km study area and the PDA lies within one of these (Wandle Valley). Built heritage issues are not a subject of this report. The implications of the proposals in relation to these buildings and to the conservation area of Wandle Valley are covered in a separate Heritage Statement. Where the existence of an historic building may help to inform the archaeological potential of the PDA, the building will be referred to. Likewise, if a nearby Conservation Area appraisal were considered as a useful indicator of archaeological potential, it would be referred to.

8.1.4 The PDA is within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA)¹⁷ named Wandle Valley / Colliers Wood (Merton APA 2.1). This is a classification which is used within the Boroughs of London in order to draw attention to land within a certain

¹⁶ Page 22. In. Design and Access Statement. 2023. Wimbledon Holiday Inn Express. Axiom Architects.

¹⁷ <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/planning/apa-bexley-2020-pdf/> - accessed 20-01-2025

polygon/area. The Greater London APAs are being sequentially updated and those for the London Borough of Merton are being updated at the time of writing. The new system assigns all land to one of four tiers denoting different levels of sensitivity to development indicated by an archaeological risk model¹⁸.

- 8.1.5 There is guidance on how APAs are used in decision making¹⁹ and this explains the Archaeological Risk Model (which GLAAS use in advising the local planning authority (in this instance the London Borough of Merton). The PDA would be considered a 2-Minor development type according to these guidelines. The APA is set at Tier 2 and the table below would predict a Medium/Moderate rating in terms of Archaeological Risk.
- 8.1.6 The proposed development will not directly impact on any designated archaeological assets. This assessment considers the PDA to have a low potential for archaeological remains prior to the Modern period (Section 6.1, Table 5).
- 8.1.7 Past impacts on the soils at this site are anticipated to have been significant. This is due to the construction and demolition/levelling of several buildings on this location. Buildings were present in the first half of the 19th C and had been entirely cleared during the second half of the 20th C. The planning history suggests the site was occupied by a five and six storey mixed-use building in 1974, which was later redeveloped into an office building. In 1998, the office building was converted into a hotel and several material alterations have been made since this date.
- 8.1.8 There will, undoubtedly, be earthmoving required in order to remove the existing single storey building and then to prepare the ground for Piling. The Piling will disturb ground also. The creation of a new slab will require the reduction of existing ground ahead of slab creation. Such works would disturb below ground archaeological remains, if present. In this case, the SI works on the eastern corner of the PDA have shown that made ground exists below the current ground surface. The archaeological field evaluation also identified made ground close to that eastern corner; the result of Modern demolition levelling. A single surviving 19th/20th C brick wall was recorded. Layers of natural alluvium and geology were recorded below that made ground. No pre-Modern archaeological remains were recorded.
- 8.1.9 The proposed development will not directly impact on any designated archaeological assets. This assessment considers the PDA to have a low potential for archaeological remains prior to the modern period (Section 6.1, Table 5).
- 8.1.10 Past impacts on the soils at this site are anticipated to have been significant. This is due to the construction and demolition/levelling of several buildings on this location. Buildings were present in the first half of the 19th C and had been

¹⁸ <https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/greater-london-archaeological-priority-areas/> - accessed 20-01-2025

¹⁹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/charter-for-greater-london-archaeological-advisory-service/charter-for-glaas/> - accessed 20-01-2025

entirely cleared during the second half of the 20th C. The planning history suggests the site was occupied by a five and six storey mixed-use building in 1974, which was later redeveloped into an office building. In 1998, the office building was converted into a hotel and several material alterations have been made since this date.

- 8.1.11 There will, undoubtedly, be earthmoving required in order to remove the existing single storey building and then to prepare the ground for Piling. The Piling will disturb ground also. The creation of a new slab will require the reduction of existing ground ahead of slab creation. Such works would disturb below ground archaeological remains, if present. In this case, the SI works on the eastern corner of the PDA have shown that made ground exists below the current ground surface. The archaeological field evaluation also identified made ground close to that eastern corner; the result of Modern demolition levelling. A single surviving 19th/20th C brick wall was recorded. Layers of natural alluvium and geology were recorded below that made ground. No pre-Modern archaeological remains were recorded.
- 8.1.12 We note that alluvial deposits can seal remains of Roman date in this area (154597) and we note that alluvium was recorded within the PDA (159812/229806). The potential of the alluvial deposits to be of geoarchaeological interest will be considered by the Archaeology Advisor.
- 8.1.13 The Local Planning Authority (London Borough of Merton) will decide whether a condition (related to archaeology) would be appropriate. This they will do on the basis of advice from the Archaeological Officer (GLAAS). Abrams Archaeology can liaise with GLAAS on behalf of the client. On the basis of available evidence, it is considered that the proposed development accords with current legislation, the planning policies contained within the NPPF and local policies which relate to archaeology.

9 APPENDIX 1 – TABULAR DATA SUPPORTING THE ASSESSMENT

9.1 CONSERVATION AREAS

Conservation Area Name
Wandle Valley
Pelham Road
Mellison Road

9.2 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

ListEntry	OBJECTID	Name	SchedDate	area_ha	NGR
1001976	257	The Augustinian Priory of St Mary at Merton, 271m ENE of Abbey Wall Works	17/01/1980	3.379872133	TQ 26564 69922

9.3 LISTED BUILDINGS

ListEntry	OBJECTID	Name	Grade	NGR
1054610	32992	16 AND 17, WANDLE BANK	II	TQ 26575 70303
1080856	58999	WALL TO REAR OF THE WESTERMOST BLOCK OF FLATS (PARTLY NUMBERED 27,29,31,33)	II	TQ 26408 69518
1080891	59034	COLOUR HOUSE AT MISTERS LIBERTY'S PRINT WORKS	II	TQ 26424 69839
1080925	59068	COLLIERS WOOD LONDON REGIONAL TRANSPORT STATION	II	TQ 26798 70369
1184935	162339	WATERFALL HOUSE	II	TQ2716170940
1192677	170036	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II	TQ 26234 70432
1193236	170593	DRINKING FOUNTAIN IN WANDLE PARK ABOUT FIVE YARDS TO NORTH OF SOUTHERN ENTRANCE	II	TQ2667970279
1193882	171236	WHEEL HOUSE AT MISTERS LIBERTY'S PRINTWORKS	II	TQ 26405 69829
1193929	171283	9-13, WANDLE BANK SW19	II	TQ 26581 70265
1194014	171368	WALL TO REAR OF THE BLOCK OF FLATS WEST OF EASTERMOST BLOCK	II	TQ 26426 69540
1249149	226161	SINGLEGATE SCHOOL AND GATEPIERS	II	TQ 26853 70270
1358009	334298	PORTION OF WALL ON THE WEST SIDE OF RIVER PICKLE BETWEEN MERTON HIGH STREET AND MERANTUN WAY	II	TQ 26657 70041
1358027	334316	WALL RUNNING ALONG SOUTH SIDE OF ROAD	II	TQ 26319 69890
1358037	334326	LONDON REGIONAL TRANSPORT STATION, INCLUDING ADJACENT SHOPS TO LEFT AND RIGHT	II	TQ 25821 70023
1376009	352169	CHURCH OF ST WINEFRIDE	II	TQ 25699 70492
1379605	355744	TWO STREET LAMPS OUTSIDE NO 12 AND NO 34 STATION ROAD	II	TQ 26362 69907
1445651	376627	Wimbledon (St Winefride's) War Memorial	II	TQ2569170496
1462018	378059	Lambeth Civilian War Memorial	II	TQ2682871074

9.4 NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (MONUMENTS)

PRN	LegacyID	Mon_Name	Mon_Desc	Mon_Type	Period	Start_date	End_date	XRefSource
94790	MLO100837	Connolly Leather Works (Georgian Industrial Building)	The remains of 19th Century buildings, possibly associated with an early phase of the Connolly Leather Works and with the 19th Century Wandbank Villa, were found through excavation at Wandle Bank, Wimbledon, by Thames Valley Archaeological Service in 1999. The remains of the possible industrial buildings were found in the southeast of the excavated area and comprised: a pair of brick wall foundations exposed in Trench 2 and oriented east-west; the remains of an earlier factory floor exposed in Trench 2; consisting of Blue Staffordshire	Stable, Industrial Building	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326]	1801, 1801	1900, 1900	LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code

PRN	LegacyID	Mon_Name	Mon_Desc	Mon_Type	Period	Start_date	End_date	XRefSource
			bricks, often used in engineering works, overlying an earlier concrete floor; an earlier floor consisting of successive layers of brick and concrete, exposed in Trench 6; two steel piles and four vertical timbers also exposed in Trench 6, found within a layer containing metal, clay pipe, bone and pottery of late Post Medieval date; and two brick walls constructed of 19th Century, unfrosted, bricks, found in the extreme southeast of the site in Trench 7. A timber floor was also found in Trench 2 at a depth of 2.88 m, below a layer of matted straw found in a deposit of wet, black clay. The timber plank floor extended for a distance of 2.90 m. A cylindrical wooden object, possibly used as a retaining collar on a bar or shaft, with a metal fitting attached to it were recovered from the black clay deposit. The presence of the straw suggested that the timber floor represented the remains of a stable associated with Wandlebank Villa.		19th Century, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century			
94948	MLO513	River Wandle (Georgian Smelt Mill & Copper Works)	This is the site of a copper mill thought to have been established before 1719 (said in 1792 to be long established). The New Merton Board Mills (MLO 515) is thought to overlie the site. See (1-3). NMR report states that the mill was established in 1792. Field investigations in 1965 found the site occupied by New Merton Board Mills, with no traces of the earlier mill remaining. However, the 1719 map by Aubrey indicates a 'cipper mill', which is probably the copper mill, at the northeast corner of the Abbey premises. In 1868 the Tooting, Merton and Wimbledon Railway was opened and this was intended to serve the industrial premises at Merton, with a siding provided for Shears and Sons' copper mills from the outset. The Shears copper hammer and rolling mill site, one of several on the site between the Wandle and Pickle, is recorded as being a weather boarded building with a tile roof, chimneys and furnaces. For more information see (4).	Smelt Mill, Copper Works	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian	1719	1900	GLHER Legacy UID, LAG number (GLAAS Ref)
95663	MLO90481	Church of All Saints, Wimbledon (Victorian Church)	LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON ALL SAINTS ROAD, Merton TQ 27 SE (south side) 2/1 Church of All Saints - II Church. 1891-3. Micklethwaite and Somers Clarke. Red brick. Stone dressings. Red tiled roof to eaves. Late Gothic style. 7 bays with roof of nave running into chancel. North aisle only. No clerestory. North west porch with painted arched entrance. West end with simple slab-like bellcote to gable. Plane of east wall continued in flanking buttresses. East window of 7 lights, reticulated tracery; 5-light east window to north aisle. Windows to north aisle of 3-lights, square headed, perpendicular tracery. Fleche to roof. Interior with both north and south arcades (but south aisle not constructed). Octagonal stone piers. Timber barrel roof running from nave into chancel. Continuous timber screen separates nave and chancel. Timber pulpit, contemporary with church, octagonal, electroliers, probably also contemporary, font. Stained glass (Kempe?). Listing NGR: TQ2623470432	Church	[17314] Victorian	1891	1893	National Heritage List for England List Entry Number
95731	MLO108814	2-8 Denison Road (Victorian Farm)	Norfolk Farm is the name given to a group of buildings north of Briscoe and Denison Roads marked on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25 Inch survey of London published in 1896. (1) The First Edition 25 Inch survey of Surrey, of 1869-80, marks one or more buildings at the east end of the site, apparently not coincident with any of those shown on the later map. It is not identified by the name Norfolk Farm and may not have been of agricultural function, although it is shown standing at the edge of a field. (2) Norfolk Farm had been obliterated by the early 20th Century to make way for residential development.	Farm	[17314] Victorian, [17274] Edwardian	1850	1910	
96104	MLO28195	Station Road (Medieval Building & Outbuilding)	Department of Greater London Archaeology/SW EXCAVATIONS 1989-90 REVEALED 'OUTBUILDING' TO SW OF INFIRMARY & CHAPTERHOUSE. COLUMN & WALL FOUNDATIONS REVEALED WITH ASSOCIATED FLOOR LAYERS AND AHEARTH.	Building, Outbuilding	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	GLHER Legacy UID
96339	MLO28211	Watermill Way (Medieval Chapter House)	Department of Greater London Archaeology/SW EXCAVATIONS 1976-8 REVEALED FLINT & MORTAR WALL FOUNDATIONS. 2 PHASES: A) RECTANGULAR BUILDING, BIAPSIDAL EASTERN END ADDED, CONTAINED 31 GRAVES. SOME ROMAN SHERDS FOUND - 030647.	Chapter House	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	GLHER Legacy UID
96532	MLO58883	Wandle Bank (Restoration Building & Wall)	The remains of an 18th Century building associated with Wandlebank House were found through excavation at Wandle Bank, Wimbledon, by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1993. Brick foundation walls, a cess pit or soakaway and brick drains were uncovered. Another section of brick drain was found to the northwest of the building remains. The drains were all found in trenches positioned on land which had belonged to the estate of Wandle park House. 18th Century dumping, or make-up, layers were recorded near to the River Wandle and overlying the building remains. The foundation cut for the 18th Century building extended beyond the limits of the excavation. The red brick footings of the foundations were recorded and the exposed part of the building measured 8.40 east to west by 3.50 m north to south. The estimated full length of the building was 17.00 m. The	Building, Wall, Drain, Cess Pit, Waste Disposal Site	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century, [17289]	1701, 1701, 1701, 1701	1800, 1800, 1800, 1800	GLHER Legacy UID, LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code

PRN	LegacyID	Mon_Name	Mon_Desc	Mon_Type	Period	Start_date	End_date	XRefSource
			external walls measured 0.40 m in width and survived to a height of 1.18 m. One internal north-south oriented wall was recorded and a wall extended westwards from the western wall of the building. A linear brick and tile drain measured 0.40 m wide by 0.15 m high by 1.60 m long and continued beyond the limits of excavation. A linear brick built cylindrical drain, oriented east-west, measured 0.4 m wide by 0.70 m high by 4.00 m long, also continuing beyond the limits of the excavation. The cess pit measured 1.15 m square and 0.61 m in depth. Pottery, tile, glass and slate dating to the 18th Century was recovered from the fill. The section of brick drain found to the northwest of the building was oriented southwest-northeast. It measured 5.00 m in length, extending beyond the limits of excavation, by 0.80 m wide. The drain was constructed of red brick and had an arched roof sloping down towards the east. Successive dumping or make-up layers overlay the building remains. A 19th Century brick floor overlay the dumping layers at a height of 11.67 m OD. Dump layers were also found in a trench located to the west of the building, close to the River Wandale. The dumped layers were found within a cut feature, measuring up to 1.50 m in depth. (1-2)		Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century, [17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century, [17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century			
97212	MLO97927	Colliers Wood (Medieval Mill)	An archaeological evaluation carried out by D. Seeley on behalf of Museum of London Archaeology Service between the 3rd and 28th Nov. 2003. The evaluation revealed a 12th - 13th Century mill believed to belong to Merton Priory. The building measured over 25m x 11m and contained an oven and possible drying room. By the 16th Century the mill had been rebuilt in brick and continued to function until the early 18th Century. * Natural alluvial deposits were encountered at between c.11m - 12m AOD. *	Mill	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
97637	MLO71904	Retail Park (Georgian Watercress Bed)	An archaeological evaluation was conducted in 1997 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Site code CCC97. Eight trenches located on two sites were excavated. A dark clayey silt thought to be associated with the 19th Century use of the site as watercress beds was recorded in two trenches (no's 6 and 8) during an evaluation in 2007. These are marked on OS maps of the period. * natural sand and gravel at southern end of trench 1 at 10.75m OD* For more information see (1).	Watercress Bed	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century	1801	1900	GLHER Legacy UID, LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
98169	MLO86140	South Gardens (Victorian School & Date Stone)	The following building shall be added: COLLIER'S WOOD CHRISTCHURCHROAD TQ 27 SE (east side) 1329-/2/10014 Singlegate School and gatepiers (including Singlegate School, South Gardens) II School for the Mitcham School Board. Dated 1897 on stone plaque, the architect H P Burke-Downing. Red brick with half-timbered gables and stone dressings. Steeply pitched slate roofs culminating in timber cupola. Rectangular plan of tall, single-storey classrooms ranged round entrance in South Gardens, to side of which is square stair tower culminating in pyramidal roof with louvres and pinnacle. Tall, picturesque stacks. Classrooms to south and west elevations each with paired bays under high gables, that to west with Ionic order and oeil de boeuf windows; that to south with volutes and keystones. This classroom has end bay facing South Gardens with tripartite window and louvre in gable. Long range of gabled classrooms on eastern elevation. The staircase tower has stone windows with Gothic tracery; the other windows are timber top-opening casements, those under gables of huge dimension. Stone gatepiers with raised bands and rounded tops to main entrance, the other piers to Christchurch Road of banded brick and stone with ball tops. The small mid-C20 flat roofed addition to rear is not of interest. Included as a remarkably eclectic design for a board school, by an important local architect. Source: Cherry and Pevsner, The Buildings of England, South London, 1983, p.438. Listing NGR: TQ2685370270	School, Date Stone, School, Gate Pier	[17314] Victorian, [17332] Mid 20th Century, [17369] Uncertain	1897, 1933, None	1897, 1966, None	National Heritage List for England List Entry Number
101726	MLO28208	Merantum Way (High Medieval)	This is the rough area of the cemeteries associated with the Augustinian prior of St Mary Merton, MLO10782. See (1). Department of Greater London Archaeology, South-West, excavated between 1986-7. This revealed lay cemetery north of church containing 600-700 burials. (Simple shroud burials, wooden coffins, lead coffins,	Cemetery, Grave	[17301] High Medieval,	1117	1539	GLHER Legacy UID, LAG number (GLAAS Ref), LAG

PRN	LegacyID	Mon_Name	Mon_Desc	Mon_Type	Period	Start_date	End_date	XRefSource
		Cemetery & Grave)	stone coffins & cists.). Excavations 1987-8 revealed canons cemetery to east of chapter house & southeast of the church. Various forms of burial including shroud, wooden, lead coffins. Finds with burials include chalices, brooches & buckles. An archaeological watching brief was carried out in 1999 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on twenty-six window samples and six boreholes located in an area bounded by Merantum Way, Bennett's Ditch and the River Wandle. Site code MMY99. Each of the window samples revealed archaeological horizons, natural sands and gravels and in many, London Clay. This area was subject to one window sample and ground penetrating radar survey. For more information see (3). An evaluation and watching brief was carried out through June 2005 and May 2006 by Lindsey Archaeological Services during redevelopment of the petrol station at the Savacentre, Merantum Way, Merton. Site code NMA05. The area of the forecourt of the petrol station had been severely disturbed by drains and cable duct trenches, deeper than 0.8m below the surface, serving the existing petrol pumps and extending northwards to the tank farm area. Only in one trench, believed to be north of the priory church foundations, were any artefacts pre-dating 1800 found. These artefacts, probably Medieval, are from soil that had been mixed before it was deposited as fill of one or more undated features. This could have been the result of late 20th Century levelling prior to the Savacentre construction, early 20th Century levelling for industrial activity, a back filled Post Medieval depression or pit or one or more intercutting Medieval graves - all the visible bands were aligned west-east. The fill contained small lumps of Reigate stone (known to have been used in cist burials on this site), frequent fragments of Medieval or early Post Medieval tile, and a small piece of human bone. Re-examination of structural remains in that trench showed no Medieval survived within the areas affected by the petrol station alterations in 2006. A small area of mortar in one trench, at 12.97m OD could be Medieval. Nothing of potential interest lies above this depth, and it is not clear if any archaeological remains survive in this area at all. For more information see (2).		[17340] Tudor			number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code, Site Code
101982	MLO484	Station Road Area Of (Prehistoric Findspot)	3 HANDAXES REPORTED AS FOUND IN MERTON ABBEY GROUNDS NEAR NELSONS HOUSE. NO FURTHER DETAILS.	Findspot	[17277] Prehistoric	y-500000	42	GLHER Legacy UID
104965	MLO22515	Merton Bus Garage (Tudor Buried Land Surface)	Department of Greater London Archaeology/SW EXCAV M0G 89 PRODUCED EVIDENCE OF LATE MED/EARLY POST MEDIEVAL FLOODING DITCH, POSTHOLES & POTTERY - SEE CROSS REFS. INTERPRETATION GIVEN IN LONDONARCH REF IS OF GRAVEL SURFACES, POSSIBLY LAID.	Buried Land Surface, Layer	[17340] Tudor, [17340] Tudor	1485, 1485	1600, 1600	GLHER Legacy UID, Site Code
105027	MLO99465	Savacentre (Georgian Demolition Layer)	An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Lindsey Archaeological services in a northern section of the Merton Savacentre, Merantum Way. Site code NMA05. Modern deposits relating to the construction of the Savacentre in the 1980s were found within both trenches. At around 1.60m a demolition deposit, probably of Victorian date, was encountered. No archaeological remains were located. The contractor concluded that no archaeology would be affected by the proposed development at the front of the Savacentre. * natural not reached* For more information see (1).	Demolition Layer	[17367] Georgian, [17274] Edwardian	1831	1901	LAG number (GLAAS Ref), OASIS ID, Site Code
106913	MLO87933	Colliers Wood (Medieval Structure, Bridge & Trackway)	An archaeological excavation carried out by D. Sealey on behalf of Museum of London Archaeology Service between the July 2004 and Oct 2004. The excavation revealed the foundations of a number of Medieval buildings, river channels, a potential bridge abutment, and a Medieval trackway. * Natural gravel and sand was encountered at c.1.1m - 12m AOD in some trenches. *	Structure, Bridge, Trackway	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
111242	MLO28196	Station Road (Medieval Buried Land Surface)	Department of Greater London Archaeology/SW EXCAV 1990 REVEALED CHALK SURFACE SOUTH OF INFIRMARY. FUNCTION NOT YET KNOWN.	Buried Land Surface	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	GLHER Legacy UID
111500	MLO87932	Colliers Wood (Watercourse of Uncertain Date)	An archaeological excavation carried out by on behalf of Museum of London Archaeology Service between the July 2004 and Oct 2004. The excavation revealed the foundations of a number of Medieval buildings, river channels, a potential bridge abutment, and a Medieval trackway. * Natural gravel and sand was encountered at c.1.1m - 12m AOD in some trenches. *	Watercourse	[17369] Uncertain	None	None	LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code

PRN	LegacyID	Mon_Name	Mon_Desc	Mon_Type	Period	Start_date	End_date	XRefSource
111514	MLO71557	High Street Colliers Wood (Roman Road)	This is the route of the Roman 'Stane Street', the main road between London and Chichester in Sussex. In the Morden area the road was constructed just after the invasion and was around 12-16m in width and flanked on either side by ditches. In the second half of the 2nd Century AD the road appears to have been rebuilt in the Morden area, when new roadside ditches were cut and two gravel banks were added on the inner side of the ditches. These may have been the approach to a ford. The road at this time was widened to 16-19.5m. The second phase ditches were filled up by the mid 3rd Century, though the road appears to have continued into the 4th Century. (1- 4). An archaeological excavation was conducted in 1998 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service following an evaluation which had identified the Roman road 'Stane Street'. Excavations took place in the Retail Park on High Street Colliers Wood. Further excavation confirmed the route and structure of the road. Alluvial layers on top of the road indicate that it was subject to flooding and was out of use by the Middle Saxon period. * natural sand and gravel at 10.60m to 10.64m OD in trench 1* (2)	Road	[17260] Roman	43	409	GLHER Legacy UID, LAG number (GLAAS Ref), LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code, Historic Environment Record Number
111575	MLO66768	Tandem Works (Former) (Post Medieval Ditch & Field Boundary)	A possible Post Medieval field boundary was found through excavation at Christchurch Street, Colliers Wood, by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1995. A linear ditch was identified in the two southernmost evaluation trenches, aligned northeast-southwest. The ditch measured 700 mm in width by up to 460 mm in depth. It had steep sides and a flat base. The fill was compacted grey silt clay with pebbles. A single sherd of 18th Century pottery was recovered from the fill. The linear ditch appears to have been a field boundary leading away from Christchurch Road that had divided two large fields depicted on Rocque's map of 1746. (1)	Ditch, Field Boundary	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	GLHER Legacy UID, LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
111671	MLO77186	Land Bordered By Bennett's Ditch (High Medieval Drain)	An archaeological watching brief was carried out in 1999 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on twenty-six window samples and six boreholes located in an area bounded by Merantun Way, Bennett's Ditch and the River Wandle. Site code MMY99. Each of the window samples revealed archaeological horizons, natural sands and gravels and in many, London Clay. The main drain from the infirmary is thought to pass to the south of the cloister buildings. The drain was possibly identified in this survey. For more information see (1, 2).	Leat, Drain	[17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor	1119, 1119	1538, 1539	LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
113027	MLO467	Station Road (Post Medieval Findspot - Tobacco Pipe)	DURING EXCAVATIONS AT MERTON PRIORY A SMALL COLLECTION OF CLAY PIPES WAS MADE FROM THE VICINITY	Findspot	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	GLHER Legacy UID
114775	MLO67730	Byegrove Road (Buried Land Surface of Uncertain Date)	A sequence of alluvial deposits were recorded during a watching brief carried out at Byegrove Road, Colliers Wood, by the Museum of London Archaeology Service, in 1996. The alluvial deposits were associated with the Wandle River, which originally ran along the western boundary of the study area. These deposits ranged from clays and silts, to a clayey peat deposit. In most cases, they overlay the natural river terrace sands and gravel. A peat deposit recorded in the southeast corner of the site, contained some artefacts dating to the second half of the 18th Century. However, this material was most probably worked into the natural deposit.	Layer, Buried Land Surface	[17369] Uncertain, [17369] Uncertain	None, None	None, None	GLHER Legacy UID, Site Code
115390	MLO104282	Wandle Park (Edwardian Park)	The park lies alongside the river Wandle (which marks the boundary of the parish), an area rich in early industrial history, and is of informal design consisting of grass, a linear path, with trees generally beside the river and newer wetland features. It was once the site of Wandlebank House owned from 1791-1821 by James Perry who owned the Merton Corn Mill and was also editor of the Morning Chronicle, founded in 1770. A memorial to Parry is in Merton parish church of St Mary's (q.v.). Corn milling had been an important industry on the Wandle from Medieval times. Wandlebank House and grounds were purchased by Wimbledon Corporation for a public park and vested in the National Trust, and in December 1905 Mrs Richardson Evans of Wimbledon presented Wandle Park Mill to the National Trust in memory of her brother John Feeney. Wandle Park opened on 11 July 1907. A 3-sided stone drinking fountain at the southern end of the park commemorates the opening and has a plaque with inscriptions on three sides, one of which is as follows: 'This garden is given for the enjoyment of the people of Wimbledon and Merton in memory of John Feeney of Birmingham and Berkswell, one who loved nature and his fellow men'. It is now surrounded by a broken circle of planting, part of re-landscaping works within the park by	Park, Drinking Fountain	[17274] Edwardian, [17274] Edwardian	1907, 1907	1907, 1907	

PRN	LegacyID	Mon_Name	Mon_Desc	Mon_Type	Period	Start_date	End_date	XRefSource
115521	MLO77184	Colliers Wood - 2CW (Prehistoric Watercourse)	Merton Groundwork Trust in recent years. In 1910 the Mill Pond Garden was added to the park, purchased by public subscription and presented to the National Trust. The pond dates from the late 18th Century, created as a reservoir for the Merton Corn Mill but had since silted up and was infilled between the wars. Also in the park is a 19th Century stone drinking fountain erected through private subscription in memory of Robert Bloomfield Fenwick (1835-1897), who had lived at Wandale Park from 1867-1895 and was instrumental in the founding and building of All Saints Parish Church. It also commemorates Harry Pollard Fenwick, his father in-law, and formerly had medallions of heads, now missing, as is a feature at the top. The re-design of Wandale Park through Merton Groundwork Trust has been undertaken, with funds from the Environment Agency, LB Merton, local business Connolly's Leatherworks and the European LIFE Budget. The aim was to transform the park's wetland features along the river, with design input from schools and local residents. The improvement works have included re-design of the gates and railings at the south entrance, new paths as well as works connected with the river. Sources consulted: Ian Yarham, Dave Dawson, Martin Boyle, Rebecca Holliday 'Nature Conservation in Merton, Ecology Handbook 29', London Ecology Unit, 1998; Patrick Loobey, 'Merton, Morden & Mitcham, Britain in Old Photographs', Sutton, 1996, p.14 (1)	Watercourse, Palaeochannel	[17277] Prehistoric, [17296] Medieval, [17277] Prehistoric, [17296] Medieval	y-500000, y-500000	1539, 1539	LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
116064	MLO97931	Colliers Wood (Medieval Fishpond, Drain & Ditch)	An archaeological watching brief was carried out in 1999 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on twenty-six window samples and six boreholes located in an area bounded by Merantum Way, Bennett's Ditch and the River Wandale. Each of the window samples revealed archaeological horizons, natural sands and gravels and in many, London Clay. The site of the Medieval channel of the Wandale River was identified as an area prone to flooding. (1- 2)	Fishpond, Drain, Ditch	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
117255	MLO549	Station Road (Post Medieval Findspot - Find Unclassified)	An archaeological excavation carried out by on behalf of Museum of London Archaeology Service between the 17th March 2003 and 07th May 2003. The excavation revealed two fish ponds and east-west aligned overflow drain. Updated by: S.Ellwood (3rd April 2006). * Natural gravel and sand was encountered at c.11m - 12m AOD. *	Findspot	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	GLHER Legacy UID
117860	MLO90446	Colliers Wood London Regional Transport Station (Early 20th Century Underground Railway Station)	EXCAVATION OF ALLOTMENT AREA REVEALED EVIDENCE OF CALICO WORKS (030733). ALSO MUCH DEBRIS THOUGHT TO BE FROM DESTRUCTION OF PRIORY IN 1538. Post Medieval FINDS INCLUDE POT, TILE, JETTONS, IRON OBJECTS AND WORKED BONE (COULD REPRESENT DISTURBED MIDDEN CONTENTS). MEDIEVAL ROAD AND FLOOR ALSO FOUND. SEE 030699, 030695 & 021225. Work on a five-mile tube extension from Clapham Common to Morden began on 31st December 1923 with the extension opening on 13th September 1926. With this project Charles Holden, commissioned by Frank Pick, had his first opportunity to design wholly new Underground buildings. The intermediate station at Colliers Wood is constructed from Portland stone with a simple plain facade of two storeys. Although the need for an upper storey or mezzanine had been dispensed with after the adoption of the escalator, with its equipment below ground, Holden used a two storey frontage - with an upper floor of greater height - to incorporate the clerestory window, thus lighting the entrance vestibule by day and advertising the station at night, when the interior lighting would shine out through the large stained glass 'Underground' motif. The motif also served to unite the vertical and horizontal elements of the facade. The three windows were separated by stone pillars with spherical capitals - three dimensional representations of the Underground motif - of little structural purpose, but serving as distinctive finials to the rectangular uprights. Above the windows a blue enamel fascia displayed the station name, and this blue band was repeated in the entrance canopy. 'Underground' signs on 'Venetian' masts were placed on the sides of the building to increase visibility from a distance. A moulded lintel was placed over the entrance. Description Type: Statutory LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON HIGH ST, Collier's Wood TQ 27 SE (east side) 2/52 Colliers Wood LRT Station 25.6.87 - II LRT station. 1926. Designed by Charles Holden. Portland stone. Roof not visible. Symmetrical	Underground Railway Station	[17266] Early 20th Century	#####	##### #	National Heritage List for England List Entry Number, National Record of the Historic Environment Number, National Buildings Record Index Number, National Monuments Record Number, Listed Building List Entry Legacy UID, Historic England Archive System

PRN	LegacyID	Mon_Name	Mon_Desc	Mon_Type	Period	Start_date	End_date	XRefSource
118034	MLO28205	Merton Priory (Medieval Cloister)	composition on corner site. Vestigial stripped classical manner. Tall ticket hall to corner with wide entrance below and lower single storey stone faced shops to left and right. Canted facade with fluted jambs to square headed entrance, with camilevered canopy. Tripartite clerestory windows above, the three parts separated by corner columns with globular capitals, the LT motif 'in the round.' Vertical metal glazing bars with inset LT motif in stained glass. One of stations on 1926 extension to City and South London Underground Railway. Listing NGR: TQ2679870369	Cloister	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	GLHER Legacy UID
118331	MLO66143	Holmes Road (Georgian Construction Debris)	A late 19th Century foundation bedding deposit was identified during a watching brief at Holmes Road, Wimbledon, by the Museum of London Archaeology Service, in 1994. The bedding deposit measured 0.20 m in depth and consisted of ash with clinker and charcoal. (1-2)	Construction Debris	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century	1801	1900	GLHER Legacy UID, Site Code
119123	MLO108810	1-81 (Odd) & 2-46 (Even) Robinson Road (Late Medieval Detached House)	Colliers Wood or Collierswood House is believed to have had mid-15th Century origins. It was associated with the nobility in the Elizabethan period and later, before being rebuilt around 1780 by Francis Barlow. This house had an associated farm plus coach houses, and was set within 40 acres of grounds. (1) (2) (3) A photograph taken around 1890 shows the front of the house, a large building of two storeys plus attic level, built of brick with dressed stone details including two stone lions flanking the front entrance steps. The roof was covered in slates. (3) The Ordnance Survey First Edition 25 Inch survey of Surrey, of 1869-1880, shows the house, outbuildings and grounds, labelling them Collierswood. The house lay towards the southern end of the grounds, with a row of coach houses around 12 metres to its north, and the farm buildings beyond towards the northern perimeter of the grounds. A glasshouse stood on the east side of the grounds. (4) The entire Colliers Wood estate was sold to the British Land Company in 1871, for residential development. Very little new housing had been built by the time of the Second Edition 25 Inch survey of London, published in 1896. This shows the house essentially unchanged, other than being labelled Manor House. A small circular feature on the east side of the grounds is identified as a fountain, with a footbridge at the northern terminus of a linear water feature 20 metres to the north-east. (5) Colliers Wood House was demolished in 1904, to make way for new semi-detached housing. The site of Colliers Wood House/Manor House is partly overlain by No 7, 9, 11 Clive Road and 10, 12 Warren Road, with the majority of its former footprint lying in the intervening back gardens. (1) (3) (6)	Detached House, Detached House, Coach House, Agricultural Building, Glasshouse, Ornamental Fountain, Footbridge, Ornamental Garden	[17358] Late Medieval, [17367] Georgian, [17274] Georgian, Edwardian, [17367] Georgian, [17274] Edwardian	1450, 1780, 1780	1780, 1904, 1904	
120375	MLO90391	16 Wandale Bank (Victorian Semi Detached House)	The following building shall be added: WANDLE BANK TQ 27 SE (west side) 1329-/2/10013 Nos. 16 and 17 GV II Pair of cottages, c.1840. Brown brick, two storeys with hipped slate roof and central stack. Doors set at side in projecting (rebuilt) porches. The front elevation a strikingly simple composition under deep eaves with narrow, recessed centrepiece flanked by sash windows under gauged brick heads to first floor, and round-arched windows under gauged head with stone keystones. All windows set with twelve panes, those to ground floor in wheel pattern, with margin-light surrounds. Listing NGR: TQ2657570303	Semi Detached House	[17314] Victorian	1840	1840	National Heritage List for England List Entry Number
121253	MLO515	Sloane Square (Mid 20th Century Board Mill)	New Merton Board Mills' overlying the site of the copper mills (030771). See (1). Marked on maps from 1933-1954. Could be earlier in date. Thought to have completely removed evidence of the earlier copper mills. They were served by a siding from the railway to the south. Known to have had a chimney, peripheral tanks and filter beds. Site was redeveloped from 1986, and occupied by the present (2008) Savacentre in 1989. Information from (2).	Board Mill	[17332] Mid 20th Century, [17395] Late 20th Century	1933	1986	GLHER Legacy UID
121799	MLO66142	Holmes Road (Layer of Uncertain Date)	A sequence of flood deposits associated with the River Wandale were found during a watching brief carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1994. Water borne homogenous and clay based silts overlay Wandale river gravels. The layer was 0.10 m thick on average and identified at a height of 13.90 m OD. (1-2)	Layer	[17369] Uncertain	None	None	GLHER Legacy UID, Site Code

PRN	LegacyID	Mon_Name	Mon_Desc	Mon_Type	Period	Start_date	End_date	XRefSource
123045	MLO90495	Drinking Fountain In Wandle Park About 5 Yards to North of Southern Entrance (Edwardian Drinking Fountain)	LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON HIGH ST, Merton TQ 27 SE (north side) 2/53 Drinking fountain in Wandle Park, about 5 yards to north of southern entrance GY II Drinking fountain. Dated 1907. Portland stone, 3 sided with Ionic columns to corners and water bowls on balusters set into sunken-faces. Dentil cornice. Urn finial with volute supports. Circular, stepped base. Listing NGR: TQ2675070458	Drinking Fountain	[17274] Edwardian	1907	1907	National Heritage List for England List Entry Number
123157	MLO97928	Colliers Wood (Watercourse of Uncertain Date)	An archaeological evaluation carried out by on behalf of Museum of London Archaeology Service between the 8th Sept 2003 and 28th May 2004. The fieldwork revealed an east-west 9m wide by 1.20m deep river which contained timber posts dating to the early Medieval period as well as walls, floors, foundations, ditches, a drain, a road surface, and evidence of iron working all dating to the Medieval period. These remains are potentially part of a collection of Monastic buildings. * Natural gravel was encountered at between c.10m - 12m AOD.	Watercourse	[17369] Uncertain	None	None	LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
123291	MLO71558	Area Bounded By High Street Colliers Wood (Roman Road)	An archaeological evaluation was conducted in 1997 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Site code CCC97. Eight trenches located on two sites were excavated. The evaluation revealed that the Roman road 'Stane Street', which follows the modern A24 and ran from London to Chichester, is present in the north-western part of this site. This suggests that the road crosses the site of Merton Priory rather than diverting to South Wimbledon. The road follows typical features of other Roman roads in Britain in that it is constructed from both local and imported material such as flint, gravel and sand and had at least one parallel roadside ditch. However the road here was flat without a camber for drainage, and had slightly raised banks along either side leading to the southeast. These may have acted as water defences in the marshy environment. The presence of the sand may have prevented flooding, and may explain why only these two trenches were dry during the excavation. It is estimated that the width of the road is around 8m-9m between the banks, and around 16m between the two ditches. Within trench 3 a linear ditch/channel was found cutting the natural sand and gravels, with three oak posts driven through the upper fill. No datable finds were recorded, but as this ditch was on the same alignment as the road it may have formed part of an associated drainage system. * natural sand and gravel at southern end of trench 1 at 10.75m OD* For more information see (1, 2, 3). An archaeological excavation was conducted in 1998 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service following an evaluation which had identified the Roman road 'Stane Street'. Site code CCC97. the excavation trenches were located in the north-western part of the site, over the known alignment of the Stane Street. This road and its associated roadside ditched were exposed in both trenches; excavation also revealed a road alignment running straight towards the site of Merton Priory and thereafter into Modern, rather than diverting to South Wimbledon. There were two main phases of road construction, most clearly represented in an outward movement in the line of the western roadside ditch. Although not closely dated, this development probably took place in the late 2nd Century AD. The earlier road measured around 12-14m in width between the ditched; the second phase, with a thickness of around 100mm to 300mm, was around 16-19.5m wide. The road surface was principally constructed from gravel and flint; within the second phase of the northern trench this also included raised parallel gravel banks on either side of a central roadway. It is suggested that this arrangement forms the approach to a ford flanked by pedestrian footbridges. Pottery recovered from the ditched and road make-up dated to the 1st to 3rd centuries AD. Coins, occasional building material and worked wood were also recovered dating to the Roman period. The latest finds were represented by coins of the mid 4th Century, which were found within the uppermost levels, or in deposits immediately overlying the road surface. There is no direct evidence for the date at which the excavated sections went out of use. The upper alluvial level has been dated to the first half of the 13th Century. It is possible that the road ceased to be used in the Middle Saxon period, although this should perhaps be seen as a gradual process. * natural sand and gravel at 10.60m to 10.64m OD in trench 1* For more information see (4). An archaeological watching brief was conducted in 1999 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service following a previous evaluation (1997) and excavation (1998). Site code CCC97. The watching brief comprised observation and	Road, Structure, Drainage System, Ditch, Bank (Earthwork), Drain age Ditch, Ford, Footbridge	[17260] Roman, [17260] Roman, [17260] Roman, [17260] Roman, [17260] Roman, [17260] Roman	0043, 0043, 0043, 0043, 0043	0409, 0409, 0409, 0409, 0409	GLHER Legacy UID, LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code

PRN	LegacyID	Mon_Name	Mon_Desc	Mon_Type	Period	Start_date	End_date	XRefSource
123315	MLO100502	Merantun Way (Tudor Demolition Layer)	recording of contractors' groundworks and service trenching on the projected road alignment. Several areas were severely disturbed by modern activity. However, a substantial length of the road was recorded to the north of the previous excavation trenches, together with a section across the presumed north-western roadside ditch. Moreover, this record showed a further drop in the road surface where this overlay alluvial sands and clays, which probably represents the infill of the early channel noted in previous work. It is possible that there continued to be a shallow ford in this area, at least in times of seasonal flooding. For more information see (5).	Demolition Layer	[17340] Tudor, [17386] 16th Century	1501	1600	LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
123732	MLO103060	17 Wandle Bank (Victorian Semi Detached House)	A possible 16th Century demolition layer was uncovered during a watching brief at Merantun Way by Lindsey Archaeological Services in 2008. The layer consisted of brown silt with a high concentration of grey stone chips and flakes from Reigate stone, tile, roof tile, a single shed of early Medieval pottery and fragments of rotten wood were also present. It is thought to be a post-Dissolution demolition layer created by the sorting of stone and rubble before it was removed from the site, as such this gives a potential date for the activity of the mid-16th Century.	Semi Detached House	[17314] Victorian	1840	1840	National Heritage List for England List Entry Number, LPA Planning Reference
123741	MLO10782	Area between Merton High Street (High Medieval Augustinian Monastery)	The following building shall be added: WANDLE BANK TQ 27 SE (west side) 1329-/2/10013 Nos. 16 and 17 GV II Pair of cottages, c.1840. Brown brick, two storeys with hipped slate roof and central stack. Doors set at side in projecting (rebuilt) porches. The front elevation a strikingly simple composition under deep eaves with narrow, recessed centrepiece flanked by sash windows under gauged brick heads to first floor, and round-arched windows under gauged head with stone keystones. All windows set with twelve panes, those to ground floor in wheel pattern, with margin-light surrounds. Listing NGR: TQ2657570303	Rubbish Pit, Augustinian Monastery	[17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor	1066, 1117	1539, 1539	GLHER Legacy UID, Site Code, Site Code, Site Code, Site Code, LAG number (GLAAS Ref), OASIS ID, Site Code
124673	MLO57231	Station Road (Roman Ditch)	This is the site of the precinct of Merton Priory, established by Gilbert, Sheriff of Surrey, for the Augustinians in 1117 and given a foundation charter in 1121-2. This large site included the church with Lady Chapel, cloister and associated ranges, including a probable infirmary complex, possible royal lodgings and outbuildings. After the dissolution the building materials were sent to Nonsuch and St Mary, Battersea. It is believed that the land reverted to marshy open ground following the dissolution with industrial uses in the 19th and 20th centuries. The site has been excavated on a number of occasions.	Ditch	[17260] Roman	43	409	GLHER Legacy UID, Site Code, Site Code, Site Code
125285	MLO28210	Station Road (Medieval Church)	Department of Greater London Archaeology/SW EXCAVS 1986-90 ON MED PRIORY SITE UNCOVERED POSSIBLE ROMAN DITCH WITHIN CLOISTER AREA OF INFIRMARY 03037605.	Church	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	GLHER Legacy UID
126344	MLO98140	Land bordered by Bennett's Ditch (Structure of Uncertain Date)	Department of Greater London Archaeology/SW EXCAVS 1986-7 REVEALED CHURCH 100M IN LENGTH. FLINT & MORTAR WALL FOUNDATIONS. DOUBLE AISLED NAVE - NORTH & SOUTH TRANSEPTS & CHANCEL REVEALED. FLOORING: SOME GLAZED FLOOR TILES IN NORTH TRANSEPT, REIGATE PAVERS IN N & SAISLES. GRAVES WITHIN CHURCH. EXCAVATIONS IN 1989 REVEALED NORTH HALF OF THE CHURCH.	Structure	[17369] Uncertain, [17340] Tudor	None	1539	LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
126943	MLO8960	Station Road (Roman Findspot)	An archaeological watching brief and mitigation study was carried out by D Saxby on behalf of Museum of London Archaeology Service on 20th February 2004. Previous excavations were taken into consideration and two test pits were excavated. Possible wall foundations were uncovered. The aim of this investigation was to determine the height of any surviving archaeological features. *the natural was not recorded*	Findspot	[17260] Roman	43	409	GLHER Legacy UID
127000	MLO76138	Bennett's Ditch (Elizabethan Ditch & Ditch)	SOME SHERDS OF ROMAN POTTERY INCLUDING SAMIAN, FOUND DURING EXCAVATIONS AT MERTON PRIORY CHAPTER HOUSE. NO ASSOCIATED FEATURES.	Ditch, Demolition Layer, Layer	[17256] Elizabethan, [17285] Stuart,	1601, 1601	1700, 1800	LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code

PRN	LegacyID	Mon_Name	Mon_Desc	Mon_Type	Period	Start_date	End_date	XRefSource
		Demolition Layer)	Residual Medieval building material and pottery was recovered from the ditch fill. A layer of demolition rubble overlaid the ditch, measuring between 0.10 m and 0.15 m in depth. The layer comprised Medieval building rubble, including Reigate stone, chalk and roof tiles, and Medieval pottery. The demolition layer was truncated by a north-south aligned ditch which measured 3.00 m in length, to the limits of excavation, by 1.28 m in width by 0.67 m in depth. It was filled with a grey organic sandy silt. A layer of dark brown alluvial sandy silt overlaid the demolition layers and ditches, measuring 0.26 m thick. A mixed assemblage of Medieval and early Post Medieval pottery and tile was recovered from this layer. The alluvial deposit was cut by 18th Century calico ditches (see MLO77191). A layer of mid grey sandy silt overlaid Medieval features to the south of the 17th Century ditches described above. The layer was 0.45 m thick and 17th Century material, including musket balls and bottle glass, and residual Medieval pottery was collected from it. (1-2)		[17308] 17th Century, [17256] Elizabethan . [17367] Georgian, [17308] 17th Century, [17364] 18th Century			
127439	MLO97930	Colliers Wood (Medieval Building, Head Race, Tail Race, Furnace, Tank & Cellar)	An archaeological excavation carried out by on behalf of Museum of London Archaeology Service between the 21st Oct. 2002 and 13th Dec 2002. The excavation revealed a range of workshops believed to be part of Bennett's mill. The important features included: the headrace and tailrace for the water-wheel; four brick furnaces for the production of dyes; a washroom with brick wash tank. Other finds such as a large quantity of bottle stoppers, and dye mixing paddle suggest that the area was used for the production and mixing of dyes. * Natural blue clay was encountered at c.12.95m AOD. *	Building, Head Race, Tail Race, Furnace, Tank, Cellar	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
127519	MLO90560	Portion of Wall on the West Side of River Pickle between Merton High Street and Merantun Way (Medieval Wall)	The entry for - LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON TQ 27 SE TQ 26 SE HIGH ST, Collier's Wood SW19 (south side) 2/51 4/51 Portion of wall on west side of River Wandle to east of factory occupied by Messrs Alumite and Alzak Ltd. 25.6.87 II Shall be amended to read:- TQ 27 SE LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON TQ 26 SE HIGH ST, Collier's Wood SW19 (south side) 2/51 4/51 Portion of wall on the west side of the River Pickle between Merton High Street and Merantun Way. 25.6.87 II LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON HIGH ST, Collier's Wood, SW19 TQ 27 SE TQ 26 NE (south side) 2/51 4/51 Portion of wall on west side of River Wandle to east of factory occupied 25.6.87 by Messrs Alumite and Alzak Ltd - II Wall, formerly part of precinct wall to Merton Priory. Medieval with later restoration and rebuilding. Flint and rubblestone. About 6 feet high. Listing NGR: TQ2665770041	Wall	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	National Heritage List for England List Entry Number
128061	MLO553	Station Road (Medieval Road)	EXCAVATION OF ALLOTMENT AREA 1962-3 REVEALED FLINT COBBLE ROADWAY C.1350.C.10 FT WIDE. LOW BANK ADJACENT TO WEST EDGE. SMALL DITCH ON EAST EDGE AT ONE POINT. ABUTTED & SLIGHTLY OVERLAIN BY YARD FLOOR 030695. SEE ALSO 030705 & 030733.	Road	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	GLHER Legacy UID
128520	MLO90528	9-13 Wandle Bank (Georgian Row)	LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON WANDLE BANK, TQ 27 SE COLLIER'S WOOD, SW19 (west side) 2/164 Nos 9-13 13.5.1976 (consecutive) GV II Row of houses. Circa early-mid C.19. Yellow brick. Slate hipped roof to parapet. 12 storeys. Nos 9 and 12 of 1 window wide; other houses 2 windows wide. Round headed entrances to Nos 9, 12 and 13; those of Nos 10 and 11 square headed, united under dentil cornice with panelled pilasters. 6-panelled doors. Square gauged brick headed windows. Sashes, glazing bars. Listing NGR: TQ2658170265	Row	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17338] Early 19th Century, [17393] Mid 19th Century	1801	1866	National Heritage List for England List Entry Number
129924	MLO529	Wandle Bank (Late Medieval Corn Mill)	Mill site of interest. (1) Probable site of Medieval corn mill mentioned in Wimbledon Manor Court Rolls for 1236-7. The timber and tiled mill was rebuilt, in brick, in around 1791 by James Perry of Wandtebank House. In the 1920s the site became a currying works for the Connolly brothers, manufacturers and suppliers of leather, primarily for the car and aircraft industry. The mill building became part of the works and is still standing. Structures associated with the corn mill were recorded during demolition in 1993 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. The concrete floor within part of the mill building was removed and an earlier 18th Century brick built undershot mill race was uncovered. The mill race was observed at the eastern end of the building, oriented north-south. It was constructed of red brick an measured 11.00 m in length by 3.00 m in width. The wheel pit was also recorded and had a depth of around 1.70 m. A stone built sluice was located to the south of	Corn Mill, Mill Race, Leat, Wheel Pit, Corn Mill, Leather Factory	[17358] Late Medieval, [17344] Interwar, [17367] Georgian, [17266] Early 20th	1280, 1791, 1791, 1920	1920, 1920, 1920, 2002	GLHER Legacy UID, LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code

PRN	LegacyID	Mon_Name	Mon_Desc	Mon_Type	Period	Start_date	End_date	XRefSource
			the wheel pit and iron brackets to the sluice gate were recorded on the sides of the mill race. A brick, arched, roof was recorded beneath the north and south walls of the mill building. Excavation work carried out to the south of the mill building at the same time recorded a red brick wall close to the River Wandle, which was interpreted as being the wall of a mill leat. The leat would have run to the northeast towards the mill wheel. The course of the leat can be seen on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865. (2)		Century, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17266] Early 20th Century, [17266] Early 20th Century, [17294] 21st Century			
130092	MLO62589	Wandle Park (Restoration Mill Pond)	An infilled mill pond was identified in a test pit during a watching brief undertaken in Wandle Park by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1995. The mill pond was backfilled during the early 20th Century. A dump of brick rubble lay under a bank of redeposited orange clay, 0.90 m thick, which lay under the topsoil, which had a depth of 1.60 m. The test pit was excavated to a depth of 1.60 m after which it was halted due to the large amount of standing water within the rubble fill. (1-2)	Mill Pond	[17257] Post Medieval, [17364] 18th Century, [17326] 19th Century	1701	1900	GLHER Legacy UID, LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
130694	MLO97929	Colliers Wood (Medieval Post Built Structure, Wall, Floor, Iron Working Site, Structure, Road, Drain & Ditch)	An archaeological evaluation carried out by on behalf of Museum of London Archaeology Service between the 8th Sept 2003 and 28th May 2004. The fieldwork revealed an east-west 9m wide by 1.20m deep river which contained timber posts dating to the early Medieval period as well as walls, floors, foundations, ditches, a drain, a road surface, and evidence of iron working all dating to the Medieval period. These remains are potentially part of a collection of Monastic buildings. * Natural gravel was encountered at between c.10m - 12m AOD. *	Post Built Structure, Wall, Floor, Iron Working Site, Structure, Road, Drain, Ditch	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
134299	MLO22514	Merton High Street (Medieval Ditch, Post Hole & Stake Hole)	Department of Greater London Archaeology/SW EXCAV M0G 89 REVEALED MEDIEVAL C14TH ? DITCH RUNNING C.25M WEST OF, & APPROX PARALLEL TO, R.WANDLE. ALSO MEDIEVAL POST/STAKEHOLES. SEE CROSS REFS FOR OTHER FEATURES ON SITE.	Ditch, Post Hole, Stake Hole	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	GLHER Legacy UID, Site Code
135634	MLO59005	Mill Road (Tudor Cellar)	Four Post Medieval buildings and cut features were found through excavation at the site of Mill Road and Merton High Street, Merton, by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1992. A late Medieval cellared stone building (Building 1), onto which an 18th Century brick built extension had been added, was recorded in trench 1. The first phase, the stone building, measured approximately 5.60 m in width by at least 9.90 m in length. The walls were constructed from Reigate stone, with occasional flint, tile and brick. A stone-built fireplace adjoined the eastern wall, measuring 0.50 m wide. Evidence of continuation of the length of the building was identified along the southern wall. Five bedding or floor layers, from a bedding layer of grey silt to a 17th Century brick/tile floor were recorded. An east-west wall constructed from re-used Medieval Reigate stone may also have been associated with the earlier phase of the building. A brick extension was added to the eastern side of the building during the 18th Century, adding a further 5.60 m to the length. Alterations were made in the cellar: brick pier bases which may have been roof supports or supports for a staircase were added. The tile floor in the cellar was raised by about 0.20 m. A possible floor surface composed of orange gravel and mortar was recorded to the	Cellar, Cess Pit, Building, Well, Soakaway, Calico Mill, Drain, Ditch	[17340] Tudor, [17367] Georgian, [17386] 16th Century, [17364] 18th Century, [17340] Tudor,	1501, 1540, 1540, 1540, 1601, 1701, 1701	1800, 1750, 1900, 1900, 1800, 1800	GLHER Legacy UID, LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code

PRN	LegacyID	Mon_Name	Mon_Desc	Mon_Type	Period	Start_date	End_date	XRefSource
136516	MLO77191	Colliers Wood - 2CW (Restoration Ditch & Calico Mill)	<p>south of the raised floor. An external drain ran parallel to the Reigate stone wall, extending to the south for a distance of 0.92 m. A rubble fill was recorded above the 18th Century floor in the cellar, including pieces of carved Medieval Reigate stone and decorated carved wood panel dating to the 18th Century. This building was used by William Morris as a dormitory for apprentice boys in the Victorian period. A second building (Building 2) was recorded immediately to the southeast of the first. It measured 9.50 m east to west by 4.00 m north to south. The northern wall, oriented east-west was constructed of Reigate stone and the western and southern walls were constructed of brick. This building was constructed in the 18th Century and was later used by William Morris as a meeting room. The north-south oriented wall of a third building was recorded in trench 2 (Building 3), dating to the 18th Century. The building has a Reigate wall footing with a brick wall constructed on top. It measured 4.20 m in length by 0.60 m in width. The wall represents the eastern foundation wall of a building later used by William Morris as a caretaker's house and storeroom. A brick-lined drain was recorded running parallel with, and continuing beyond, the wall. A fourth building was partially recorded in trench 2 (Building 4). The building had Reigate stone foundations and measured approximately 10.0 m in length by 5.50 m in width. The western wall was constructed mainly of Reigate stone with occasional unfrosted red brick. The southern wall was composed of mixed materials, including small rubble and occasional large sandstone and greensand. The northern and eastern walls were exposed during the watching brief for preservation measures. A Reigate stone fireplace, with a smaller brick, 18th Century inserted into it and an 18th Century tiled floor within it, was recorded against the western wall in the interior. A ceramic water pipe and a brick drain were recorded adjacent to the exterior. Building 3 cut across two earlier features: a cess pit, three wooden trestles and a linear channel. The channel cut was aligned north-south and extended for a length of around 6.00 m. The southern end was truncated by the cess pit. The cess pit was brick-lined and had truncated the earlier channel and trestles. It measured 3.00 m north to south by 1.90 m east to west with a depth of 1.30 m. The cess pit was probably constructed in association with building 4 and probably went out of use in the mid-18th Century. A D-shaped brick well or soakaway was found to the east of Building 3 and south of Building 4. It measured 1.20 m north to south by 1.00 m east to west. It survived to a depth of between 0.30 m and 0.40 m. The fill was a black organic deposit, with domestic rubbish. An 18th Century linear channel was recorded in trench 3 to the south of the buildings. It was oriented north-south to a length of at least 19.00 m and measured up to 3.00 m in width and 0.89 m in depth. The fills consisted of layers of organic and silt deposits, from which many 18th Century industrial artefacts were recovered including: leather shoes, paint brushes, cutlery, pottery and numerous soft wood off-cuts. The channel is believed to be a calico ditch, used for bleaching cloth and utilising water from the River Wandle. It may date from the 17th Century. An 18th Century brick drain was recorded to the southwest of the linear channel. It was oriented north-south and was observed for a length of 4.00 m north to south. It measured 0.30 m in width. It was probably used to take waste materials from the 18th/19th Century industrial complex in the area to the River Wandle.</p> <p>A number of 18th Century calico trenches were found through excavation on land bounded by Bennett's Ditch, the River Wandle and Merantun Way, by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2001. The trenches were associated with the 18th Century Merton Abbey print works. The ditches were found across the excavation area, at heights between 12.15 m to 12.59 m OD. The ditches measured up to 1.00 m in depth and were aligned east-west and north-south. Post Medieval pottery and animal bone and Medieval demolition rubble from buildings associated with Merton priory were recovered from the ditches. (1) A calico manufactory was established at Merton Abbey on the east bank of the River Wandle in 1724. The calico works probably adapted the existing buildings of Merton priory for the use of printing and dyeing. A second calico works was established within the walls of Merton priory in 1752, to the north of the Abbey Mills print works. In 1881 they were taken over by William Morris.</p> <p>Bunce's ditch is shown clearly on the current OS map. This may be of Roman date, since it respects the edges of the presumed Roman mansion. It is approx. half-a-mile downstream from the true 18th Century Bunces ditch.</p>	Ditch, Calico Mill	[17367] Georgian, [17257] Post Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval, [17256] Elizabethan . [17367] Georgian, [17308] 17th Century, [17364] 18th Century, [17289] Restoration	1701	1800	LAG number (GLAAS Ref), LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
139530	MLO70941	Christchurch Road (Roman Ditch)		Ditch	[17260] Roman	43	409	GLHER Legacy UID

PRN	LegacyID	Mon_Name	Mon_Desc	Mon_Type	Period	Start_date	End_date	XRefSource
141825	MLO528	Area Of Merton Priory (Victorian Almshouse)	Almshouses, endowed in 19th Century, built 1839, to be demolished 1965. See (1-4). It is not clear where these almshouses were built - 'Merton Priory Area' is not particularly specific. No sign of almshouses on historic OS maps of the area at end of 19th/beginning of 20th Century.	Almshouse	[17314] Victorian, [17332] Mid 20th Century	1839	1965	GLHER Legacy UID
141973	MLO100501	Savacentre (Georgian Structure)	The foundations of 19th to 20th Century buildings were uncovered at Merantum Way, during a watching brief by Lindsey Archaeological Services in 2005-2008. The remains were located outside of that area of the Scheduled Augustine Priory. A demolition layer of a probably 1970's date was present over the remains of brick wall foundations and concrete slab floors, whose depth could not be determined. The foundations are floors are thought to be the remains of the late 19th and 20th Century buildings known to stand on the site, and as such the material within this layer is from these structures. During the 2005 works a brick footing was observed on a concrete slab base, the footing included brick offsets and the northern side of these had been painted green, suggesting the height of the contemporary ground level, as there was no evidence for this being a basement. The footing is probably the remains of one of the 19th-20th Century structures. Further evidence of these structures was seen in the corner walls of another building. 12 courses of bricks were present along with north-south aligned planks. This last structure is thought to be part of the backfill of a 19th to 20th Century basement.	Structure, Demolition Layer	[17367] Georgian, [17395] Late 20th Century, [17266] Early 20th Century, [17395] Late 20th Century	1801, 1901	1979, 1979	LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
142228	MLO59006	Mill Road (Medieval Ditch & Pit)	A Medieval pit and a linear ditch were found through excavation at Mill Road and Merton High Street, Merton, by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1992. The pit measured 2.80 m north to south by 1.00 m east to west to the limit of excavation. It was filled with a mid grey clay, silt and pebbles, from which a sherd of Medieval pottery and a fragment of roof tile were recovered. The pit had steep sides and measured 0.24 m in depth. The northwestern end of the pit cut an earlier linear ditch which was aligned north-south. The ditch measured 2.80 m north to south, with a width of 0.50 m. The ditch was filled with a firm, mid-grey/brown clay, silt and sand. The cut had a steep western side and a gently sloping eastern side. It measured 0.17 m in depth. The ditch was cut by an 18th Century linear channel (see MLO59005).	Ditch, Pit	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	GLHER Legacy UID, LAG number (GLAAS Ref)
143624	MLO11013	Byegrove Road (Georgian Railway), Surrey Iron Railway (Georgian Railway), The Grand Surrey Iron Railway (Georgian Railway)	Surrey Iron Railway ran from the mouth of the Wandale to Croydon. First public railway, for freight only, or plateway sanctioned by Act of Parliament 1801. Basin or dock constructed at mouth of Wandale 1802. The railway was constructed by William Jessup in 1803. The railway ran for 17 miles from Frying Pan Creek to Croydon. It was closed in 1846 and dismantled in 1848. Only remains of railway traceable in borough three quarter mile stretch from Summerstown to Colliers Wood.	Railway, Railway	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian	1802, 1848	1803, 1848	GLHER Legacy UID, National Monuments Record Number, National Record of the Historic Environment Number
146617	MLO100503	Merantum Way (Medieval Structure)	A Medieval wall foundation at Merantum Way was uncovered during a watching brief by Lindsey Archaeological Services in 2005 to 2008, when excavations were occurring within the area of the scheduled Augustine Priory. The foundation is that of a west-east aligned wall for the Priory's church, it is constructed from flint nodules and Reigate stone chips which are bound by a cream mortar. The surviving height of the foundation is variable and it has been partially truncated by a modern water pipe. The foundations were protected by sheeting before development occurred. (1+3)	Structure	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
147371	MLO28201	Station Road (Medieval Infirmary)	Department of Greater London Archaeology/SW EXCAVATIONS 1983, 1987 & 1988-90 REVEALED A LARGE HALL, A LINEAR RANGE OF 4 ROOMS, THE GREAT DRAIN & A CLOISTER AREA. FLINT & MORTAR FOUNDATIONS (NOTTO SAME SURVIVAL AS CHURCH & CHAPTER HOUSE). FLOOR LAYERS WITHIN HALL & ROOMS. GREAT DRAIN LINED WITH WORKED REIGATE BLOCKS. SOME STRUCTURES APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN USED IN POST-DISSOLUTION PERIOD WITH SOME POST MEDIEVAL BRICK INCORPORATED WITHIN SOME OF THE WALL FOUNDATIONS.	Infirmary, Infirmary	[17296] Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval	1066, 1540	1539, 1900	GLHER Legacy UID

PRN	LegacyID	Mon_Name	Mon_Desc	Mon_Type	Period	Start_date	End_date	XRefSource
147738	MLO71559	Retail Park (Restoration Calico Mill)	An archaeological evaluation was conducted in 1997 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Site code CCC97. Eight trenches located on two sites were excavated. There was some evidence for 18th and 19th Century activity, including a ditch or channel possibly associated with the calico industry in the westernmost trench (trench 1). *Natural sand and gravel at southern end of trench 1 at 10.75m OD* For more information see (1, 2, 3).	Ditch, Calico Mill	[17257] Post Medieval, [17364] 18th Century, [17326] 19th Century, [17257] Post Medieval, [17364] 18th Century, [17326] 19th Century	1701, 1701	1900, 1900	GLHER Legacy UID, LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
147979	MLO74162	Connolly Leather Works (Southern Area) (Georgian Lake)	A 19th Century water feature, probably a lake associated with the ornamental garden of Wandbank House, was recorded through excavation at the Connolly Leather Works, Wimbledon, by Thames Valley Archaeological Services in 1999. Greyish-brown fine silts were recorded at a depth of 0.50 m below ground level in the south and east of the excavated area. The silt deposits measured 1 m in depth and overlay natural gravel. (1)	Lake	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian	1801	1848	GLHER Legacy UID, LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
149899	MLO97926	Colliers Wood (Medieval Ditch, Road & Iron Working Site)	An archaeological evaluation carried out by on behalf of Museum of London Archaeology Service between the 11th and 20th June 2003. The remains of a Medieval road, and ditches (one possibly associated with the road) were recorded, as was a layer of burnt brick/earth containing iron slag and clinker which may represent the remains of iron working. Two 12th-Century Reigate stone voussoirs appear to have been reused in the structure of a possible kiln or furnace. * Natural alluvial deposits were encountered at between c.12.61m - 12.67m AOD. * The bridge was almost certainly built in the Medieval period and a Roman tile has been found within its fabric. It certainly existed in 1569 as it is mentioned in the Surrey Sewer Commission notes. Rocque's map of 1745 shows the bridge as located at the junction of High St Colliers Wood and the confluence of the Wandale and the Pickle.	Ditch,Road,Iron Working Site	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
150724	MLO72055	Merton High Street (Post Medieval Bridge)		Bridge	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	GLHER Legacy UID
150800	MLO71555	Area Bounded By High Street Colliers Wood (Prehistoric Watercourse, Water Channel & Palaeochannel)	An archaeological evaluation was conducted in 1997 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Site code CCC97. Trenches 4, 6, and 8 revealed Prehistoric palaeo-channels crossing the site, some of which would have formed fast flowing rivers during this period. These had cut into the natural sand and gravel and had an overlying peat deposit, and probably formed part of a braided system of the River Pickle/Wandle. The low-lying, marshy nature of this area has been the case since at least the Prehistoric period. * natural sand and gravel at southern end of trench 1 at 10.75m OD* For more information see (1, 2, 3).	Watercourse, Water Channel, Palaeochannel	[17277] Prehistoric	y-500000	42	GLHER Legacy UID, LAG number (GLAAS Ref), Site Code
151326	MLO90466	Christchurch Road (Georgian Detached House)	Detached cottage, Circa mid 19th Century. Weatherboarded with pantiled hipped roof to eaves. Two storeys, two bays, with central square headed entrance between bays. Square headed horned sashed windows, glazing bars. There is one storey outshut to left. Central stack. The cottage has been much restored following fire damage during the 1970s. The building was Listed at Grade II and on the English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register (1). However, it was subsequently Delisted in 2023 after a reassessment concluded that the 1970s rebuild had been more substantial than originally noted in the 1976 Listing description, with only the central stack likely to be original. Furthermore, the former farm cottage had lost the context of its farmstead and was not in a Conservation Area, rendering it primarily a facsimile without special architectural or historic interest (2).	Detached House, Detached House	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17393] Mid 19th Century, [17395]	1833, 1970	1866, 1979	National Heritage List for England List Entry Number

PRN	LegacyID	Mon_Name	Mon_Desc	Mon_Type	Period	Start_date	End_date	XRefSource
151882	MLO22516	Merton High Street (Findspot of Uncertain Date)	Department of Greater London Archaeology/SW EXCAV MOG 89 PRODUCED ROMAN, SAXON, MED & Post Medieval POTTERY. SEE CROSS REFS FOR FEATURES DISCOVERED.	Findspot	Late 20th Century [17369] Uncertain	None	None	GLHER Legacy UID, Site Code
227927	None	Northern Line (Victorian Underground Railway), City And South London Railway (Victorian Underground Railway), Charing Cross And Hampstead Railway (Victorian Underground Railway)	<p>The basis of the Northern Line stems from the merger of the City and South London Railway and the Charing Cross and Hampstead Railway. The original section of the CSLR opened in 1890 and ran from King William Street, in the City, under the Thames to Stockwell. The CSLR was extended to Moorgate and Clapham Common in 1900, Angel in 1901, and Euston in 1907.</p> <p>The company, never financially robust, was taken over by the Underground Electric Railways in 1913, and the railway was absorbed into the Underground system by links to the Hampstead line. In 1926, a five-mile extension from Clapham Common to Morden, where the London County Council was to build a housing estate, opened.</p> <p>The Charing Cross and Hampstead Railway opened in 1907 and ran from the Strand at Charing Cross station via Euston to Archway, with a branch from Camden Town via Hampstead to Golders Green. The Hampstead line was extended to Hendon in 1923 and then Edgware in the following year. Also in 1924 a link was made to the CSLR at Euston and in 1926 a further link was provided with the CSLR at Kennington when it (CSLR) was extended to Morden.</p> <p>Around this time the CCHR absorbed the CSLR and was thereafter called the Edgware Highgate and Morden Line; it was renamed the Northern Line in 1937. Between 1939-41 a new link north of Highgate to join the London and North Eastern Railway branches to High Barnet and Edgware was brought into use.</p>	Underground Railway, Underground Railway, Underground Railway, Underground Railway, Underground Railway, Underground Railway, Underground Railway, Underground Railway	[17334] Late 19th Century, [17314] Victorian, [17266] Early 20th Century, [17274] Edwardian, [17266] Early 20th Century, [17334] Late 19th Century, [17274] Edwardian, [17314] Victorian, [17266] Early 20th Century, [17266] Early 20th Century, [17332] Mid 2	1884-07-28, 1902-07-01, 1895-04-14, 1910-11-01, 1921-11-10, 1939-07-03	1890-11-04, 1907-06-22, 1907-05-12, 1914-04-06, 1926-09-13, 1941-05-18	National Monuments Record Number, National Record of the Historic Environment Number
229155	None	Tooting Merton And Wimbledon Railway (Victorian Railway)	The Tooting, Merton and Wimbledon Railway was authorised in 1864 to build a connecting line from Streatham Junction on the Peckham - Sutton line. At Tooting, the line forked to north Wimbledon via Haydons Road, and to south Wimbledon via Mertons Road. The line opened in 1869. The southern loop closed to passengers in 1929, but remained open to goods traffic until 1968.	Railway	[17314] Victorian	1864	1869	National Record of the Historic Environment Number, National Monuments Record Number

9.5 NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (EVENTS)

PRN	Legacy_ID	Act_Name	Act_Description	Locat_Desc	Assc_Actor	Bib_Source
152239	ELO6289	Excavation at Merantun Way\ Bennett's Ditch\ River Wandle	An archaeological excavation was conducted by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2003. Site code MMY99. Topographical and environmental evidence was revealed which showed that the eastern part of the monastic complex was generally low-lying and marshy with the main buildings located upon a higher drier ground. Two Medieval fishponds and an associated ditch were found within the eastern part of the complex. The east-west aligned tile drain previously found has now been interpreted as an overflow drain leading from a pond to the marsh area to the east. These ponds now provide an alternative interpretation for the area of the hard standing recorded to the west during the 1986-1990 excavations. It is now believed that this chalk base, considered as a slipway, is in fact a base of an elaborately constructed fishpond. An 18-19th Century calico trench and a number of brass pins were also recorded.	Colliers Wood, Merantun Way, Merton	[16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[64728] Colliers Wood-2cw, Land Bordered By Bennett's Ditch, the River Wandle & Merantun Way: A Post Excavation Assessment Excavation Trench 3 and Evaluation Trenches 28 and 29
152561	ELO4049	Open Area Excavation at Merton Bus Garage	Between November and December 1989 the Department of Greater London Archaeology's South West London Archaeological Unit conducted an archaeological excavation at Merton Bus Garage. The excavation area was approximately 19m by 9m. It was found that a subsoil layer had built up over the natural geology (a yellow alluvial clay overlying a sand and gravel) from the Prehistoric period onwards. In the Medieval period a boundary and/or drainage ditch was cut through the subsoil, with post/stake holes associated with it or predating it. The site was then inundated or flooded in the late Medieval period. Early Post Medieval period, which resulted in the truncation of earlier deposits and the deposition of a silt layer. In the Post Medieval period the site was surfaced/levelled with the deposition of a gravel layer. A topsoil was then deposited in the later Post Medieval period before a layer of clay make-up was laid down immediately prior to the construction of the buildings in 1912.	Merton High Street, SW19	[11535] Robin Nielsen, [15501] Department of Greater London Archaeology	[68381] Preliminary Report of Archaeological Excavation at Merton Bus Garage, Colliers Wood, London SW19
152626	ELO15025	Desk Based Assessment at 1-11 High Street	Museum of London Archaeology Service carried out a desk based assessment on the site of 1-11 High Street Colliers Wood in October 2004. It was concluded that there was little potential for in situ Prehistoric finds although there was a possibility of isolated finds. The potential for Roman finds was highlighted due to its proximity to Stane Street. A low potential for the Saxon and Post Medieval period was noted. A small possibility of finding Medieval features was noted due to the proximity of Medieval occupation in the area.		[12915] Stewart Hoad, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology, [10707] Lindy Casson, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[48011] 1-11 High Street Colliers Wood London SW19 Archaeological Assessment
153375	ELO3009	Trial Trench at Tandem Works	An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood, by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1995. The evaluation consisted of five trenches. A possible Post Medieval field boundary was recorded in the southernmost area of the site. * Natural terrace sands and gravels were recorded at heights between of 14.75 m AOD in the north and 15.30 m AOD in the south.*	Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood, SW19	[11679] Stephen L. Tucker, [10368] Geoff Potter, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[52123] The Former Tandem Works, Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood SW19: An Archaeological Evaluation
153458	ELO6288	Excavation at Merantun Way\ Bennett's Ditch\ River Wandle	An archaeological excavation on a lift pit and watching brief on residential blocks B, C and D were undertaken in 2004 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Site code MMY99. The watching brief of the pile probing revealed Medieval wall foundations, mainly within the area of Residential Block B, with two wall foundations recorded in Residential Block C. These were exposed within small sized trenches to reveal the walls extent and direction. Piles in conflict with the wall foundations were moved to adjacent soft deposits. The excavation of the lift pit comprised the removal of the top 270mm of the wall foundation within the earlier evaluation trench 15. The excavation revealed alluvial deposits associated with the Early Medieval river channels and mill leat. A number of pier bases for a building were found to the west of the recently discovered mill. To the south of this building was an oak baseplate and associated flint footings possibly forming a bridge abutment. Further crushed Reigate stone surfaces for the north-south aligned Medieval trackway were recovered and these were overlain by a Tudor building previously recorded within evaluation trench 14.	Merantun Way/Bennett's Ditch/River Wandle, Collier's Wood, Merton	[16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[57876] Colliers Wood - 2cw, Land Bordered By Bennett's Ditch, the River Wandle & Merantun Way: A Watching Brief and Excavation of Trench 15 For Residential Blocks B, C and D

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153904	ELO4063	Trial Trench at Merantum Way	Trial excavations were conducted in 1976 on land at Merton Abbey Mills, to the south of what is now Merantum Way. Site code MPY76. Work continued into 1977 and 1978. The excavations uncovered the apsidal east end and associated floor levels of the chapter house, dated to around the 12th Century, of the Augustinian Priory of St Mary. Of three burials located there, two had been robbed at the time of demolition (around 1538-40). Excavation of the entire chapter house in 1977-8 showed that the building was originally rectangular with flint foundations on a gravel base, and was later enlarged with an apsidal end. Twenty-five burials were recovered. Portions of the cloister, infirmary passage and slope were also investigated, as was the canons' cemetery (ten graves). Two sections of flint and chalk walls were located in a trial trench some 15m east of the apse, and these are thought to be part of the infirmary. Excavations in 1982 of a shallow service trench across the west end of the transept and along the cloister walk west of the chapter house revealed walling at the junction of the south transept and the passage along the north side of the chapter house.		[12838] Scott McCracken, [15501] Department of Greater London Archaeology	[48565] Archaeology in Greater London, 1965-90: A Guide to Records of Excavations By the Museum of London
154408	ELO7953	Trial Trench at Merton Savacentre	An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Lindsey Archaeological Services in a northern section of the Merton Savacentre, Merantum Way. Site code NMA05. Modern deposits relating to the construction of the Savacentre in the 1980s were found within both trenches. At around 1.60m a demolition deposit, probably of Victorian date, was encountered. No archaeological remains were located. The contractor concluded that no archaeology would be affected by the proposed development at the front of the Savacentre. *natural not reached*		[12985] R. Lee, [15792] Lindsey Archaeological Services	[48302] Merton Savacentre, Merton, Archaeological Evaluation Trenches TP1 & TP1: Interim Report
154597	ELO8848	Excavation at Area bounded by	An archaeological excavation was conducted in 1998 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service following an evaluation which had identified the Roman road 'Stane Street'. Site code CCC97, the excavation trenches were located in the north-western part of the site, over the known alignment of the Stane Street. This road and its associated roadside ditched were exposed in both trenches; excavation also revealed a road alignment running straight towards the site of Merton Priory and thereafter into Modern, rather than diverting to South Wimbledon. There were two main phases of road construction, most clearly represented in an outward movement in the line of the western roadside ditch. Although not closely dated, this development probably took place in the late 2nd Century AD. The earlier road measured around 12-14m in width between the ditched; the second phase, with a thickness of around 100mm to 300mm, was around 16-19.5m wide. The road surface was principally constructed from gravel and flint; within the second phase of the northern trench this also included raised parallel gravel banks on either side of a central roadway. It is suggested that this arrangement forms the approach to a ford flanked by pedestrian footbridges. Pottery recovered from the ditched and road make-up dated to the 1st to 3rd Centuries AD. Coins, occasional building material and worked wood were also recovered dating to the Roman period. The latest finds were represented by coins of the mid 4th Century, which were found within the uppermost levels, or in deposits immediately overlying, the road surface. A sequence of alluvial deposits had built up within the roadside ditches and subsequently over the road itself. This indicated successive flooding events, starting within the Roman period and continuing, albeit with decreasing severity, into the Medieval period. The latest deposit was archaeo-magnetically dated to AD 1200-1250, and the cessation thereafter may relate to contemporary major developments in the nearby Merton Priory. *natural sand and gravel at 10.60m to 10.64m OD in trench 1*	Area bounded by High Street Colliers Wood, Christchurch Road, Priory Road, and River Pickle, Merton	[11648] David Saxby, [10368] Geoff Potter, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[55714] Land Bordered By High Street Collier's Wood, Christchurch Road and the Pickle, Merton: A Post-Excavation Assessment
157110	ELO6082	Desk Based Assessment at Savacentr	A desk based assessment was conducted in 2004 by Lindsey Archaeological Services, on the Savacentre site at Merantum way, Merton. The existing Savacentre occupies part of the site of a Medieval priory precinct, including the site of its church. Prehistoric finds have been recorded on the site in the past, and 'Stane Street', a major Roman road, is believed to cross the site. After the dissolution the site was also used for various water-based industries, and the course of the River Wandle may have been altered in the 16th or 17th Centuries. Both the Wandle and the Pickle were developed for use by watermills during the Post Medieval period, and William Morris, the renowned Arts and Crafts designer, had a factory on the site. Before the Savacentre was built in 1989 the site was designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument and excavations of the Priory Church were conducted. This provided details of the church layout, and recovered skeletal remains. The church foundations of chalk and flint remain below the present development, except where piles have penetrated them. To the north of the church is a Medieval cemetery, which was only partially examined. Any groundworks at the Savacentre site which penetrate the late 20th Century site levelling deposits may expose further archaeological remains, including graves. To the north of the scheduled area the presence of Medieval graves is certain, and a Roman road is expected. Development in this area which affects more than superficial deposits will have potential extensive and costly archaeological constraints.		[13555] Geoff Tann, [15792] Lindsey Archaeological Services	[53234] Sainsbury's Savacentre, Merton: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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157637	ELO4065	Open Area Excavation at Merantun Way	An archaeological excavation was conducted in 1986-7 by the Department of Greater London Archaeology, Museum of London, on sites either side of present date Merantun Way. Site code MPY86. A large area in the north half of the priory site was cleared to the levels of around 1540 and the south transept was excavated. The entire north half of the priory church was revealed in 1987, and most of the north transept, Lady Chapel and choir was excavated. Some 160 burials were found within or close to the church. A number of construction phases were distinguished in the north nave wall, and the transept-end chapels were defined. The major periods of building appear to have been the early 12th Century for much of the nave, and the mid 13th Century for the choir and Lady Chapel extension. North of the choir large spreads of Reigate stone chippings and stone footings suggested that this was an area of temporary buildings used during the construction of the priory.	Merton Abbey Mills and Savacentre sites, Merantun Way, Merton, SW19	[12838] Scott McCracken, [15501] Department of Greater London Archaeology	[48565] Archaeology in Greater London, 1965-90: A Guide to Records of Excavations By the Museum of London
158060	ELO3121	Watching Brief at 38 High Street	A watching brief was carried out by Sutton Archaeological Services on June 20th 1996, to observe the demolition of several walls and an existing brick floor at 38 High Street, Colliers Wood (the premises of Burge & Gunson, a bathroom and plumbing supplier). Because of the restricted area, all excavation work was done by hand. The 19th Century and later made ground deposits in the proposed development were removed to the underlying gravel in spits of no more than 20-30cm under the control of the archaeological staff on site. Work continued removing all overburden until the required depth was reached. The only archaeological deposits observed were some re-used 18th Century worked stones which may have originated from the earlier development of the High Street. No further archaeological works were deemed necessary.		[11433] Andrew Skelton, [16285] Sutton Archaeological Services, [14745] Mr Jeff Pery	[59601] Evaluation Report on 38 High Street, Colliers Wood, SW17
158441	ELO6677	Watching Brief at 1-11 High Street	An archaeological watching brief was carried out by D Hawkins on behalf of CgMs between 3rd October and 18th October 2005, following an earlier Evaluation on the site in November-December 2004. No archaeological features or artefacts were recorded. Natural had been truncated to between 1.00m-1.20m below current ground level across the site. This was uniformly capped by a modern fill.		[12272] Duncan Hawkins, [17056] CgMs	[46577] Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at 1-11 High Street, Colliers Wood, London
159741	ELO6330	Excavation at Merantun Way/Bennett's Ditch/River Wandle	Archaeological excavations and watching briefs were conducted in 2003-4 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on the routes of the Utility Construction Trenches, the Water Board trench and the landscaping along Bennett's ditch. Site code MMY99. An east-west 9m wide by 1.20m deep river containing timber posts dating to the Early Medieval period was recorded. Within the north end of the Utility Construction Trench and within the circular shaft a number of Medieval walls and floors were found. A flint wall was located crossing the shaft in an east-west direction. Further south was a possible south flint wall of a building also aligned east-west. The south-west corner contained a 100mm thick floor surface of crushed Reigate stone with small pebbles. Within the southern end of the Utility Construction Trench were a series of flint and chalk wall which form the walls of a monastic building. A number of fragments of burnt brick/earth, iron slag and clinker were found representing the remains of iron working. Smithing hearth bottoms found were the dumped waste from a nearby smith. The uncovering of the eastern precinct wall has shown that it had been rebuilt during the 18th to early 19th Century. On the south side of the precinct wall a brick building had been attached within its north-western corner. A brick floor had been laid within the building which resembles a functional industrial complex.	Merantun Way/Bennett's Ditch/River Wandle, Collier's Wood, Merton	[16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[55392] Colliers Wood - 2cw, Land Bordered By Bennett's Ditch, the River Wandle & Merantun Way: A Post Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design For Utility Construction Trench and Landscaping
159812	ELO19641	Trial Trench at Holiday Inn Express, Colliers Wood	In August 2011 Archaeological Solutions conducted an archaeological evaluation of the site of Holiday Inn Express, Colliers Wood High Street. One trench was excavated. An early modern/ modern wall foundation was recorded in Trench 1A and two layers of alluvium were recorded in trenches 1A-1C. Natural clay was recorded between 1.57m below ground level and 1.33m below ground level.		[10951] Zbigniew Pozorski, [16873] Archaeological Solutions Ltd	[67428] Holiday Inn Express, Colliers Wood, London Borough of Merton: An Archaeological Evaluation
160206	ELO17399	Watching Brief at Christchurch Road	In June to August 2016 AOC Archaeology Group were commissioned by Mott MacDonald to undertake an archaeological watching brief. The watching brief monitored the excavation of an open cut trench on behalf of Morrisons Utility Services. The open cut trench for leak ID 73372 measured 3.5m x 4.5m to a depth of 5.5m below current ground level. The earliest deposit observed was a made ground level of mid brown grey sandy clay which was at a height of 0.65m BGL. Within this were concrete footings and a concrete lintel. The trench for Leak ID 73370 was excavated to a depth of 5.00m below ground level. The earliest deposit was a made ground level, which comprised light brown grey sandy silt at an upper height of 2.28m BGL. Overlying this were separate layers of tarmac thought to be a historic road surface (in the north) and historic footpath (in the south), separated by a kerb of grey stone at 2.20m deep. These were encountered at	Priory Retail Park, Christchurch Road, Merton	[10898] Catherine Edwards, [16812] AOC Archaeology Group	[55842] Priory Retail Park, Christchurch Road, London Borough of Merton: Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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			upper heights of 2.40m and 2.20m deep. Overlying these deposits was a 2.10m thick made ground deposit, followed by a layer of tarmac. No archaeological finds were recovered.			
160293	ELO7954	Watching Brief at Savacentre	An archaeological watching brief was conducted in 2007 by Lindsey Archaeological Services at the Merton Savacentre site on Merantun Way, Merton. Construction works took place in the southern part of the site within the scheduled ancient monument as part of adaptations to the current building to house a Marks & Spencer store. The groundworks had been designed to avoid known significant archaeological remains and measures were taken to revise the construction methods to achieve the same results. A small part of a previously recorded wall foundation from the Augustinian priory church was located and covered with protective materials. Deposits thought to date to the 16th Century destruction of the priory, and form the Post Medieval use of this part of the prior precinct were identified at the base of some of the trenches and in groundworks associated with piling. A single sherd of pottery was found, contemporary with the early phases of the priory church.	Merantun Way, Merton, SW19	[13555] Geoff Tann, [15792] Lindsey Archaeological Services	[56643] Merton/Collierswood Savacentre Alterations 2007-2008: Archaeological Watching Brief
160930	ELO3770	Open Area Excavation at Former Kings College Sports Ground	An archaeological excavation was carried out at the former Kings College Sports Ground, Merton, by the Department of Greater London Archaeology in 1989. Features of Bronze Age date connected with agriculture and husbandry, including a possible banjo enclosure were uncovered.	Western Road, Merton	[15501] Department of Greater London Archaeology	[42347] Housing Development at Former Kings College Sports Ground, Western Road: Preliminary Report of Archaeological Investigation
160961	ELO4859	Watching Brief at Wandle Park	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in Wandle Park, Merton, by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1995. Four test pits were excavated. The backfill of a mill pond formerly in the grounds of Wandlebank House was identified in one pit, but no archaeological features were present in the other three pits except buried soil horizons dating to the 18th or 19th Century. Each test pit was excavated to a depth of around 2m.	Wandle Park, High Street, Colliers Wood, SW19	[11648] David Saxby, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[43922] Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief at Wandle Park, Merton, SW19
161945	ELO4064	Trial Trench at Merantun Way	An archaeological trial excavation was conducted in 1983 by the Department of Greater London Archaeology on a small site in the north of the Merton Abbey Mills area. Site code MPY83. This was conducted on the presumed site of the priory infirmary. It revealed a passageway defined by flint walls linked to the chapter house. a 'hall' with floors of roof tile and aligned north to south lay immediately east of the passage, and itself opened east into a larger room of unknown extent and with floor tiles of the late 15th Century period. Beneath these were found at least three plaster floors as well as a pitched-tile hearth dated to the mid 13th Century. The 'hall' and large room indicate a substantial building located southwest of the chapter house.		[12838] Scott McCracken, [15501] Department of Greater London Archaeology	[48565] Archaeology in Greater London, 1965-90: A Guide to Records of Excavations By the Museum of London
162042	ELO636	Trial Trench at Merantun Way, Bennett's Ditch and River Wandle	An archaeological evaluation was conducted in 2001 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Six trial trenches were located within the eastern area of the scheduled ancient monument of Merton Abbey. These identified archaeological remains comprising Medieval wall foundations; a Medieval tile drain; a demolition layer containing Medieval painted window glass; a series of 16th to 17th Century ditches; and later 18th Century calico ditches associated with the Merton Abbey calico works. *natural sand and gravel at 11.10m OD in trench 1*	Merantun Way, Merton, SW19, Christchurch Road East, Merton, SW19, Bennet's Ditch, Merton, SW19	[12900] Derek Seeley, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[47809] Colliers Wood - 2cw, Land Bordered By Bennett's Ditch, the River Wandle & Merantun Way: An Archaeological Evaluation Report of Trenches 1-6, [50621] A Topographical Note on Location of the

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162296	ELO8850	Desk Based Assessment at area bounded by	An archaeological desk based assessment was conducted in 2000 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on an area bounded by Merantum Way, Bennett's Ditch and the River Wandle in Merton. The contractor concluded that the site had significant archaeological potential, particularly for remains relating to the Medieval Priory, later Post Medieval utilisation of these buildings, Post Medieval industrial activity and for Roman remains particularly associated with the Stane Street Roman road.	Merantum Way, Merton, SW19, Bennett's Ditch, Merton, SW19, The River Wandle, Merton, SW19	[11648] David Saxby, [10368] Geoff Potter, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[64845] Land Bordered By Bennett's Ditch, the River Wandle & Merantum Way, London SW19: An Archaeological Assessment
162323	ELO4066	Open Area Excavation at Merantum Way	An archaeological excavation was conducted in 1986 and 1990 by the Department of Greater London Archaeology, Museum of London, at the Merton Priory site in Merton. Site code MPY88. Excavation on the northern half of the church revealed substantial foundations along its entire 100m length. Four distinct phases of construction have been identified: the widening of the nave to form north and south aisles; the moving of the transepts further east; and the addition of a large quire and Lady Chapel. Also revealed was a later strengthening phase with large extension buttresses mainly constructed of reused architectural fragments of Reigate stone or Purbeck marble. To the north of the church an extensive lay cemetery of several hundred inhumations was excavated. Work was also carried out on areas affected by the Merton relief road (merantum Way), bridging the already exposed chapter house, south aisle, cloister, canons' cemetery and north-western corner of the infirmary building. Investigation of the south area of the site uncovered large areas of the infirmary and the domestic buildings, set around a possible infirmary cloister. A continuation of the excavations in 1990 concentrated on the site of the infirmary and domestic ranges, and on the outlying areas to the south and east of the main monastic complex. A large Reigate stone drainage system was excavated to the southeast of the infirmary, and a wharf of slipway, associated with a channel to the south of the site, was also uncovered. Roman activity was demonstrated by the presence of a ditch in the infirmary cloister.	Merton Priory and Savacentre site, Merantum Way, Merton, SW19	[11930] Penny Bruce, [15501] Department of Greater London Archaeology, [13745] Simon Mason, [12560] Jonathan Nowell	[48565] Archaeology in Greater London, 1965-90: A Guide to Records of Excavations By the Museum of London, [60784] Merton Priory Excavations, 1986-1990: Summary of Results
162414	ELO3614	Watching Brief at Holmes Road	An archaeological watching brief was carried out on four geotechnical test pits at Holmes Road, Wimbledon, by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1994. A probable bedding foundation deposit for late 19th Century construction activity was identified, overlying a sequence of natural deposits.	Holmes Road, Wimbledon, SW19	[10103] Robin Densem, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology, [13706] Julian Bowsher	[66849] Holmes Road, Wimbledon, SW19: Archaeological Observations of Geotechnical Test Pits
162458	ELO3046	Trial Trench at Connolly Leather Works (Southern Area)	An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the southern area of the site of the Connolly Leather Works, Wimbledon, by Thames Valley Archaeological Service in 1999. The evaluation consisted of three trenches. A 19th Century water feature was identified and interpreted as being a lake within ornamental gardens associated with Wandtebank Villa. * Natural gravel was recorded at around 11 m AOD and brickearth at around 12 m AOD.*	Wandle Bank, Wimbledon, SW19	[11501] John Saunders, [10757] Graham Hull, [17118] Thames Valley Archaeological Services	[68229] Connolly Leather Works (Southern Area), Wandte Bank, Wimbledon, SW19: Archaeological Evaluation

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162687	ELO1390	Desk Based Assessment at Savacentre - Petrol Filling Station	An archaeological desk based assessment was conducted in 2003 by Lindsey Archaeological Services on the site of the petrol station at the Merton Savacentre, Merantun Way. The existing Savacentre occupies part of the site of a Medieval priory precinct, including the site of its church. Prehistoric finds have been recorded on the site in the past, and 'Stane Street', a major Roman road, is believed to cross the site. After the dissolution the site was also used for various water-based industries, and the course of the River Wandale may have been altered in the 16th or 17th Centuries. Both the Wandale and the Pickle were developed for use by watermills during the Post Medieval period, and William Morris, the renowned Arts and Crafts designer, had a factory on the site. Before the Savacentre was built in 1989 the site was designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument and excavations of the Priory Church were conducted. This provided details of the church layout, and recovered skeletal remains. The church foundations of chalk and flint remain below the present development, except where piles have penetrated them. To the north of the church is a Medieval cemetery, which was only partially examined. In 1989-90 the excavation of the existing bulk petrol tanks was monitored, although no remains could be recorded due to trench depth. Any groundworks on the petrol filling station may expose further archaeological remains, including graves. The proposed works include a new retaining wall and LPG underground tank, as well as new pipe work.		[13555] Geoff Tann, [15792] Lindsey Archaeological Services	[54464] Petrol Filling Station, Sainsbury's Savacentre, Merton Priory, Surrey. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
162716	ELO9999	Excavation at Connolly's Leather Site C	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service at Connolly's Leather Site C, Wandale Bank, Wimbledon, in 1993. The remains of 18th Century buildings and structures were uncovered: the brick foundation walls, cess pit and drains of a building associated with Wandalebank House. 18th Century dump layers were also recorded. A brick built mill race within the standing mill building and the brick wall of a leat were observed during their demolition.	Wandale Bank, Wimbledon, SW19	[11648] David Saxby, [10103] Robin Densem, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[54300] Connolly Leather Site C, Wandale Bank, Wimbledon SW19: An Archaeological Evaluation
162913	ELO9998	Desk Based Assessment at Connolly Leather Works	An archaeological desk based assessment was carried out on the site of the Connolly Leather Works by AOC Archaeology in 1999. The leather works occupied the site from the 1920s. The remains of Medieval fulling mills and a corn mill may survive on the site. A Post Medieval corn mill is located across the head waters of the River Wandale, which is known to have been diverted in the 16th Century.	Wandale Bank, Wimbledon, SW19	[14667] Anne Upson, [12971] Frances Raymond, [16812] AOC Archaeology Group	[49459] Connolly Leather Works, Wandale Bank - SW19: An Archaeological Impact Assessment
163076	ELO11548	Desk Based Assessment at 125 High Street	A desk based assessment of the Brown and Root Tower was carried out by Mills Whipp Projects Ltd in 2010. A Roman road passed to the west of the site and remains dating to the Roman period relating to the road may still survive. The site has been occupied by a number of different developments since the mid 18th Century which may have disturbed any surviving archaeological features or finds.		[15537] Mills Whipp Projects Ltd, [15708] Sutherland House Ltd	[42383] The Tower (Brown and Root Tower), 125 High Street, Colliers Wood, London SW19, Archaeological Desktop Report
163219	ELO13274	Evaluation at 55 All Saints Road	An evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to 55 All Saints Road, Colliers Wood between the 22nd-23rd July 2013 by Pre-Construct Archaeology. The site comprised two trial trenches. A channel was identified in both trenches, but was considered to be natural in origin. No archaeological finds or features were recovered.		[10325] Chris Mayo, [16220] Pre-Construct Archaeology, [14171] Paw Jorgensen	[66154] Land Adjacent to 55 All Saints Road, Colliers Wood, SW19 1BU, an Archaeological Evaluation
163956	ELO635	Ground Penetrating Radar Survey at Merantun Way, Bennett's Ditch and River Wandale	During July 1999, a Geophysical Survey, commissioned by Countryside Commercial PLC on the land to the south of Merantun Way, part of the site of Merton Priory, was carried out by the Clark Laboratory. The northern half of the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The survey was carried out using Ground Penetrating Radar and it identified a number of possible archaeological features on the site. This includes possible masonry features, areas of demolition or robbing, possible water features and a possible piled structure. The data can potentially extend the interpretation of this large site and inform new proposals for archaeological work in the area. Based on these results the site was divided into zones of archaeological potential.	Merantun Way, Colliers Wood, Merton, SW19	[13719] William A McCann, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[41654] Colliers Wood - 2cw, Land Bordered By Bennett's Ditch, the River Wandale & Merantun Way, London SW19: A Geophysical Survey & Archaeological

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163964	ELO13114	Evaluation at 125 High Street	An evaluation was undertaken at 125 High Street, Colliers Wood between the 5th and 8th February 2013 by Britannia Archaeology Ltd. The site comprised a single trial trench and three test pits. Post Medieval and modern material was present in demolition layers associated with the construction of the existing building. Alluvial deposits associated with the River Wandale flood plain also survived and were sampled for pollen.		[13324] Matthew Adams, [17231] Britannia Archaeology Ltd	[55160] 125 High Street, Colliers Wood, London, SW19, Archaeological Evaluation
164262	ELO8847	Desk Based Assessment at Area bounded by	An archaeological desk based assessment and proposed scheme of archaeological work was produced in 1997 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. The site was identified as having the potential to contain complex archaeological deposits from a wide range of periods, particularly in association with palaeochannels, the Roman Stane Street, the Medieval High Street, the 18th-19th Century calico industry and the Post Medieval settlement.	Area bounded by High Street Colliers Wood, Christchurch Road, Priory Road, and River Pickle, Merton	[13545] Barney Sloane, [10368] Geoff Potter, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[49327] Land Bordered By High Street Collier's Wood, Christchurch Road and the Pickle, Merton: An Archaeological Desktop Assessment
164846	ELO15845	Desk Based Assessment at Cavendish House	A desk based assessment was undertaken at Cavendish House, Collier's Wood by L-P Archaeology in Merton. The site is located adjacent to the Roman Stane Street and is close to its crossing of the River Wandale. As such there is a moderate to high potential for Roman remains. There is also a lower potential for Medieval remains associated with activity at the nearby Merton Priory.		[13821] Kelly Madigan, [16253] L - P Archaeology	[45372] Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Cavendish House, Colliers Wood
164851	ELO15848	Heritage Activity at 118-120 Christchurch Road	An environmental archaeological assessment was carried out at 118-120 Christchurch Road by QUEST in October 2015. The assessment was designed to clarify the nature of the sub surface stratigraphy and evaluate the potential of the sedimentary sequences for reconstruction the environmental history of the site. In order to do this two geoarchaeological boreholes were put down. The boreholes showed that a layer of peat was present across the site. Due to the limited preservation of palaeobotanical remains it was concluded that no further assessment was required.		[13895] Daniel Young, [17147] Quaternary Scientific, [14097] Rob Batchelor	[42464] 118-120 Christchurch Road, Merton, Environmental Archaeological Assessment Report
164922	ELO10069	Trial Trench at Merantun Way/ Bennett's Ditch/ River Wandale	An archaeological evaluation was conducted in 2001 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. 18 trenches were excavated outside the area of the scheduled monument of Merton Priory, and confirmed the existence of significant Medieval and Post Medieval remains. Alluvial silts and peats were recorded over the low-lying parts of the site, and there was evidence for modification of the Wandale river in the 12th Century along with a water mill and mill pond and a crushed Reigate stone road or path. In addition possible evidence of window repair or manufacture were recovered, along with the foundations of an unexpected Medieval building, a vineyard, and evidence of the workshops and hydrology of the 18th Century calico mill. In summary this second phase of evaluation confirmed the existence of important monastic buildings including the aisled hall, mill and other structures, along with an exciting new building.	Merantun Way, Merton	[16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[44475] Colliers Wood - 2cw, Land Bordered By Bennett's Ditch, the River Wandale & Merantun Way: An Archaeological Evaluation Report of Trenches 7-24
165388	ELO13196	Evaluation at 125 High Street	An evaluation was undertaken at 125 High Street, Colliers Wood by Britannia Archaeology in February 2013. The site comprised four evaluation trenches. The trenches revealed 17th-19th Century activity including a buried soil and a brick surface.		[13324] Matthew Adams, [17231] Britannia Archaeology Ltd	[63171] 125 High Street, Colliers Wood, London SW19, Archaeological Evaluation

PRN	Legacy_ID	Act_Name	Act_Description	Locat_Desc	Assc_Actor	Bib_Source
168722	ELO884	Watching Brief at Merantun Way/Bennett's Ditch/River Wandle	An archaeological watching brief was carried out in 1999 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on twenty-six window samples and six boreholes located in an area bounded by Merantun Way, Bennett's Ditch and the River Wandle. Site code MMY99. Each of the window samples revealed archaeological horizons, natural sands and gravels and in many, London Clay. Features recorded include two possible robbed out walls, a possible Medieval mill pond and a mill pond/ channel that was backfilled in the 1970s/1980s. Medieval demolition and occupation layers and Post Medieval deposits were also recorded, as was the Medieval channel of the River Wandle.	Merantun Way, Merton, SW19	[12900] Derek Seeley, [11136] Niall Roycroft, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[41654] Colliers Wood - 2cw, Land Bordered By Bennett's Ditch, the River Wandle & Merantun Way, London SW19: A Geophysical Survey & Archaeological Watching Brief, [50621] A Topographical Note on Location of the Monastic River Channel at Merton-2cw
168825	ELO18028	Desk Based Assessment at 52-54 Wandle Bank	In September 2016 CgMs Consulting compiled an archaeological desk based assessment of 52-54 Wandle Bank. It was concluded that there was a theoretical potential for archaeological remains dating to the later-Prehistoric periods. However, it was thought that past post-depositional impacts would have been severe.		[13888] Richard von Kalinowski-Meager, [17056] CgMs	[42590] Archaeological Desk Based Assessment 52-54 Wandle Bank Colliers Wood London SW19
168999	ELO7119	Watching Brief at Savacentre - Petrol Station	An evaluation and watching brief was carried out through June 2005 and May 2006 by Lindsey Archaeological Services during redevelopment of the petrol station at the Savacentre, Merantun Way, Merton. Site code NMA05. The area of the forecourt of the petrol station had been severely disturbed by drains and cable duct trenches, deeper than 0.8m below the surface, serving the existing petrol pumps and extending northwards to the tank farm area. Only in one trench, believed to be north of the priory church foundations, were any artefacts pre-dating 1800 found. These artefacts, probably Medieval, are from soil that had been mixed before it was deposited as fill of one or more undated features. Re-examination of structural remains in that trench showed no Medieval survived within the areas affected by the petrol station alterations in 2006. A small area of mortar in one trench, at 12.97m OD could be Medieval. Nothing of potential interest lies above this depth, and it is not clear if any archaeological remains survive in this area at all.		[13555] Geoff Tamm, [15792] Lindsey Archaeological Services	[41734] Sainsbury's Savacentre Petrol Filling Station, Merton Priory: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Final Report
169037	ELO9997	Trial Trench at Connolly Leather Works - Central Area	An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the site of the Connolly Leather Works, Wimbledon, by Thames Valley Archaeological Service in 1999. The remains of 19th Century buildings were uncovered during excavation in the central area of the Works. Straw was found above a timber floor in the earlier structural remains and the building was interpreted as possible being a stable for horses attached to the 19th Century Wandlebank Villa. The later features were thought to be associated with an early phase of the Leather Works. *Natural silt/clay/gravel was recorded at a height of 9.64 m aOD. *	Wandle Bank, Wimbledon, SW19	[11501] John Saunders, [17118] Thames Valley Archaeological Services	[64514] Connolly Leather Works (Central Area), Wandle Bank, Wimbledon, SW19: Archaeological Evaluation
169179	ELO4047	Watching Brief at Merantun Way	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in December 1995 at the Savacentre, Merantun Way, Merton. Site code MNW95. The excavation of a drain trench was monitored. The only evidence of human activity were deposits relating to the Savacentre carpark, constructed around 1990.		[10368] Geoff Potter, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology	
169361	ELO6287	Watching Brief at Merantun Way, Bennett's Ditch and River Wandle	A watching brief was conducted by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2004 during the removal of concrete slabs to the south of the chapter house. Site code MMY99. Within the area of the subway the modern backfill deposits continue below 12.15m OD and it is thought that any surviving archaeological deposits will not be affected by the positioning of the new slabs which will have a formation level of 12.65m OD.	Colliers Wood, Merantun Way, Merton	[16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[53273] Colliers Wood-2cw, Land Bordered By Bennett's Ditch, the River Wandle & Merantun Way: An Archaeological

PRN	Legacy_ID	Act_Name	Act_Description	Locat_Desc	Assc_Actor	Bib_Source
169801	ELO9996	Trial Trench at Connolly Leather Works - Northern Area	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the northern area of the Connolly Leather Works, Wimbledon, by Thames Valley Archaeological Service in 2000. The evaluation consisted of one trench. The remains of 20th Century industrial buildings associated with the Leather Works were uncovered. *Natural silty clay/gravel was recorded at a height of 10.73 m aOD.*	Wandle Bank, Wimbledon, SW19	[11501] John Saunders, [17118] Thames Valley Archaeological Services	[67438] Connolly Leather Works (Northern Area), Wandle Bank, Wimbledon, SE19: Archaeological Evaluation Mitigation Strategy For the Area South of the Chapter House
170332	ELO21231	Desk Based Assessment at Britannia House (2020)	In November 2020, Pre-Construct Archaeology conducted an archaeological desk based assessment of Colliers Wood Island site on land south of Brown and Root Tower (Britannia House), Colliers Wood, London Borough of Merton, SW19. It was written and researched by Rosemary Banens and project managed by Zbigniew Pozorski. Criterion Capital commissioned this work in advance of proposed development. The assessment concluded that there are low to moderate archaeological potentials for prehistoric and Medieval periods, low potential for Early Medieval period, and moderate to high potential for Roman, Post Medieval, and early 20th Century periods. The proposed development is anticipated to have a significant negative archaeological impact on the site. Archaeological work will highly to be requested to mitigate the potential archaeological resource.	Colliers Wood Island Site, Land South of Brown and Root Tower (Britannia House), Colliers Wood, London	[16220] Pre-Construct Archaeology, [11833] Rosemary Banens, [10951] Zbigniew Pozorski, [229908] Criterion Capital, [222870] Claudia Cheung	[61061] Colliers Wood Island Site, Land South of Brown and Root Tower (Britannia House): An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
170432	ELO13790	Evaluation at 101 Christchurch Road	An evaluation was undertaken on land at 101 Christchurch Road and numbers 1, 3, 5 and 7 Runnymede by Pre-Construct Archaeology between the 13th to 20th January 2014. The site comprised three trenches. The site revealed the remains of the outer precinct wall of Merton Priory. The wall appears to have been built in the late Medieval or early Post Medieval period as was evident from the remains of a slightly later wall on the same alignment. A number of Post Medieval surfaces and postholes were also recorded.		[14171] Paw Jorgensen, [16902] G & O Securities Ltd, [16220] Pre-Construct Archaeology, [10010] Helen Hawkins	[64940] Land at 101 Christchurch Road and 1, 3, 5 and 7 Runnymede, Colliers Wood, SW19 2QR, an Archaeological Evaluation
170709	ELO8846	Watching Brief at Savacentre	An archaeological evaluation and watching brief were conducted in 2005-6 by Lindsey Archaeological Services at the Savacentre site on Merantum Way, Merton. Works took place on two locations at the northern and southern sides of the Savacentre building. Extensive reinforced concrete slabs and thick layers of imported consolidation material were found across the site and in most locations no pre-1980 deposits survived within 1.5-2m of the present ground surface. A single probable foundation from the priory church was revealed at the edge of the contractors' small trial hole west of the new rear traveller, and silt fills of Post Medieval ditched for textile processing may have been encountered. Brick walls thought to be of 18th Century date and later buildings were also recorded. The project indicated that the construction of the Savacentre in the 1980s caused extensive ground disturbance. Although fragments of some 19th and 20th Century structures and deposits survive below the store, it is now evidence that very little of the Medieval priory can have survived to the north of the church site.		[10739] Ruth Filley-Travis, [15792] Lindsey Archaeological Services, [13555] Geoff Tann	[45287] Alterations to Merton Savacentre, Merton, Greater London: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Final Report

PRN	Legacy_ID	Act_Name	Act_Description	Locat_Desc	Assc_Actor	Bib_Source
170727	ELO1213	Desk Based Assessment at Merton Abbey	In 1999 Judith Goodman published documentary research, in the William Morris Society Journal, about the site at which William De Morgan had his 'Merton Abbey' pottery works. It was assumed to have been either on or adjacent to William Morris's work site, which was at Merton Abbey (TQ264 701). However, according to Mrs Goodman's research, we now know that De Morgan's 'Merton Abbey' site lay a few hundred meters away, in Byegrove Rd and High St, Colliers Wood. He produced his 'Merton Abbey' ware here from 1881/2 to 1888, when he moved his works to Fulham. The De Morgan site is currently occupied by a garage (High St) and council flats (Byegrove Rd). On the site now occupied by the garage once stood Stone Cottage, which seems to have functioned as the works office. But earlier in the 19th Century it had served as a local tollgate for the Surrey Iron Railway.	Byegrove Road, Colliers Wood & Merton Abbey, Merton, High Street, Colliers Wood & Merton Abbey, Merton	[10368] Geoff Potter, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology, [11648] David Saxby	[48656] William De Morgan at Merton Abbey
170922	ELO2951	Excavation at Area bounded by	An archaeological evaluation was conducted in 1997 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Site code CCC97. Eight trenches located on two sites were excavated. The evaluation revealed that the Roman road 'Stane Street, which follows the modern A24 and ran from London to Chichester, is present in the north-western part of this site. This suggests that the road crosses the site of Merton Priory rather than diverting to South Wimbledon. The road was constructed of gravel, flint and sand with raised banks and roadside ditches. The southern roadside ditch was also located and contained pottery dating to the 1st to 3rd Centuries AD. Both ditch and road were sealed by thick deposits of alluvial silt and clay, which appeared throughout the evaluation area. Other trenches revealed Prehistoric palaeo-channels crossing the site, some of which would have formed fast flowing rivers during this period. There was some evidence for 18th and 19th Century activity, including a ditch or channel possibly associated with the calico industry in the westernmost trench. * natural sand and gravel at southern end of trench 1 at 10.75m OD*	Area bounded by High Street Colliers Wood, Christchurch Road and Priory Road, Merton	[12915] Stewart Hoad, [13751] Robert Cowie, [10368] Geoff Potter, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[56141] Land Bordered By High Street Collier's Wood, Christchurch Road and the Pickle, Merton: An Archaeological Evaluation
170940	ELO8849	Watching Brief at Area bounded by	An archaeological watching brief was conducted in 1999 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service following a previous evaluation (1997) and excavation (1998). Site code CCC97. The watching brief comprised observation and recording of contractors' groundworks and service trenching on the projected road alignment. Several areas were severely disturbed by modern activity. However, a substantial length of the road was recorded to the north of the previous excavation trenches, together with a section across the presumed north-western roadside ditch. Moreover, this record showed a further drop in the road surface where this overlies alluvial sands and clays, which probably represents the infill of the early channel noted in previous work. It is possible that there continued to be a shallow ford in this area, at least in times of seasonal flooding.	Area bounded by High Street Colliers Wood, Christchurch Road, Priory Road, and River Pickle, Merton	[12915] Stewart Hoad, [13751] Robert Cowie, [10368] Geoff Potter, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[54620] Land Bounded By High Street Collier's Wood, Christchurch Road and the Pickle, Merton: An Archaeological Watching Brief
171088	ELO11549	Desk Based Assessment at 101 Christchurch Road	A desk based assessment of 101 Christchurch Road was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2010. The site has a low archaeological potential for remains from the Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods but a moderate potential for the Medieval period when Merton Priory was built nearby, the precinct wall of which may have passed through the site. The site remained predominantly open land until the early 19th Century when two buildings were constructed although both have since been removed and the majority of the site has remained open and undeveloped.		[10010] Helen Hawkins, [16220] Pre-Construct Archaeology, [11260] Emily Bates	[51809] An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment For 101 Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood
171851	ELO18030	Desk Based Assessment at Fortescue Road	In August 2016 RPS Planning and Development compiled an archaeological baseline appraisal of the former Thames Water Depot Site, Collier's Wood. It was concluded that there was a low potential for archaeological remains on the site, as the construction of the Tooting Merton and Wimbledon Railway in the 19th Century will have truncated the majority of the site. The less disturbed areas of the site (such as the entrance access zone) may have a slightly higher archaeological potential for Prehistoric remains.	Fortescue Road, Collier's Wood, Morden, SW19 2EB	[11210] Robert Masfield, [15974] RPS Group	[58028] Proposed Development at the Former Thames Water Depot Site, Collier's Wood an Archaeological Baseline Appraisal
172067	ELO9993	Excavation at Mill Road and Merton High Street	An archaeological investigation was carried out at Mill Road and Merton High Street, Merton, by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in June 1992. The investigation took place in three phases: four evaluation trenches were excavated; further time was allowed for the archaeological work and trenches 1 to 3 were extended; and, preservation in-situ of late Medieval stone-built walls found during the excavation. A variety of timber, stone and brick structures dating to between the 16th and 19th Centuries were found, including: a building constructed between the 16th and 17th Centuries made of Reigate stone re-used from Merton Priory; brick walls, a timber based drain, a cess-pit and a well dating to the 18th Century; a timber structure dating to the 16th or 17th Centuries; and, a linear channel thought to have been used for the bleaching of cloth.	Merton High Street, Merton, Mill Road, Merton	[11648] David Saxby, [12124] Peter Thompson, [10103] Robin Densem, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[43837] Mill Road / Merton High Street: A Report on the Archaeological Watching Brief in Relation to the Archaeological Preservation Measures, [60280] Mill Road/Merton

PRN	Legacy_ID	Act_Name	Act_Description	Locat_Desc	Assc_Actor	Bib_Source
172402	ELO2922	Watching Brief at Byegrove Road	An archaeological watching brief was carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service at Byegrove Road, Colliers Wood, in 1996. Alluvial deposits associated with the former course of the River Wandale, sealed by Post Medieval soil and recent make up layers were recorded. *Alluvial deposits over sand and gravel were recorded at heights between 9.90 m OD to 10.58 m OD.*	Byegrove Road, Colliers Wood, SW19	[12719] Pat Miller, [10368] Geoff Patter, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology	[41872] Oval Plant Site, Byegrove Road, Collier's Wood, London SW19: An Archaeological Watching Brief
172582	ELO15855	Evaluation at 118-120 Christchurch Road	An evaluation was carried out at 118-120 Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood between the 28th April and the 6th May 2015 by Museum of London Archaeology. The site comprised two trenches, one augur hole and a monolith sample. The investigations revealed a series of alluvial silts and peat overlying Wandale Gravels. No cut features were revealed.		[10128] Richard Hewett, [16192] Museum of London Archaeology, [13237] Craig Halsey	[66630] 118-120 Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood, SW19, Merton, Report on Archaeological Evaluation
229806	None	Evaluation at Holiday Inn Express, Colliers Wood (2011)	On 12th August 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at the site of the Holiday Inn Express Hotel, Colliers Wood, London. It was supervised by Zbigniew Pozorski. Willmott Dixon Interiors Ltd on behalf of Holiday Inn Hotels commissioned this work as a condition of planning consent for proposed development. One trench was excavated. An early modern/modern wall foundation and two layers of alluvium were found.		[15135] Mark Stevenson, [10951] Zbigniew Pozorski, [229903] Holiday Inn Hotels, [16873] Archaeological Solutions Ltd, [222870] Claudia Cheung	[229804] Holiday Inn Express, Colliers Wood, London Borough of Merton: An Archaeological Evaluation

9.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

PRN	ExRef	Area_name	Description	NGR	Desig_Type	Legacy_ID
77117	Merton APA 1.2	Merton Priory	Summary and Definition the APA covers the principal areas of the Augustinian Priory of St Mary Merton. It includes the scheduled area for the Priory and is bounded by the Wandale River to the east and north and a stream known as the Pickle to the west and south. While parts of the Priory's precinct walls extended to the south and west of the APA, the locations of the majority of monastic buildings were situated within the APA boundary. The APA is classified as Tier 1 because it includes a scheduled site which has associated archaeological remains in its vicinity. Description The Augustinian Priory of St Mary Merton, more commonly referred to as Merton Priory, was established in the early 12th century on a site now occupied by a supermarket complex on Merantun Way. The site's proximity to the Wandale and the Roman road of Stane Street were presumably factors for the Priory being established here. Merton Priory is one of three scheduled sites within Merton. The Priory became an important monastic centre during the medieval period. Thomas Becket and Nicholas Breakspear (the future Pope Adrian IV) were educated at Merton, a peace conference between King Henry III and King Louis of France was held here and King Henry III also held what could be described as a parliament at the Priory in 1236. The Priory was dissolved in 1538 and subsequently demolished as part of King Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries. Much of the	TQ2655569925	Archaeological Priority Area - Tier 1	DLO35563

PRN	ExRef	Area_name	Description	NGR	Desig_Type	Legacy_ID
77508	Merton APA 2.1	Wandle Valley / Colliers Wood	<p>Prory's building material was reused to build Nonsuch Palace at Cheam although surviving sections of the precinct wall stand to the east of the Pickle between Merantun Way and the Wandle and are Grade II listed. Other surviving sections of the wall can be found to the south of the APA between Windsor Avenue and Brangwyn Crescent. Archaeological excavations took place at the Prory site in 1921 and 1922 and in 1962 and 1963, but the site was extensively excavated in various phases between 1976 and 1990. During these excavations the Chapter House, the infirmary complex, the cemetery, the domestic range, part of the cloisters and the main church building were all uncovered and recorded before the site was developed. Most of the Prory church lies beneath the section of car park between Merantun Way and the supermarket while a number of the Prory's ancillary buildings such as the infirmary lie to the south of Merantun Way. The remains of the Chapter House have been left uncovered in an accessible vault beneath an elevated section of Merantun Way and are within the scheduled area. In later centuries printing works were established within the APA close to the site of Merton Prory and the course of the Wandle was diverted to provide these works with waterpower. Two of the most notable factories in this area were the William Morris Works and the Liberty Works. The William Morris works were located near to the location of Merton Prory and Morris ran the works from 1881 until his death in 1896. The works produced a range of goods including carpets, tapestries, weavings, wallpapers and stained glass. After Morris' death his partners continued the business until the Second World War. Liberty & Co. Ltd took over the Merton Abbey print works which were located on the east side of the Wandle just to the south of where Merantun Way now crosses the river. The print works had originally been established in 1724 as a Calico printing works which were probably associated with the bleaching ditches located on the opposite side of the Wandle and on part of the Prory site. Liberty's stopped production at Merton in 1972 and the site is now used as an arts and crafts centre. The Colour House and Wheelhouse which both date to the original 18th century print works still stand and are Grade II listed. A railway was built across the site in the 19th century which followed the same route as Merantun Way. Merton Abbey station opened in 1868 and while it closed to passengers in 1929 the station did not close completely until 1975. Significance Merton Prory was clearly an important religious establishment which also became associated with key political events during the medieval period. The presence of such an influential religious centre would have had a significant impact on the surrounding area. The extensive excavations that took place in the late 20th century demonstrated that remains of several Prory buildings and the cemetery had survived. The Prory had large inner and outer precincts, much of which remains unexcavated, and further remains are expected to survive within the APA. While it is sometimes difficult to imagine such an important religious complex being located on what is now a large and modern shopping centre the accessible remains of the Chapter House provide a tangible link with the site's past although it would be desirable to improve its setting and interpretation. The excavations at Merton Prory are particularly significant because they collectively represent a large-scale archaeological excavation of a pre-eminent establishment of the Augustinian Order, including its cemetery, and this is a rarity in Britain. The excavation of the large and generally well phased burial population (700+) and the infirmary complex, with its own cloister and chapel, is a nationally important contribution to the understanding of monastic archaeology and the Augustinian Order. There is significant research questions identified about this site and the significance of the Prory's royal patronage is also of special interest. The establishment of printing works within the APA in the post medieval period would not merit Tier 1 status on their own and it is the presence of the Prory remains which gives the APA Tier 1 status. However, the significance of the printing works lies in their association with William Morris and Liberty's and in their contribution to understanding the industrialisation of the Wandle Valley. Key References The Augustinian priory of St Mary Merton, Surrey, Excavations 1976-1990, P. Miller and D. Saxby, Museum of London, 2007 Merton Prory, P. Bruce and S. Mason, Museum of London Archaeology, 1993 London 2: South, B. Cherry and N. Pevsner, Penguin Books, 1983</p> <p>Description Type :Full</p> <p>Summary and Definition The APA follows the course of the Wandle River between the railway line at the northern edge of Wandle Meadow Nature Park and Morden Hall Park. It surrounds the Tier 1 APA for Merton Prory and remains of the Prory's outer precincts may be located within it. It is classified as Tier 2 because it is an area of historic industry and also because of the concentration of earlier sites around the crossing point of Stane Street over the Wandle. It is one of four APAs which cover the River Wandle as it passes through Merton. Description The Wandle Valley would have provided an attractive location for prehistoric settlements due to its proximity to the river and good agricultural land. Alluvial deposits, that might contain archaeological remains associated with prehistoric human activity in the area, are deposited throughout the Wandle valley. Features associated with a Bronze Age settlement were found near to this APA at the former King's College Sports Ground in 1989 and other similar settlements may have been established within the APA. The route of the Roman road known as Stane Street, which ran from London to Chichester, is known to have passed through the APA. It would have crossed the River Wandle to the south of Merton High Street and excavations in this area in 1997 and 1998 found that the Roman roadway ran between two raised banks. The banks may have been raised in order to prevent flooding in what would have been a marshland area and the sand beneath the road would have also prevented underlying water from seeping through. It is possible that Stane Street crossed the Wandle here by way of a ford and while the roadway sloped downwards the raised</p>	TQ2653269959	Archaeological Priority Area - Tier II	DLO37951

PRN	ExRef	Area_name	Description	NGR	Desig_Type	Legacy_ID
77522	Merton APA 2.13	Lavender Park	<p>banks led to footbridges. Roman settlements may also have developed nearby. Excavations that took place between 1966 and 1968 at the site of Haslemere Primary School in Haslemere Avenue found Roman pottery and three burials which may have dated to the Roman period. Further burials and fragments of Roman pottery were found nearby during an excavation in 1993. These finds and burials could be linked to a rural Roman settlement which was situated close to Stane Street and the Wandle. Other settlements may have been established in the vicinity and further Roman remains may still be within the APA. The section of the Wandle within the APA has formed a particular focus for riverside industry from at least the medieval period onwards. The Domesday survey of 1086 mentions two mills within Merton and numerous other mills and factories were established in subsequent centuries. These included corn mills, flour mills, leather works, a varnish factory, copper works and print works. The river has been diverted and leats, mill ponds, mill races etc. were all used so that the water supply to the mills and factories could be improved. The section of the Wandle that flows to the west and north of the Priory site is an example of where the river has been diverted from its natural course. The smaller Pickle Ditch stream which flows to the east of the Priory follows the original course of the river. Similarly, the section of the Wandle between Merton High Street and South Road is another part that has been straightened for industrial purposes. The riverside setting led to a number of grand country houses being built along this section of the Wandle, sometimes by people associated with the factories and mills in the area.</p> <p>Homefield House was built on a site on Phipps Bridge Road just to the south of the Japan and Varnish factory established by the Harland family in the 1840s. Samuel Robert Harland, the grandson of the firm's founder, William Harland, built Homefield House in the 1860s. The house was demolished in the 1930s while the factory ceased production in the 1960s. Wandle House on Phipps Bridge Road and Wandle Bank House, which was built in what is now Wandle Park, were two other houses built within the APA. Both of these houses were demolished in the 20th century. Significance The Wandle and Stane Street were two features that had a significant impact on the character and development of Merton. It was here that the two interfaced and as a result a variety of important buildings and features were located within or close to the APA. The Bronze Age settlement at King's College sports ground was nearby, Merton Priory was located here and the area also became a focus for a number of riverside industries in the post medieval period. Each of these historic features would have had a significant impact and influence on the local area and as a result there is potential for the APA to contain features and finds from the prehistoric period onwards.</p> <p>Summary and Definition The APA covers the site of Lavender Park and extends into an area at the eastern end of Prince Georges Road. Lavender Park was formerly part of King's College Sports Ground. It is classified as Tier 2 because evidence of a significant Bronze Age settlement has been found in this area. Description The Wandle Valley would have provided topographic advantages for prehistoric settlements owing to the river and good farming land. Excavations at the site of the former King's College Sports Ground in 1989 found a complex of features associated with a Bronze Age settlement including pits, ditches, pottery and a ditched enclosure known as a 'banjo enclosure'. The presence of these features demonstrates that organised settlement and landscape management was taking place in this part of the borough during the Bronze Age. The site is thought to have an earliest date of 1500 BC, perhaps with sporadic settlement periods in distinct phases of occupation. The area now covered by Lavender Park was not investigated during the 1989 excavations and it is possible that similar remains survive within the park and other undeveloped areas of the APA. Significance The King's College Sports Ground excavations demonstrated that prehistoric settlement evidence survives in the Wandle Valley owing to the good agricultural potential of the land. The features that were uncovered in 1989 would not have existed in isolation and probably related to a settlement which must have been located nearby and perhaps formed just one element in a much wider landscape. Elsewhere in the Middle Thames Valley it is known that extensive field systems containing small farmsteads were laid out in the later Bronze Age to form some of the earliest organised agricultural landscapes in Britain. Further prehistoric remains that might survive within the APA could therefore be of at least regional significance in advancing understanding of this process. Key References Housing Development at Former Kings College Sports Ground, Western Road, London Borough of Merton: Preliminary Report of Archaeological Investigation, Museum of London, 1989</p>	TQ2724669805	Archaeological Priority Area - Tier II	DLO37694
78085	Merton APA 2.15	Stane Street	<p>Summary and Definition The APA is divided into three separate sections which follow the route of the Roman road known as Stane Street in areas where it is not covered by other APAs. Stane Street linked London with Chichester and crosses the borough from north-east to south-west. The route of High Street Colliers Wood follows the route of Stane Street from the borough boundary with Wandsworth as far as Colliers Wood Station. After this point, Stane Street continued in a straight line towards Pylford Bridge in the south-west and crossed through the area that was later to become the site of Merton Priory. It ran slightly to the west of Stonecot Hill and its route to the south approximately follows the borough boundary between Merton and Sutton. It has been classified as Tier 2 because it is a corridor of land flanking the route of a Roman road with the potential to reveal elements of the road itself or of roadside activity and settlement. Description Stane Street linked London with Chichester and is thought to have been built by AD 70. Like other Roman roads in Britain it used locally found materials in its construction such as chalk, flint, sand and gravel. The road consisted of a central road, known as an agger, which was bounded on either side by roadside ditches. Sections of Stane Street have been seen</p>	TQ2560568504	Archaeological Priority Area - Tier II	DLO37963

PRN	ExRef	Area_name	Description	NGR	Desig_Type	Legacy_ID
78024	1001976, LO151	The Augustinian Priory of St Mary at Merton, 271m ENE of Abbey Wall Works	<p>across Merton during excavations or buildings works. It was observed in Morden Park during drain laying works in 1959 and it was also uncovered by workmen on what is now the site of Merton Civic Centre. It was seen during the construction of telephone boxes in London Road in 1963, on the site of the Priory Retail Park in 1997/1998 and during an excavation at 1-11 High Street Colliers Wood in 2004. These observations of Stane Street suggest that it did run in a straight line across Merton. The constraints presented by the establishment of Merton Priory in the 12th century and the development of Merton village to the west may explain the diversion of the medieval and modern road from the Stane Street alignment when crossing the River Wandale. No modern road between Colliers Wood and Morden follows the route of the Roman road and after the road was diverted any obvious trace of the earlier route has faded. A mansion, which was an official stopping place on a Roman road, may have been located somewhere in Merton along the route of Stane Street and concentrated areas of Roman finds have added weight to this theory. Gravel extraction in the area near to Deer Park Road in 1922 found more than 500 Roman coins dating from the 1st to the 4th century, pottery fragments and a 1st century brooch. A number of Roman finds were recovered during the excavations on the Merton Priory site between 1976 and 1990 and Roman burials were also found near Haslemere Primary School during separate excavations in the 1960s and 1993. These discoveries have led to speculation that a mansion may have been located near to where Stane Street crosses the Wandale. The Roman finds in this area may still be indicative of some sort of Roman roadside settlement even if it was not a mansion. Significance Stane Street was a major Roman arterial road, linking London to Chichester, two of the most important settlements in Roman Britain. The fact that sections of Stane Street are still followed by modern roads in Merton and in other boroughs that it passed through demonstrates how it influenced road layouts in later centuries. Settlements would have developed along the route of Stane Street and Roman finds uncovered in the vicinity of the road suggest that such settlements or even a more substantial mansion were located within Merton. Future archaeological investigations could clarify the extent and nature of Roman and later settlement along this section of Stane Street. Key References Roman Roads in Britain (3rd ed.), I. D. Margary, John Baker, London, 1973</p> <p>Summary of Monument Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details. Reasons for Designation From the time of St Augustine's mission to re-establish Christianity in AD 597 to the reign of Henry VIII, monasticism formed an important facet of both religious and secular life in the British Isles. Settlements of religious communities, including monasteries, were built to house communities of monks, canons (priests), and sometimes lay-brothers, living a common life of religious observance under some form of systematic discipline. It is estimated from documentary evidence that over 700 monasteries were founded in England. These ranged in size from major communities with several hundred members to tiny establishments with a handful of brethren. They belonged to a wide variety of different religious orders, each with its own philosophy. As a result, they vary considerably in the detail of their appearance and layout, although all possess the basic elements of church, domestic accommodation for the community, and work buildings. Monasteries were inextricably woven into the fabric of medieval society, acting not only as centres of worship, learning, and charity, but also, because of the vast landholdings of some orders, as centres of immense wealth and political influence. They were established in all parts of England, some in towns and others in the remotest of areas. Many monasteries acted as the foci of wide networks including parish churches, almshouses, hospitals, farming estates and tenant villages. Some 225 of these religious houses belonged to the order of St Augustine. The Augustinians were not monks in the strict sense, but rather communities of canons - or priests - living under the rule of St Augustine. In England they came to be known as 'black canons' because of their dark coloured robes and to distinguish them from the Cistercians who wore light clothing. From the 12th century onwards, they undertook much valuable work in the parishes, running almshouses, schools and hospitals as well as maintaining and preaching in parish churches. It was from the churches that they derived much of their revenue. The Augustinians made a major contribution to many facets of medieval life and all of their monasteries which exhibit significant surviving archaeological remains are worthy of protection. Despite modern development and damage, the Augustinian Priory of St Mary at Merton survives well. The foundations provide a remarkably complete ground plan for the priory and the associated cemeteries provide valuable information on the religious population that occupied the site. This Augustinian Priory is of historic importance as one of the most powerful and influential of all the English houses of regular canons during the medieval period. It received a large amount of royal patronage, including numerous visits from Henry III. A large amount of the site has not been excavated and retains considerable potential for further investigation. It will contain archaeological information and environmental evidence relating to the construction, use and history of the priory. History Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details. Details The monument includes an Augustinian priory surviving as upstanding and below-ground remains. It is situated on low-lying ground, east of the River Wandale in Merton. Remains of the priory have been partially excavated, backfilled and preserved below an area of modern development. However part of the chapter house is preserved as upstanding remains in a cover building below Merantum Way. The priory is considered to be located on the alignment of Stane Street Roman road. The Augustinian priory survives largely as stone foundations, which show the ground plan and layout. The 12th century priory church is evident as part-robbed flint, Reigate stone and chalk foundations up to 2m wide. It is a symmetrical building about 64m long and 38m</p>	TQ2656469919	Scheduled Monument	DLO13263

PRN	ExRef	Area_name	Description	NGR	Desig_Type	Legacy_ID
			<p>wide internally, orientated ENE-WSW. It is cruciform in plan with an aisleless nave to the west, a short presbytery, and two side chapels flanking a north transept and probably also the south transept. In the 13th century, the priory church was rebuilt to a similar ground plan on the same site. The stone foundations of this later church are up to 2m wide and 1.6m deep. It is about 62m long and 42.5m wide internally but the transepts are further east than the earlier building and the presbytery shorter. The foundations of the cloistral complex extend at least 65m south of Merantum Way. Attached to the south transept of the church is a slype or passage beside which is the chapter house. The chapter house is rectangular in plan and about 15m long and 7.5m wide internally. The wall foundations are about 1m wide. To the west is the cloister and possible remains of the west range and south range of the monastic complex. South of the chapter house are the east range and the reredorter. To the east is an extensive infirmary complex with hall, cloister, chapel and kitchen. Alterations were carried out to the priory in the 14th century. The foundations of a larger presbytery and a lady chapel at the east end of the church relate to these later alterations. There are also the remains of apse attached to the east end of the chapter house. Further buildings associated with the priory survive to the south of the main cloistral complex. These include the foundations of an aisled hall and watermill. To the north and south of the priory church are extensive inhumation cemeteries. Further burials are contained within the bounds of the priory buildings, particularly the church and chapter house. Partial excavation recovered at least 721 burials from the site. However several areas where burial took place have not been fully excavated. These include parts of the cemeteries and parts of the church and cloister. The inhumations were found in stone, lead and wooden coffins and cists, as well as in the form of plank burials and a single 'ash' burial. The nature of the burials indicated that the north cemetery was used for clerical and lay interments, the area to the south-east for cannons, the chapter house contained priors and the church contained further high-status individuals. The Augustinian priory of St Mary was founded at Merton in 1117 by Gilbert Sheriff of Surrey. It was initially a timber chapel consecrated by William Gifford, Bishop of Winchester. A stone built church was probably constructed on the site in the mid-12th century. However this was replaced by a new church from about 1170, the foundations of which still survive. In 1222, the tower of the church collapsed in a severe storm. This prompted a major rebuilding programme, which continued into the 1260s. In the 13th century, Henry III was a major patron of the priory, staying on 54 separate occasions. He commanded his mason to assist with the building works, particularly those relating to the King's residence. During the 14th century, archaeological evidence indicates that the priory was altered and enlarged. However in 1393, the Prior sent a certificate to the Bishop of Winchester stating that the chapel was 'in a truly decayed and ruinous state' and further repairs were necessary. By 1536 the priory was an extensive site comprising courtyards, gardens, orchards and ponds as well as other houses within the monastic precinct. In 1538, it was suppressed, most of the buildings were demolished and the stone was used for the building of Nonsuch Palace. In the 17th century the site became commonly known as 'Merton Abbey'. From the 1660's it developed into a textile manufacturing centre and in 1724 the first calico-printing works were established alongside other industries. The site was in use by printing firms during much of the 20th century but is now occupied by retail development. The priory was partially excavated in 1921-5, 1962-4, 1976-8, 1982-3, 1986-90 and 2001-4, which revealed the foundations and layout, as well as the associated cemeteries. The pre-medieval finds included prehistoric handaxes and struck flint; Roman building material, pottery, glass and a coin; Saxon pottery and antler objects. The medieval finds associated with the priory included moulded stone fragments, window glass, roof tile, decorative tiles, pottery, lead coffins, leather shoes, animal bone, metal buckles, keys, knives and coins, among much else. The monument excludes all modern standing buildings and structures, the surfaces of all modern roadways, pavements, car parks and walkways, lamp posts, all modern fences and fence posts, gates and gate posts. However the ground beneath all these features is included. Sources: Greater London SMR 030376/01/00, 030376/06/00, 030647/00/00 - MLO8960, 030376/04/00, 030376/02/00, 030376/05/00, 030376/00/00 - MLO475, 030705/00/00 - MLO549, 023121/00/00, MLO97927, 021225/00/00 - MLO2085. NMR TQ26NE1, LINEAR 173. PastScape 400536, 868177. Miller, P and Saxby, D, The Augustinian priory of St Mary Merton, Surrey, MoLAS Monograph 34 (2007) Barry Stow Architect Ltd and Associates, A Conservation and Management Plan for Merton Priory and Merton Abbey Mills Final Draft - June 2007, 1-110, retrieved from http://www.mertonpriory.org/pages/papers/consplan/ on 6th November 2009 Selected Sources Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details National Grid Reference: TQ 26564 69922</p>			

10 APPENDIX 2 - PLANNING FRAMEWORK

10.1 NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 10.1.1 The significance of a heritage asset is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024) as being made up of four main constituents, architectural interest, historical interest, archaeological interest and artistic interest. The setting of the heritage asset can also contribute to its significance. Setting is defined in the NPPF (Glossary) as follows:

“The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.”

- 10.1.2 Historic England advocates in The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (Revised December 2017) that a stepped approach should be taken to the assessment of impacts on setting and significance. This guidance, which was originally issued by English Heritage in 2011, is generally known as GPA3. It should be noted that the advice states in paragraph 1 that it does not constitute a prescriptive methodology.
- 10.1.3 A useful authority relating to the concept of the setting of heritage assets is to be found in the case known as *Catesby Estates*.²⁰, which in essence confirms that the setting of heritage assets is not confined to visual matters or views. Abstract and historical considerations are part of setting, and while it is reasonable to consider the extent of setting there is usually no fixed boundary to it.
- 10.1.4 The assessments of setting and significance (and the assessments of impact) are normally made with primary reference to the four main elements of special significance identified in the NPPF.
- 10.1.5 The NPPF requires any impact involving harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset to be considered in terms of either “*substantial harm*” or “*less than substantial harm*” as described in paragraphs 212 to 215 of that document. Paragraph 212 states that:

“When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.”

²⁰ *Catesby Estates Limited v Steer* [2018] EWCA Civ. 1697.

10.1.6 Paragraph 213 of the NPPF then states that:

“Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;

b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional⁷².”*

10.1.7 Paragraph 214 then states that:

“Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and

b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and

c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.”

10.1.8 Paragraph 215 explains the balancing exercise in cases where there is less than substantial harm as follows:

“Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.”

10.1.9 Paragraph 216 of the NPPF describes the approach to be taken towards non-designated heritage assets, as follows:

“The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.”

10.1.10 Footnote 75 of the NPPF, which is attached to paragraph 213, states that “*Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.*”

10.1.11 Further guidance on non-designated heritage assets is contained in National Planning Practice Guidance, as revised on 23 July 2019, notably paragraph 040 which states that “*Irrespective of how they are identified, it is important that the decisions to identify them as non-designated heritage assets are based on sound evidence*”, and paragraph 041 which in full reads as follows:

“What are non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest and how important are they?”

The National Planning Policy Framework identifies two categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest:

(1) Those that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments and are therefore considered subject to the same policies as those for designated heritage assets (National Planning Policy Framework footnote 63). They are of 3 types:

- *those that have yet to be formally assessed for designation.*
- *those that have been assessed as being nationally important and therefore, capable of designation, but which the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport has exercised his/her discretion not to designate.*
- *those that are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 because of their physical nature.*

The reason why many nationally important monuments are not scheduled is set out in the document Scheduled Monuments, published by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. Information on location and significance of such assets is found in the same way as for all heritage assets. Judging whether sites fall into this category may be assisted by reference to the criteria for scheduling monuments. Further information on scheduled monuments can be found on the Department for Culture, Media and Sport’s website.

(2) Other non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest. By comparison this is a much larger category of lesser heritage significance, although still subject to the conservation objective. On occasion the understanding of a site may change following assessment and evaluation prior to a planning decision and move it from this category to the first.

Where an asset is thought to have archaeological interest, the potential knowledge which may be unlocked by investigation may be harmed even by minor disturbance, because the context in which archaeological evidence is found is crucial to furthering understanding.

Decision-making regarding such assets requires a proportionate response by local planning authorities. Where an initial assessment indicates that the site on which

development is proposed includes or has potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, applicants should be required to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. However, it is estimated that following the initial assessment of archaeological interest only a small proportion – around 3% – of all planning applications justify a requirement for detailed assessment.

Paragraph: 041 Reference ID: 18a-041-20190723

Revision date: 23 07 2019”

- 10.1.12 Paragraph 218 of the NPPF also makes provision for the recording of heritage assets that are likely to be demolished or destroyed by development.
- 10.1.13 Paragraphs 219 and 220 of the NPPF advise on development affecting conservation areas and World Heritage Sites.

10.2 LEGISLATION

- 10.2.1 Legislation affecting scheduled monuments is contained the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Act details the designation, care and management of scheduled monuments, as well as the procedures needed to obtain permission for works which would directly impact upon their preservation.
- 10.2.2 The decision maker is required by section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. The decision maker must also give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving the setting of the listed building²¹. For present purposes, one of the meanings of preservation, as it is meant in section 66(1) of the Act, is to keep safe from harm²². There is a strong presumption against the grant of permission for development that would harm the setting of the listed building, though the presumption can be overcome in certain circumstances.
- 10.2.3 The decision maker is required by section 72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area. The decision maker must also give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of those objectives²³. For present purposes, one of the meanings of preservation, as it is meant in section 66(1) of the Act, is to keep safe from harm²⁴. There is a strong presumption against the grant of permission for development that would harm the character and appearance of the conservation area, though the presumption can be overcome in certain

²¹ Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Limited v East Northamptonshire District Council and others [2014] EWCA Civ. 137.

²² South Lakeland v Secretary of State for the Environment [1992] 2 AC 141.

²³ Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Limited v East Northamptonshire District Council and others [2014] EWCA Civ. 137.

²⁴ South Lakeland v Secretary of State for the Environment [1992] 2 AC 141.

circumstances.

10.2.4 The decision maker is required by section 16(2) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. The decision maker must also give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving the setting of the listed building²⁵. For present purposes, one of the meanings of preservation, as it is meant in section 66(1) of the Act, is to keep safe from harm²⁶. There is a strong presumption against the grant of permission for development that would harm the setting of the listed building, though the presumption can be overcome in certain circumstances. In this instance, Heritage Setting is covered by a separate document and is not commented upon further here.

10.3 RELEVANT LOCAL POLICIES

10.3.1 The following local policies are relevant to the historic environment and this assessment. These refer to Policy Sections in *The London Plan, March 2021*²⁷. We have selected those parts of The London Plan which refer to Archaeological Heritage Assets as this report focusses on such remains. We have also cross-referenced to the *Draft Local Plan Proposed Submission Document Regulation 19 Stage May 2021*²⁸.

London Plan	Relevant Policy
<p><i>Policy HC1 Heritage conservation and growth</i></p>	<p>A: <i>Boroughs should, in consultation with Historic England, local communities and other statutory and relevant organisations, develop evidence that demonstrates a clear understanding of London’s historic environment. This evidence should be used for identifying, understanding, conserving, and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets, and improving access to, and interpretation of, the heritage assets, landscapes and archaeology within their area.</i></p> <p>B: <i>Development Plans and strategies should demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic environment and the heritage values of sites or areas and their relationship with their surroundings. This knowledge should be used to inform the effective integration of London’s heritage in regenerative change by:</i></p> <p><i>1) setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role</i></p>

²⁵ Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Limited v East Northamptonshire District Council and others [2014] EWCA Civ. 137.

²⁶ South Lakeland v Secretary of State for the Environment [1992] 2 AC 141

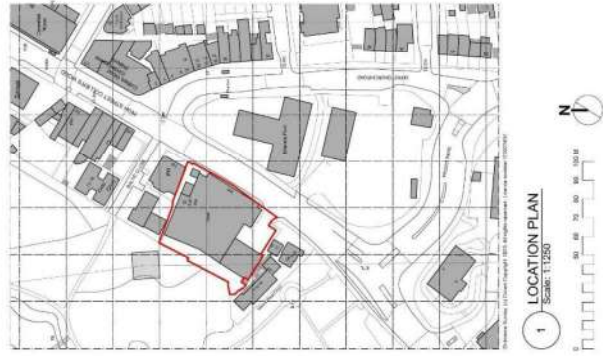
²⁷ https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/the_london_plan_2021.pdf - accessed 14/4/2021.

²⁸ <https://www.bexley.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2021-10/Draft-local-plan-proposed-submission-document-reg-19-may-2021.pdf> - accessed 3-12-2022

	<p><i>of heritage in place-making</i></p> <p>2) <i>utilising the heritage significance of a site or area in the planning and design process</i></p> <p>3) <i>integrating the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings with innovative and creative contextual architectural responses that contribute to their significance and sense of place</i></p> <p>4) <i>delivering positive benefits that conserve and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing.</i></p> <p>C: <i>Development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets' significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings should also be actively managed. Development proposals should avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.</i></p> <p>D: <i>Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. Where applicable, development should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscapes. The protection of undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest equivalent to a scheduled monument should be given equivalent weight to designated heritage assets.</i></p> <p>E: <i>Where heritage assets have been identified as being At Risk, boroughs should identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and place-making, and they should set out strategies for their repair and reuse.</i></p>
Local Plan	Relevant Policy
<p><i>DP14 Development affecting a heritage asset</i></p>	<p><i>10. Development proposals should be assessing the archaeological potential of sites and then retaining, in situ, archaeological evidence within sites, wherever possible. Where archaeological evidence cannot be retained, the</i></p>

<i>Archaeological evidence</i>	<i>appropriate levels of archaeological investigation and recording should be undertaken prior to the redevelopment of the site.</i>
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APPENDIX 3 – EXISTING AND PROPOSED



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Client:	CARTER LAUREN
Project:	HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS COLLIERS WOOD LONDON SW19 2BH
Drawings:	LOCATION and BLOCK PLAN
Scale:	1:1250 (B-A1)
Drawn:	CH
Checked:	AL
Approved:	AL
Revision:	
Drawing No.:	5823-P1-001
Project:	PLANNING

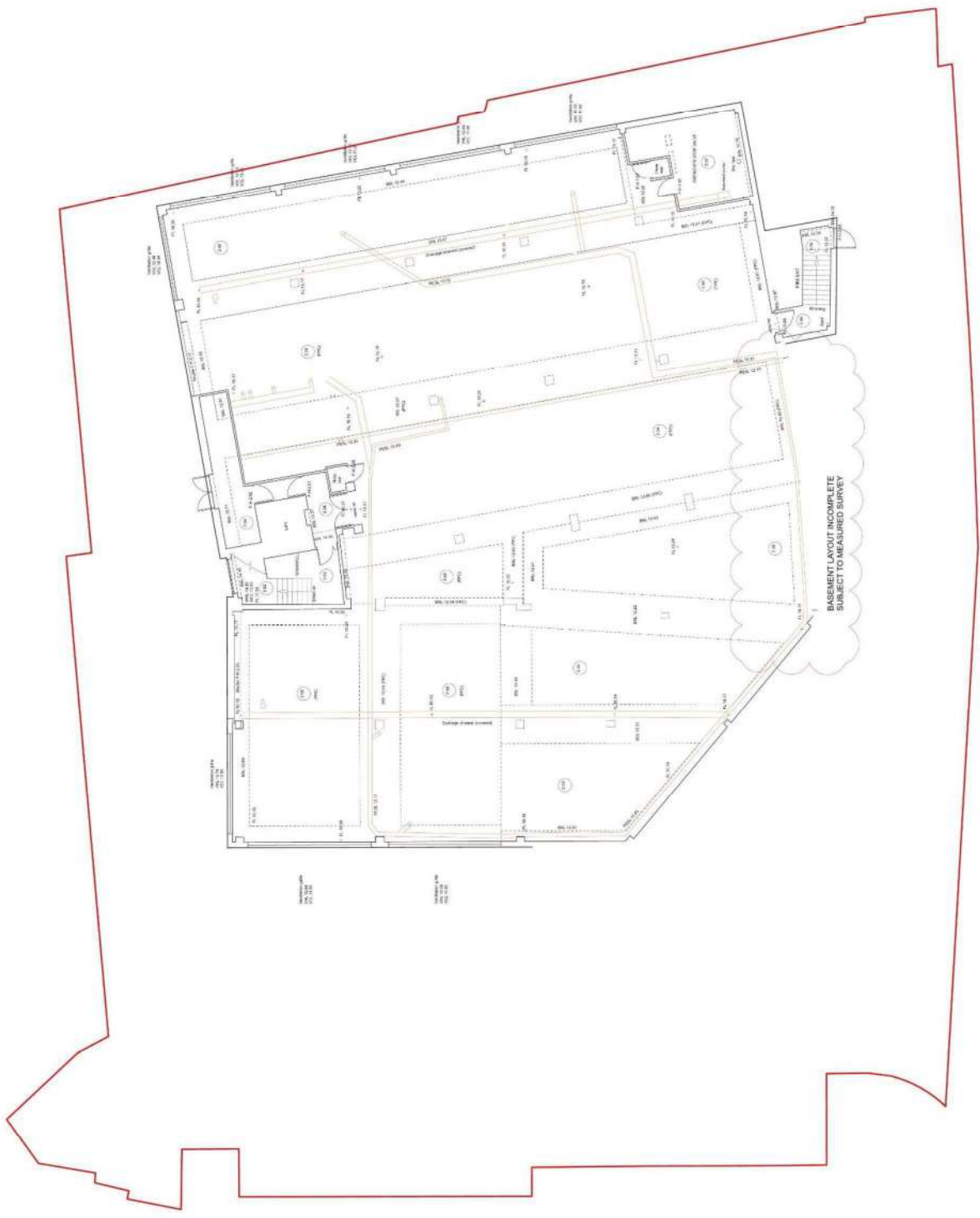
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A. 06/1524 (05/20) (04/20) (03/20)
 Ref: Date Description
 AJ By: Date



Client: CARTER LAUREN CONSTRUCTION
 Project: HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS WIMBLEDON
 COLLIER'S WOOD
 LONDON SW19 2BH
 Drawing: EXISTING BASEMENT PLAN

Scale: 1:100 (B.A.)
 Date: 05/11/2024
 Drawing No: 5823-P3-100 A
 Revision: PLANNING



1 EXISTING BASEMENT
 Scale: 1:100

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01 EXISTING GROUND FLOOR
Scale: 1:100

Ref:	171224	Client:	City and Guilds	By:	AJ
Date:	08/12/24	Description:	EXISTING FLOOR PLAN	By:	AJ



AXIOM ARCHITECTS
1 Brooklands Way, Southover High Street, East Sussex TN11 4JQ
Tel: 01753 470244
www.axiomarchitects.co.uk

Client: CARTER LAUREN CONSTRUCTION
Project: HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS WIMBLEDON COLLIERS WOOD LONDON SW19 2BH
Drawing: EXISTING GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Scale:	1:100 (B.A.)	Date:	08/12/24	Drawn:	AJ	Checked:	AJ
Drawing No.:	5823-P3-101	B					
Discipline:	PLANNING						

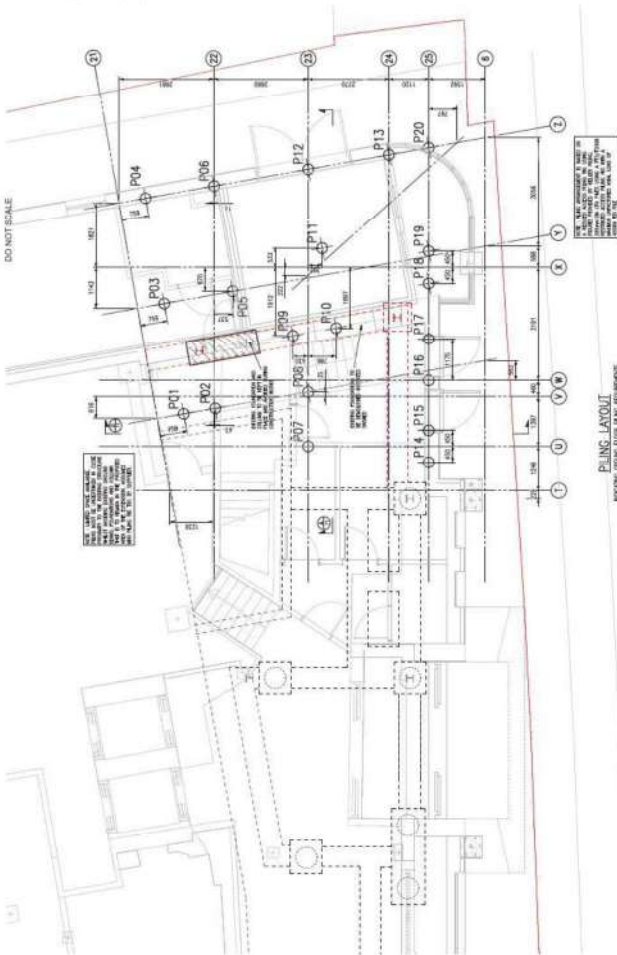
NOTES:
 1. THIS PLAN IS A PRELIMINARY DESIGN AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
 2. THE CLIENT SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
 3. THE CLIENT SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES.



* REMEMBER THE LOADS FOR THE PILING ARE IN LINE WITH EXISTING EXTERIOR WALLS. MONITORING LOADS SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.

Pile No.	Pile Cut off and Lending Table		Lending Length (m)
	Design Load (kN)	Design Moment (kNm)	
1	225	41.772	41.772
2	225	41.772	41.772
3	225	41.772	41.772
4	225	41.772	41.772
5	225	41.772	41.772
6	225	41.772	41.772
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19	225	41.772	41.772
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96	225	41.772	41.772
97	225	41.772	41.772
98	225	41.772	41.772
99	225	41.772	41.772
100	225	41.772	41.772

* ALL PILING SHALL BE INSTALLED TO THE DESIGN DEPTH AND SHALL BE PROTECTED AGAINST CORROSION.



PROJECT: WIMBLEDON STATION
 DRAWING NO: WIMBLEDON STATION
 DATE: 10/05/2023

PRELIMINARY

PILING LAYOUT

PROJECT: WIMBLEDON STATION
 DRAWING NO: WIMBLEDON STATION
 DATE: 10/05/2023

HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS
 WIMBLEDON

simpson | iMS
 CIVIL ENGINEERING
 100 BROADWAY
 WIMBLEDON, SURREY
 GU8 7JF
 TEL: 0181 606 0000
 WWW.SIMPSONIMS.CO.UK

FOR INFORMATION

P23-001 08 P2

APPENDIX 4 – HISTORIC ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

BLACKWELL'S MAPPING SERVICES

PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL MAPPING

Site Details:

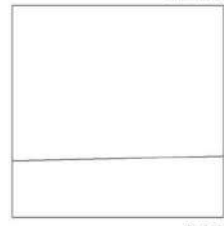
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 Grid Ref: 526723, 170320

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1865-1866

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1865
 Revised N/A
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A



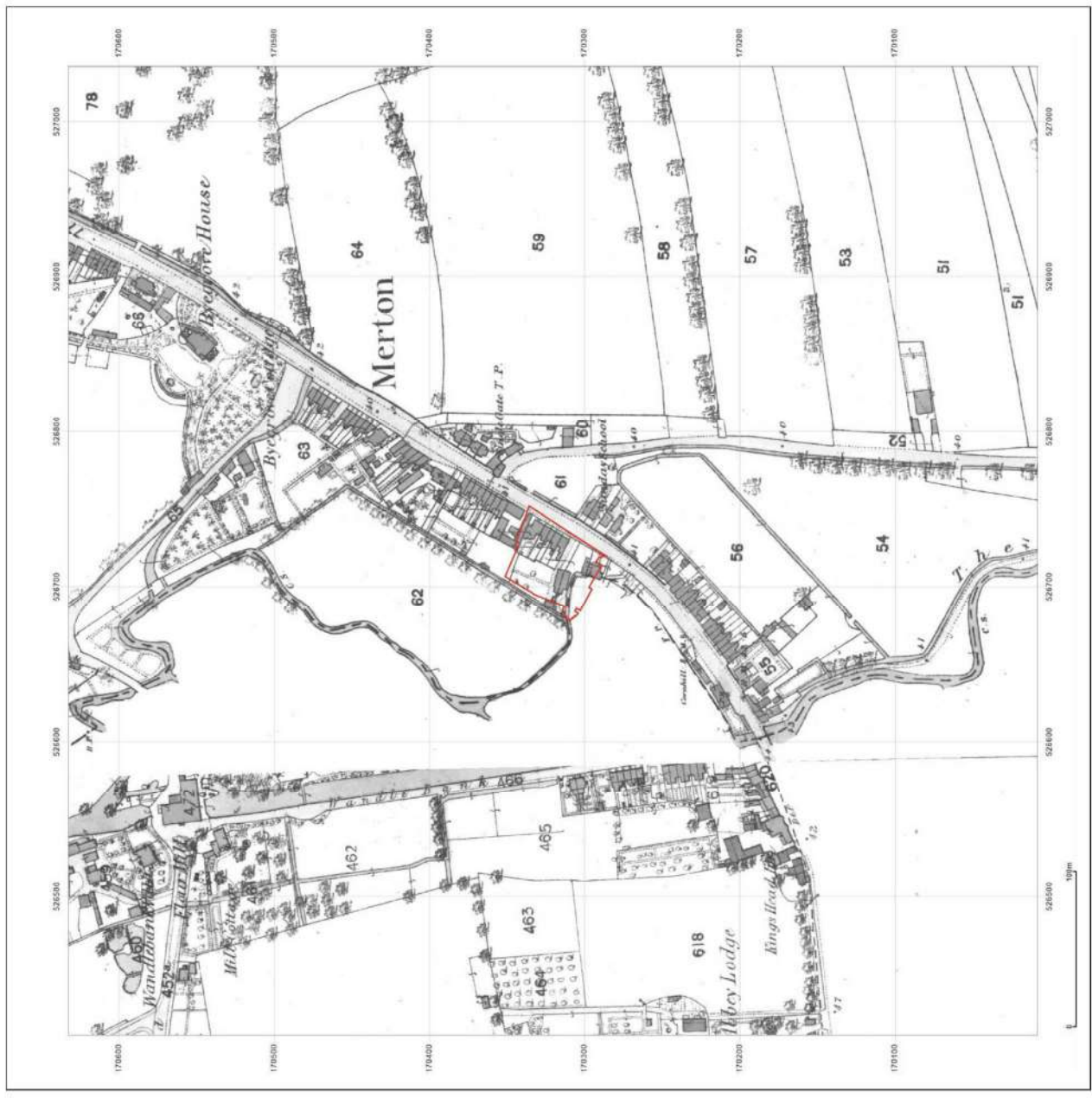
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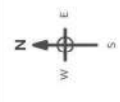
PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL MAPPING

Site Details:

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1205169-1481487-57218-010226
 Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1205169-1481487-57218-010226SHI
 Grid Ref: 526723, 170320

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1896
 Scale: 1:2,500
 Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1896
 Revised 1896
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A



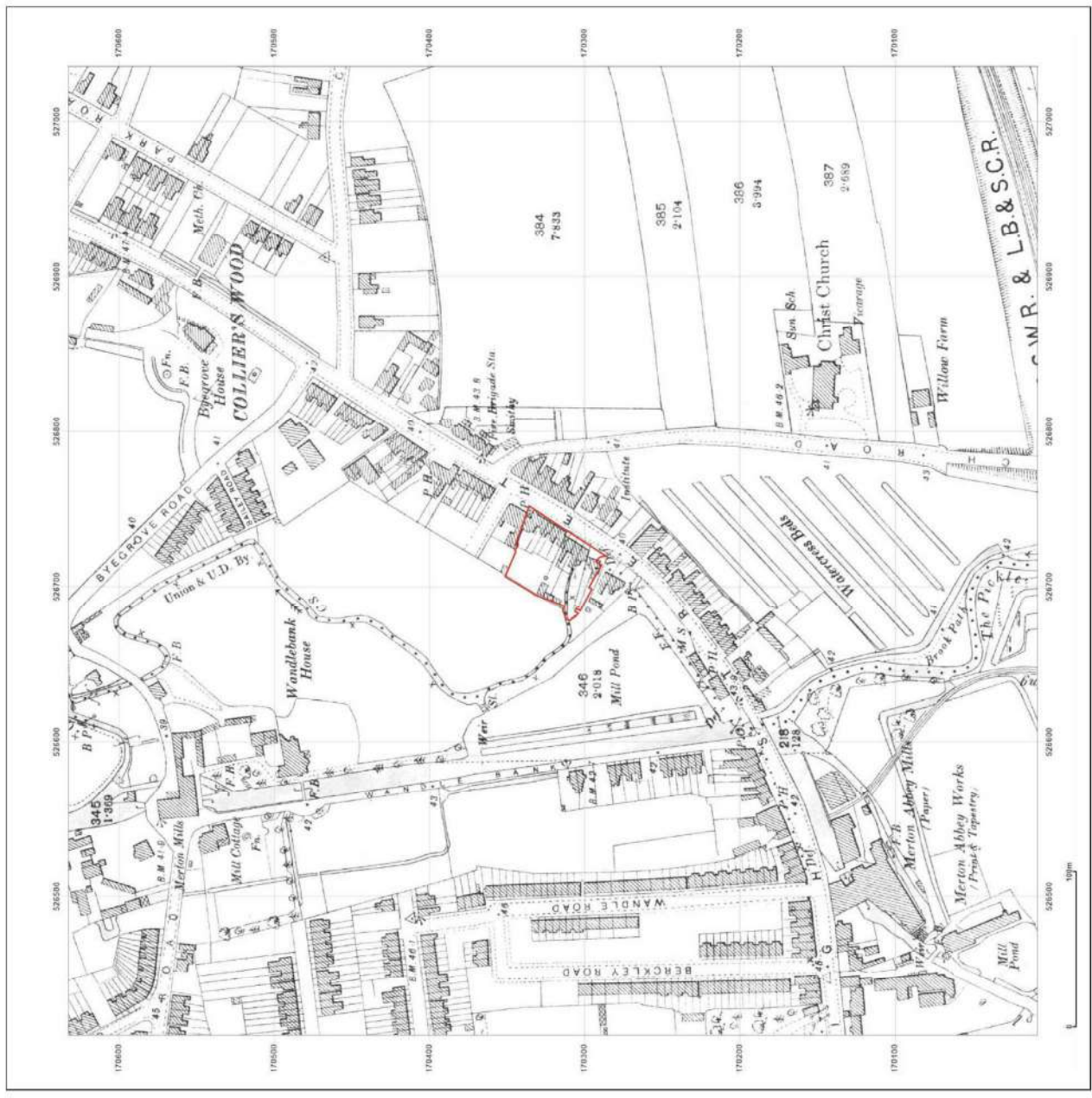
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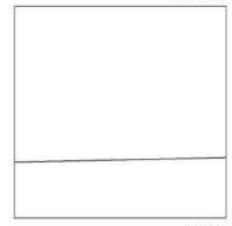
PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL MAPPING

Site Details:

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1205169-1481487-57218-010225
 Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1205169-1481487-57218-010225HI
 Grid Ref: 526723, 170320

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1898
 Scale: 1:2,500
 Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1898
 Revised 1898
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A

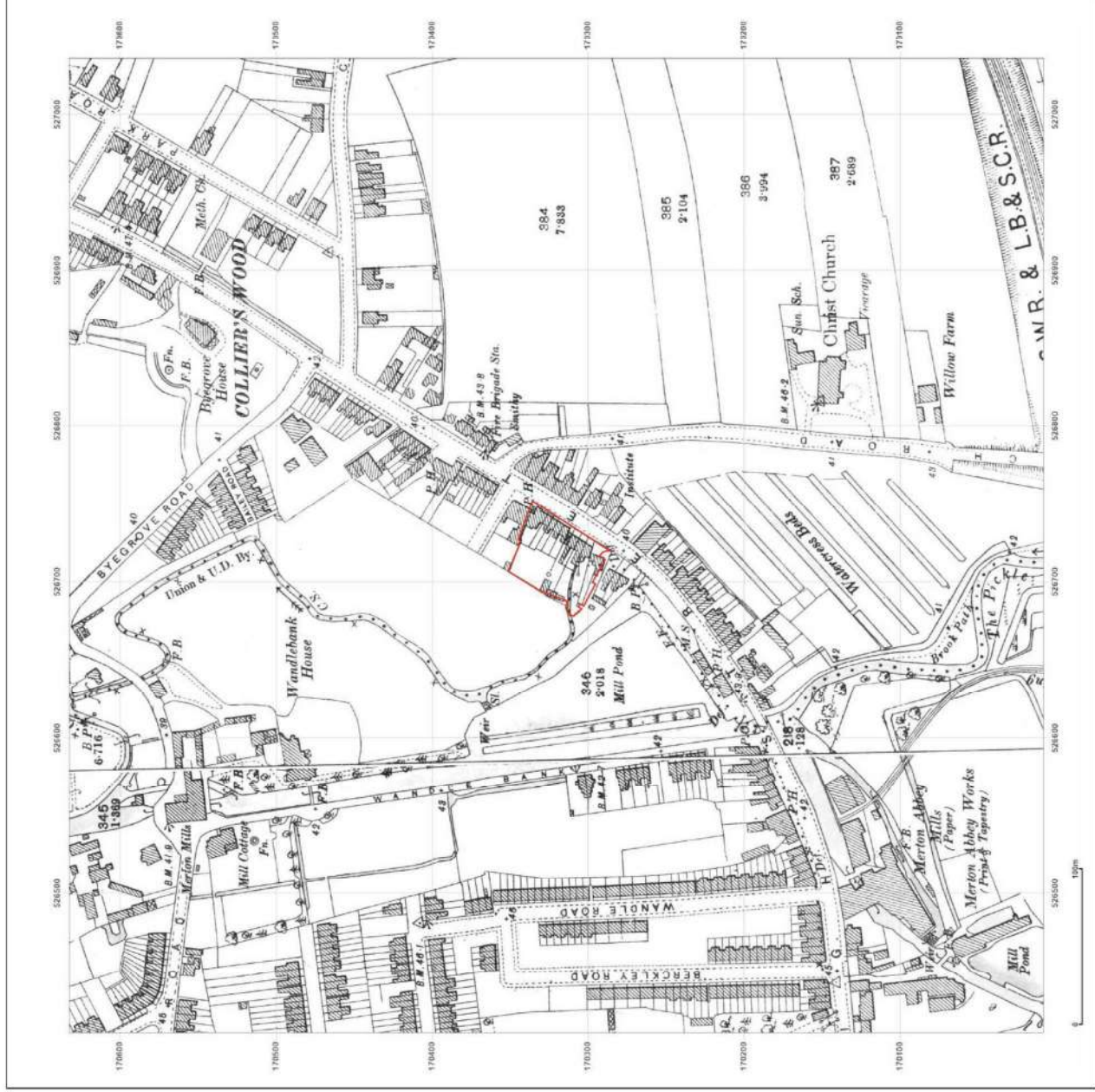
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Site Details:

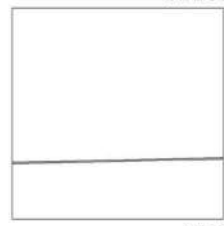
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Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1205169-1481487-57218-010225HI
Grid Ref: 526723, T70320

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1913

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1913
 Revised 1913
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1913
 Revised 1913
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
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Site Details:

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1205169-1481487-57218-010226
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1205169-1481487-57218-010226BHI
Grid Ref: 526723, 170320

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1933-1934

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1934
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Surveyed 1933
 Revised 1933
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A



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Site Details:

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1205169-1481487-57218-010226
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1205169-1481487-57218-010226
Grid Ref: 526723, 170320

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1950

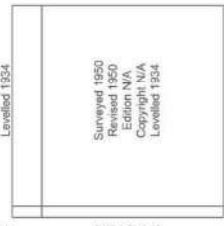
Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:2,000



Surveyed 1950
 Revised 1950
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled 1954

Surveyed 1950
 Revised 1950
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled 1954



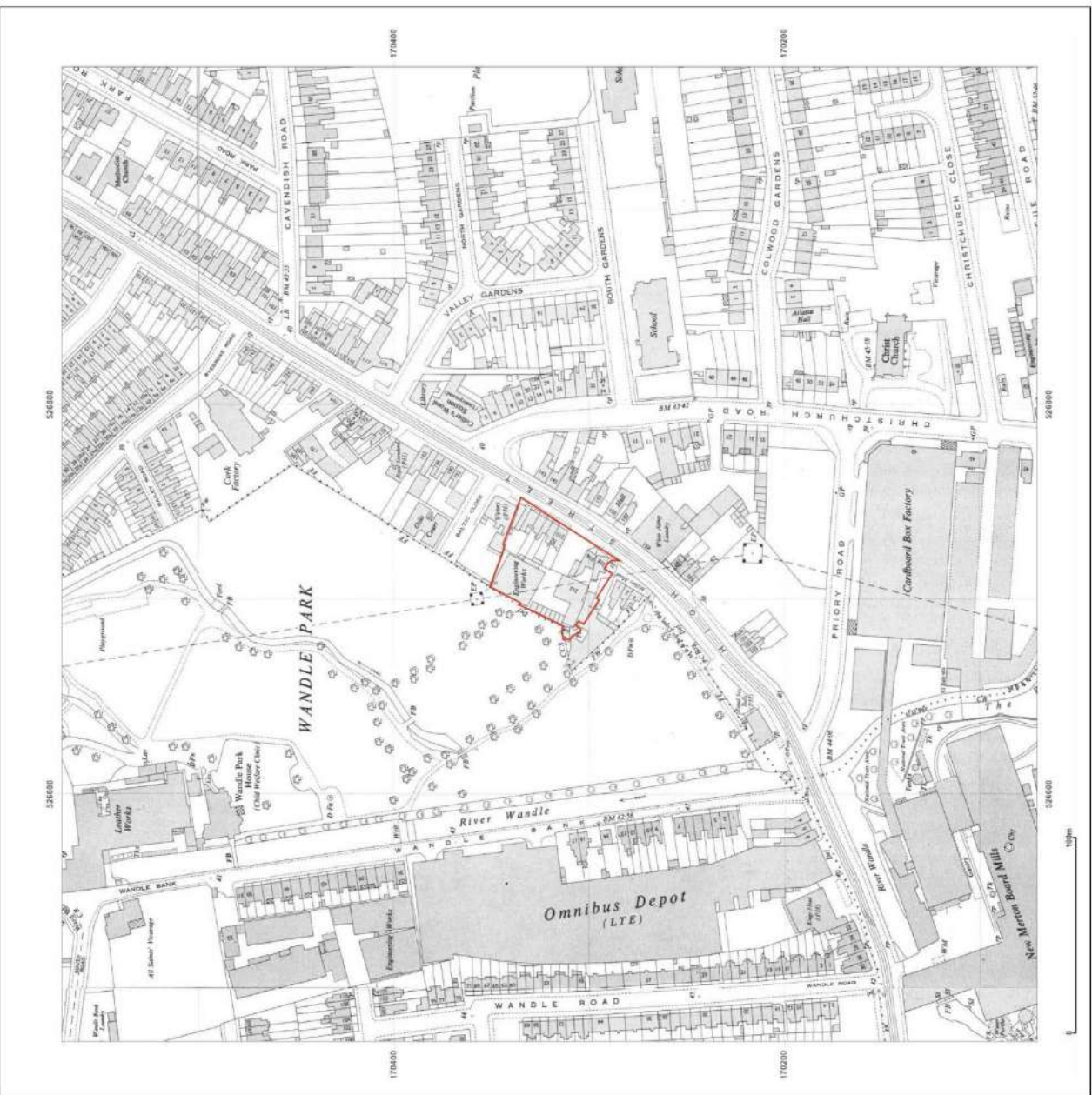
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Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1205169-1481487-57218-010226HI
Grid Ref: 526723, 170320

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1967

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:2,000



Surveyed 1950
 Revised 1966
 Edition N/A
 Copyright 1987
 Levelled 1954

Surveyed 1950
 Revised 1966
 Edition N/A
 Copyright 1987
 Levelled 1955

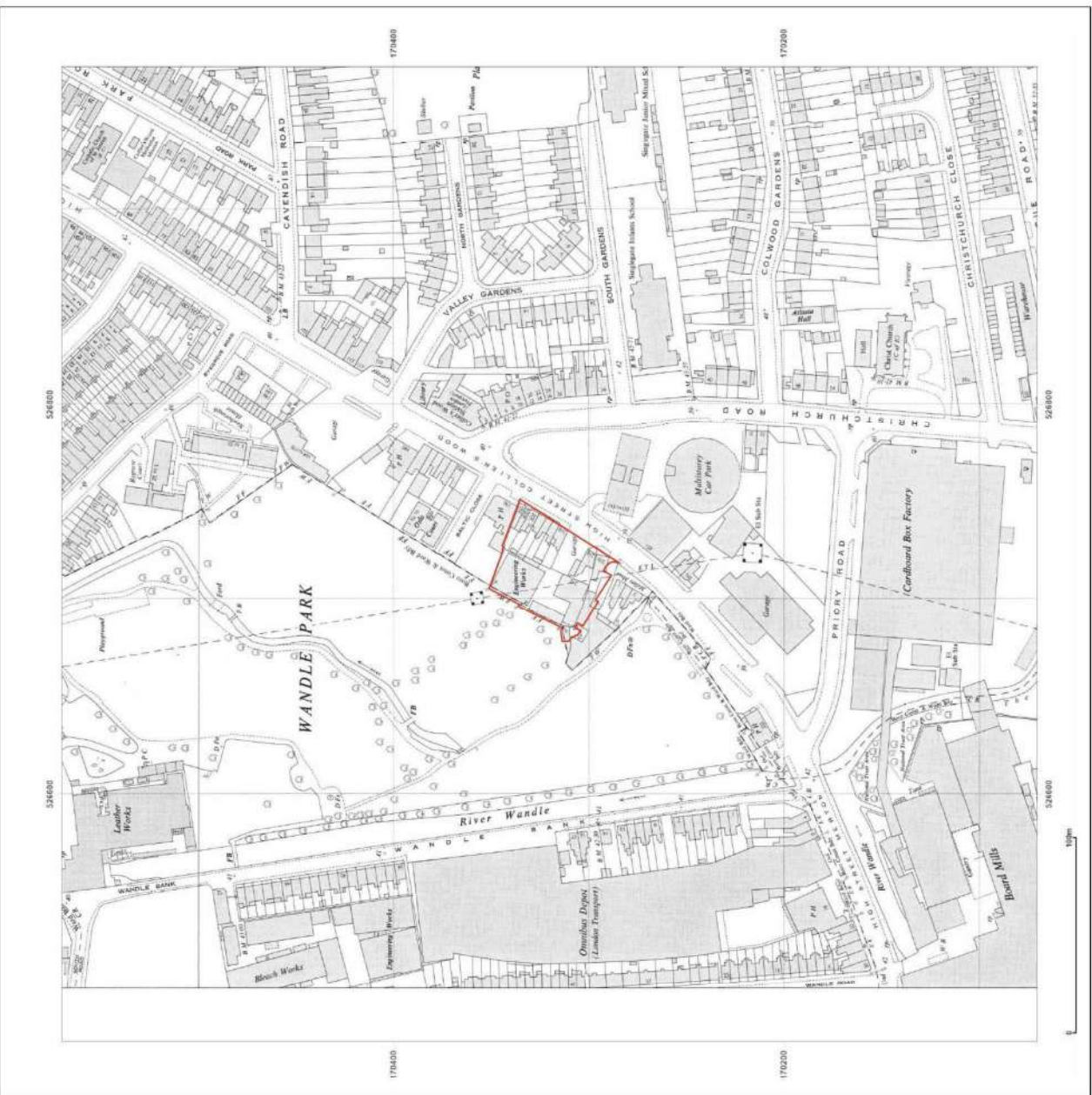
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Site Details:

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1205169-1481487-57218-010226
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1205169-1481487-57218-010226HI
Grid Ref: 526723, 170320

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1976-1981

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:2,000



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Surveyed 1973
 Revised 1973
 Edition N/A
 Copyright 1981
 Levelled 1973



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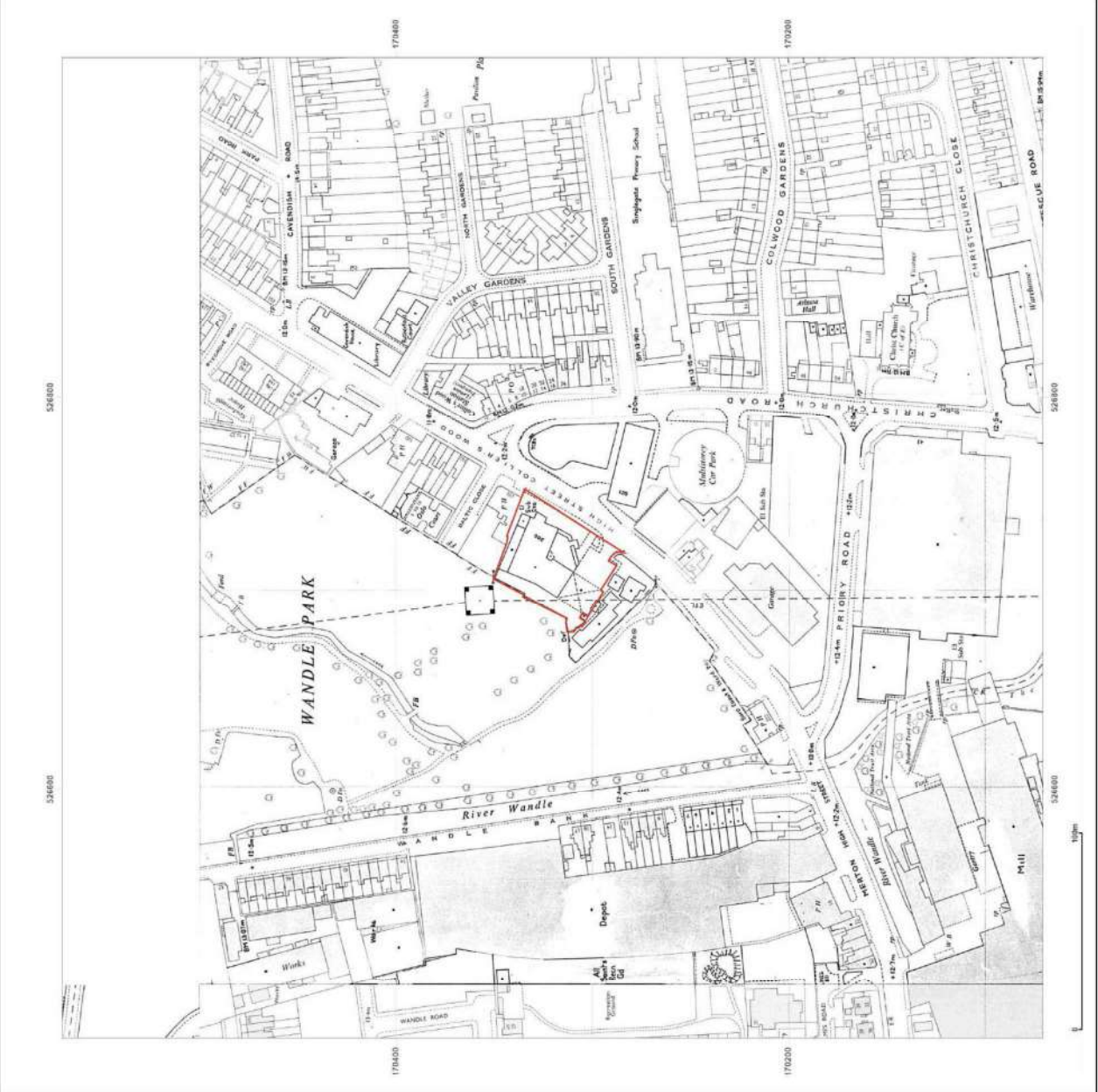


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Site Details:

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1205169-1481487-57218-010226
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1205169-1481487-57218-010226HI
Grid Ref: 526723, 170320

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1980-1982

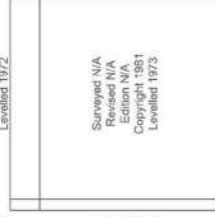
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Surveyed N/A
 Revised N/A
 Edition N/A
 Copyright 1980
 Levelled 1972

Surveyed N/A
 Revised N/A
 Edition N/A
 Copyright 1981
 Levelled 1973



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Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1205169-1481487-57218-010226
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1205169-1481487-57218-010226HI
Grid Ref: 526723, 170320

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1989-1991

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:2,000



Surveyed N/A Revised N/A Edition N/A Copyright 1991 Levelled N/A	Surveyed 1986 Revised 1989 Edition N/A Copyright 1986 Levelled 1986
Surveyed N/A Revised N/A Edition N/A Copyright 1991 Levelled N/A	Surveyed 1991 Revised 1991 Edition N/A Copyright 1991 Levelled N/A



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Site Details:

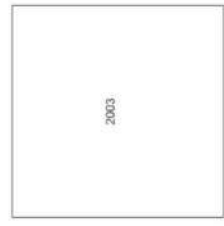
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Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1205169-1481487-57218-010226SHI
Grid Ref: 526723, 170320

Map Name: LandLine

Map date: 2003

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:1,250



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11 FIGURES

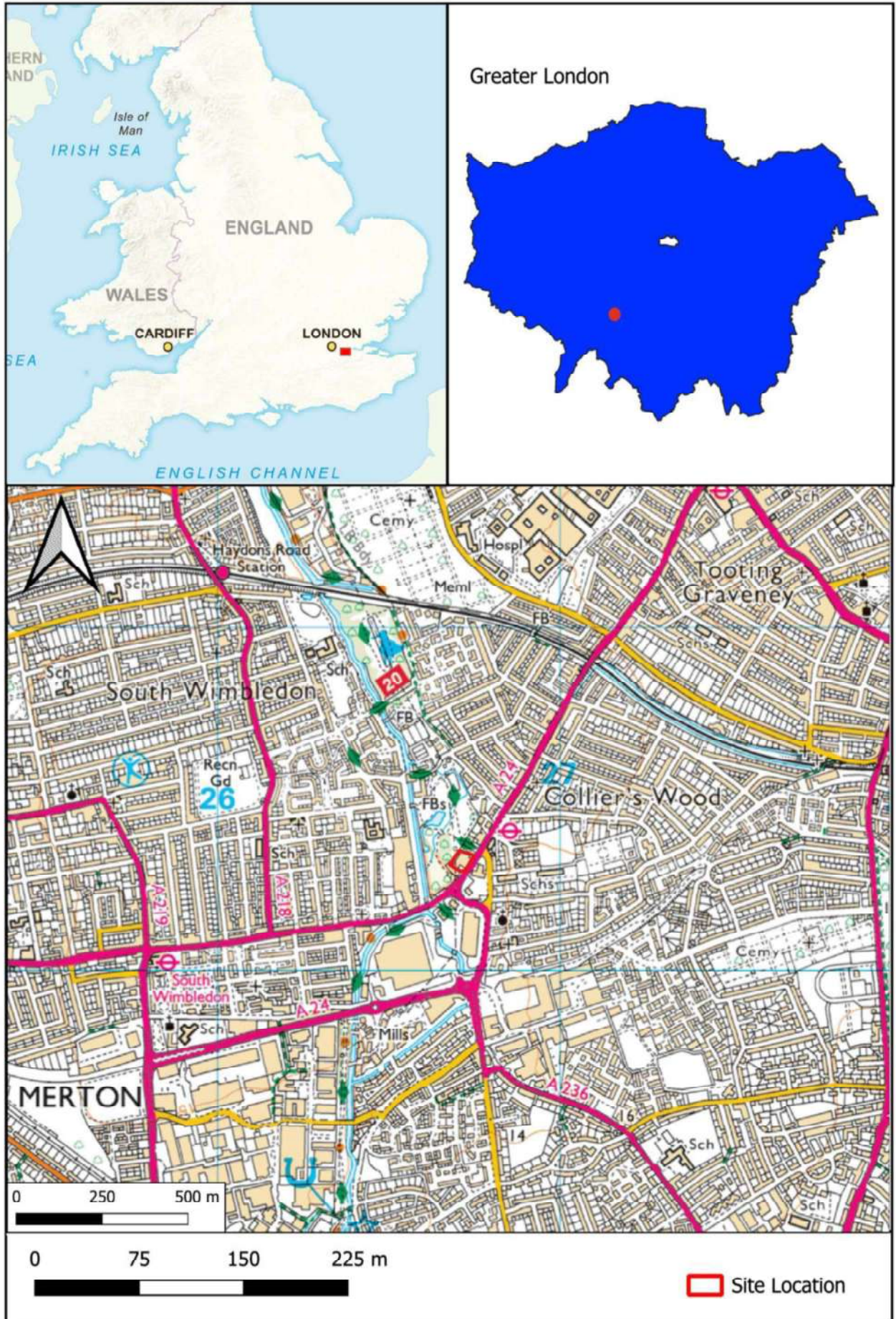
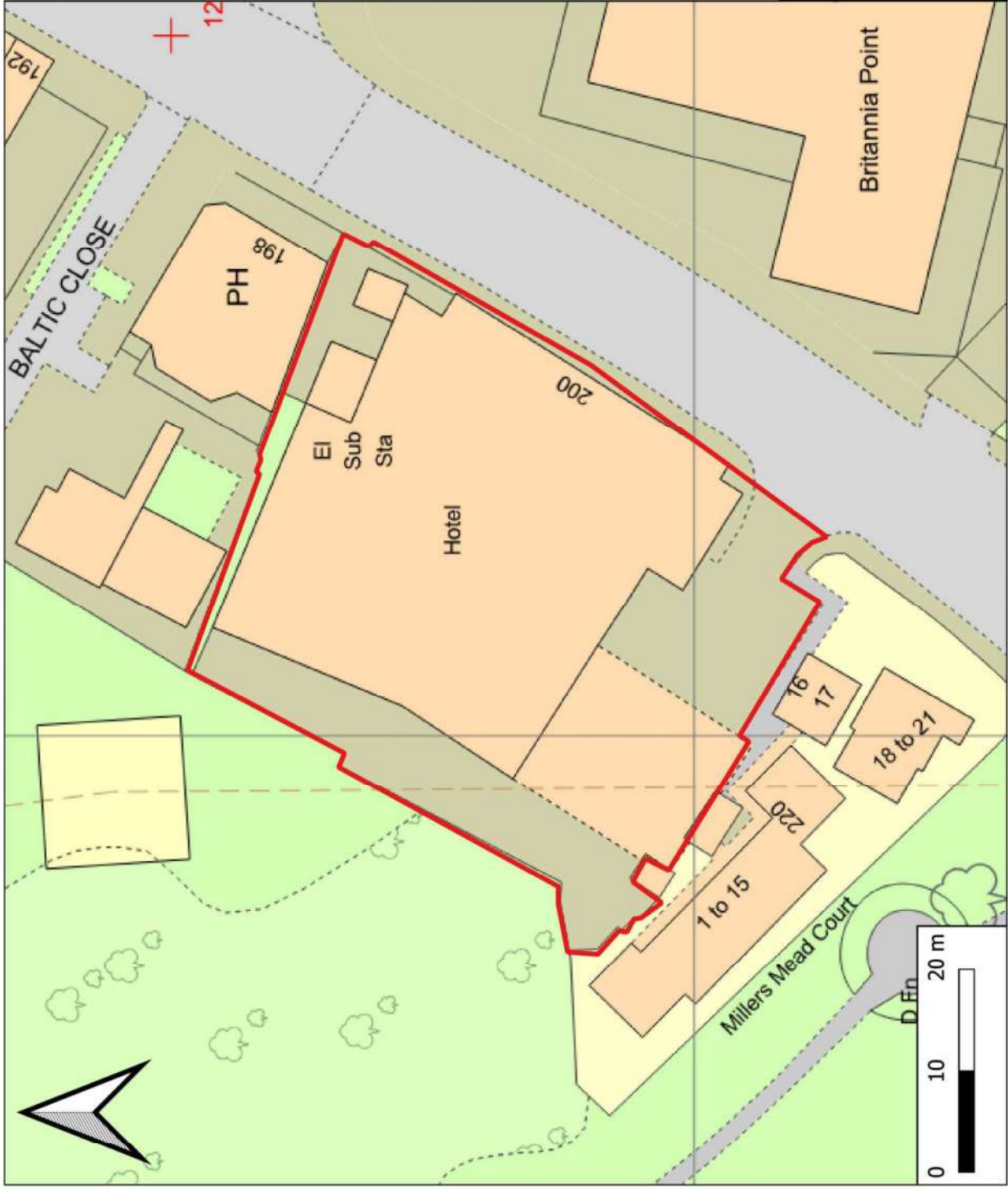


Figure 1. Site Location

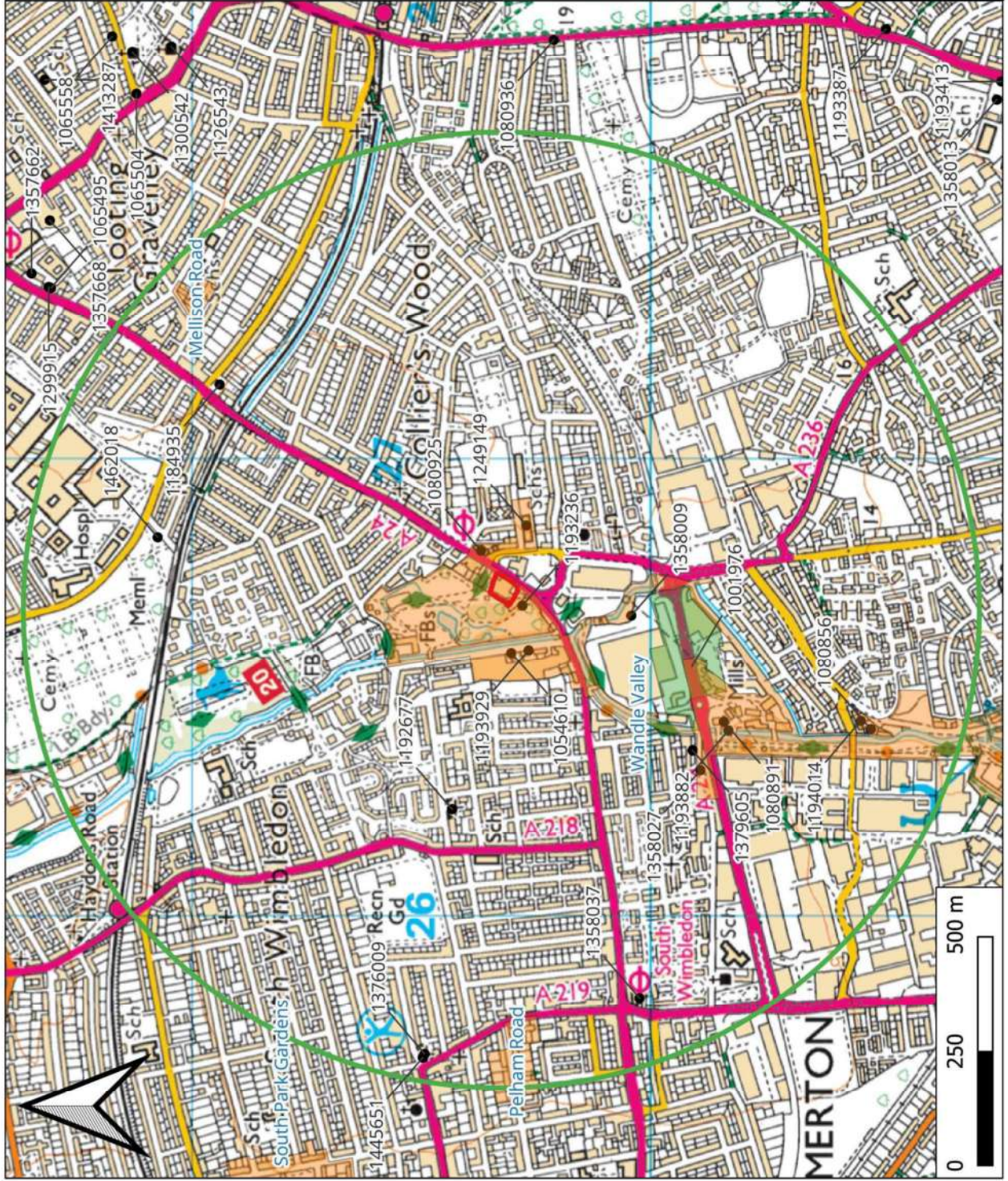


Holiday Inn Express, London

Figure 2:
Site Location - Close Up

**ABRAMS
ARCHAEOLOGY**






- Site
- 1km
- Conservation Area
- Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument

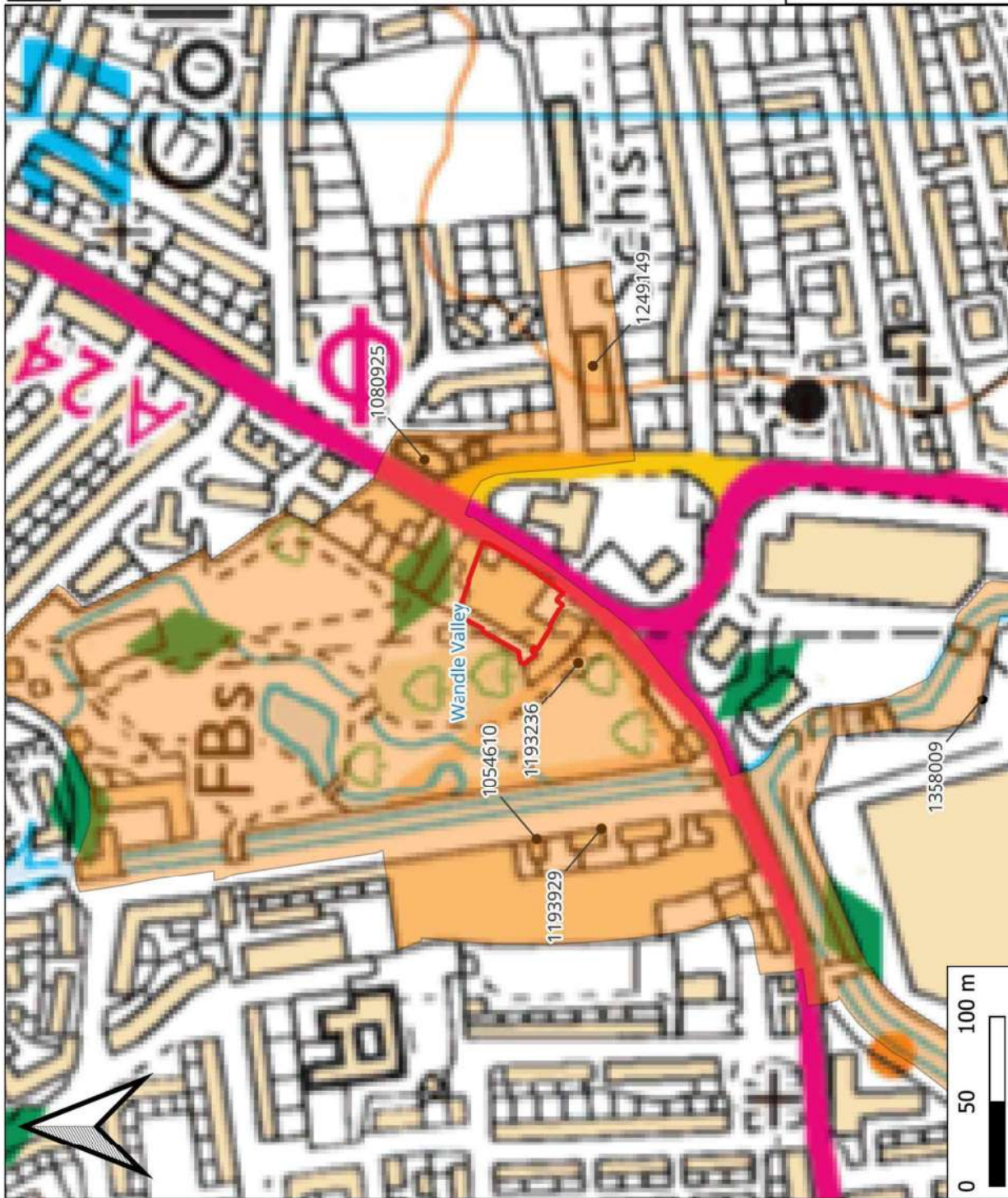


Holiday Inn Express, London,
SW19 2BH

Figure 3:
Designated Heritage Assets

**ABRAMS
ARCHAEOLOGY**

-  Site
-  1km
-  Conservation Area
-  Listed Building
-  Scheduled Monument



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SW19 2BH

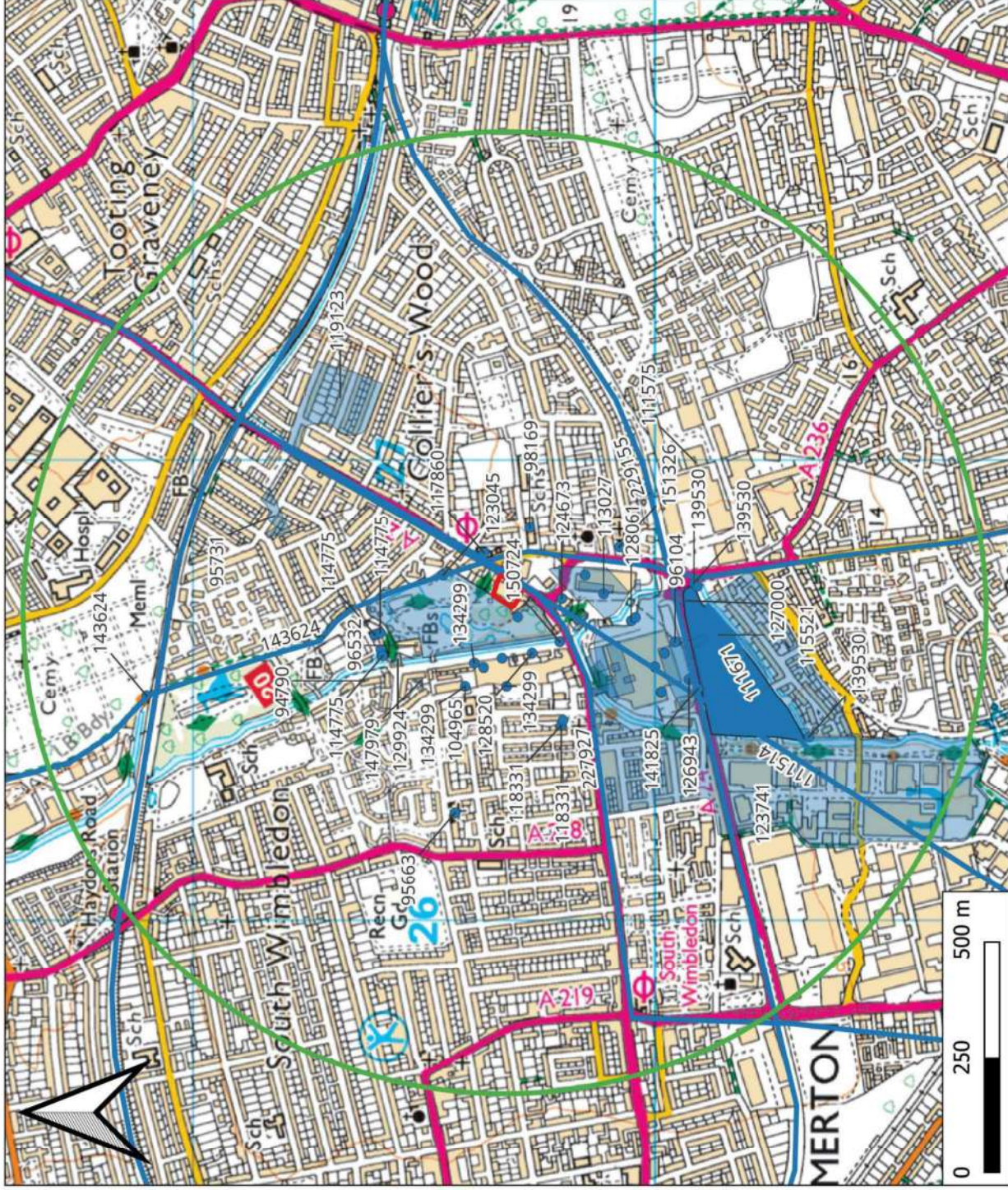
Figure 4:
Designated Heritage Assets -
Close Up

- Site
- 1km
- Monument Polygon
- Monument Line
- Monument Point

Holiday Inn Express, London,
SW19 2BH

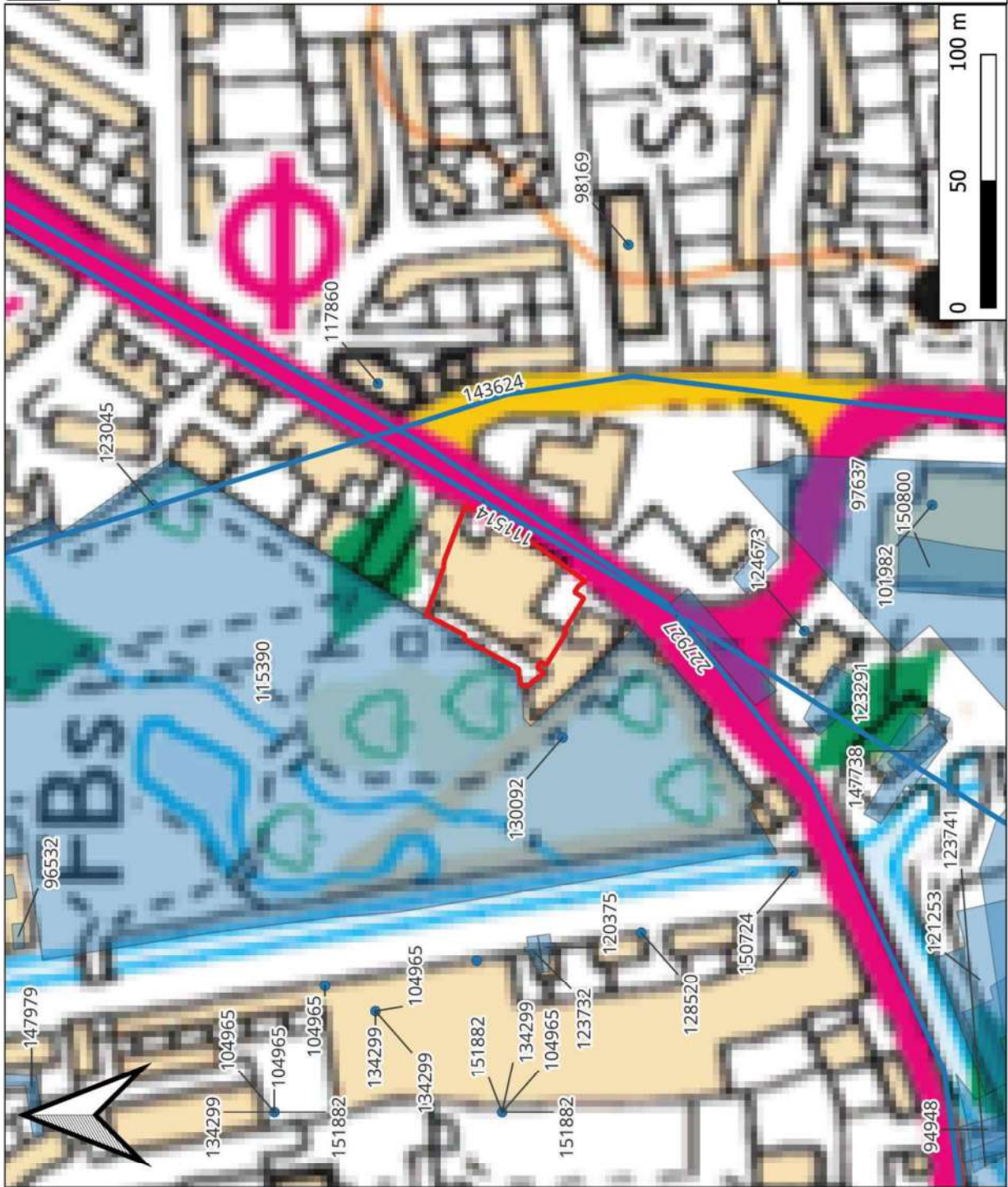
Figure 5:

Non-Designated Heritage Assets
Monuments



**ABRAMS
ARCHAEOLOGY**

- Site
- 1km
- Monument Line
- Monument Point
- Monument Polygon

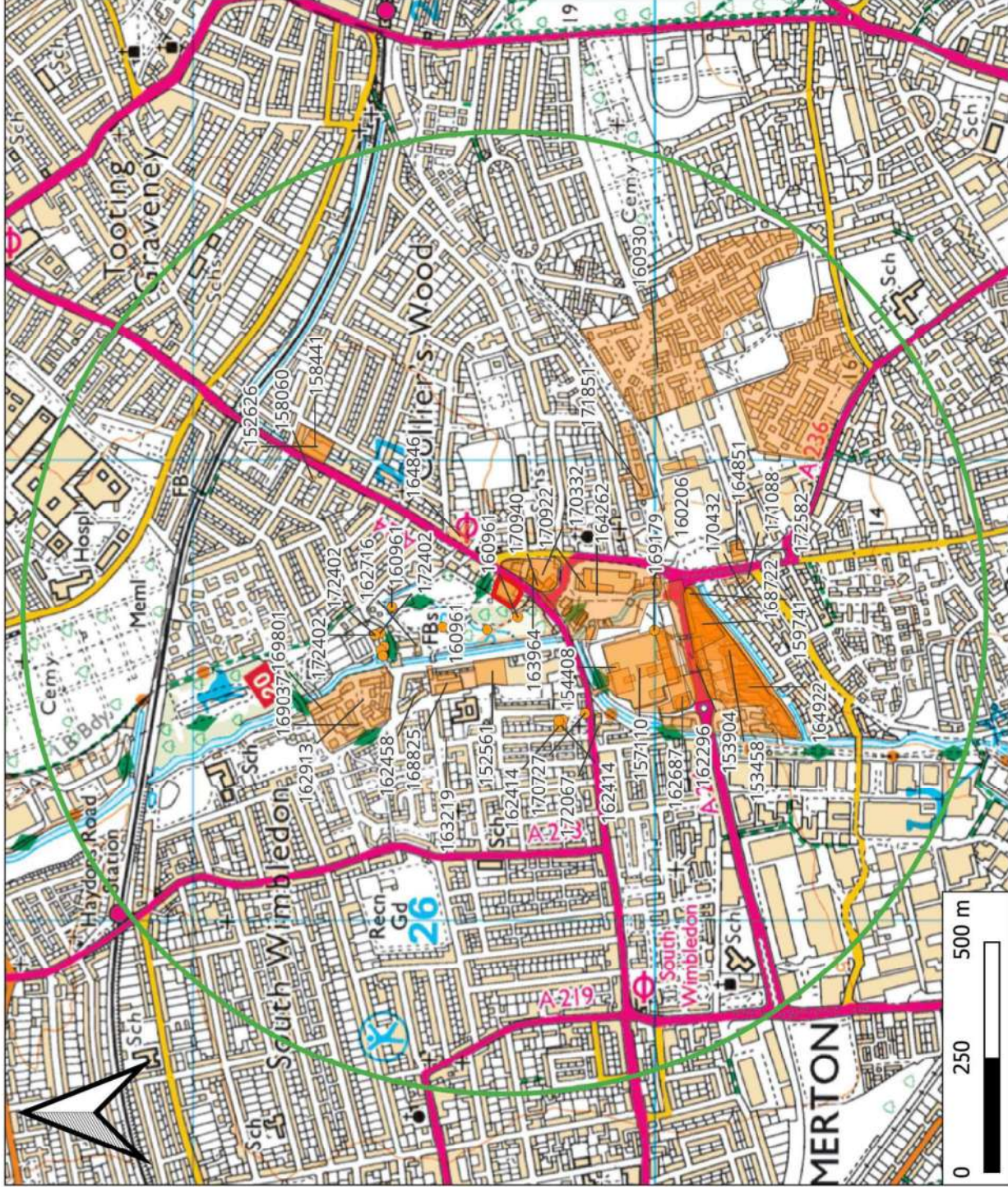


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Figure 6:
Non-Designated Heritage Assets
Monuments - Close Up

**ABRAMS
ARCHAEOLOGY**

- Site
- 1km
- Activity Point
- Activity Polygon



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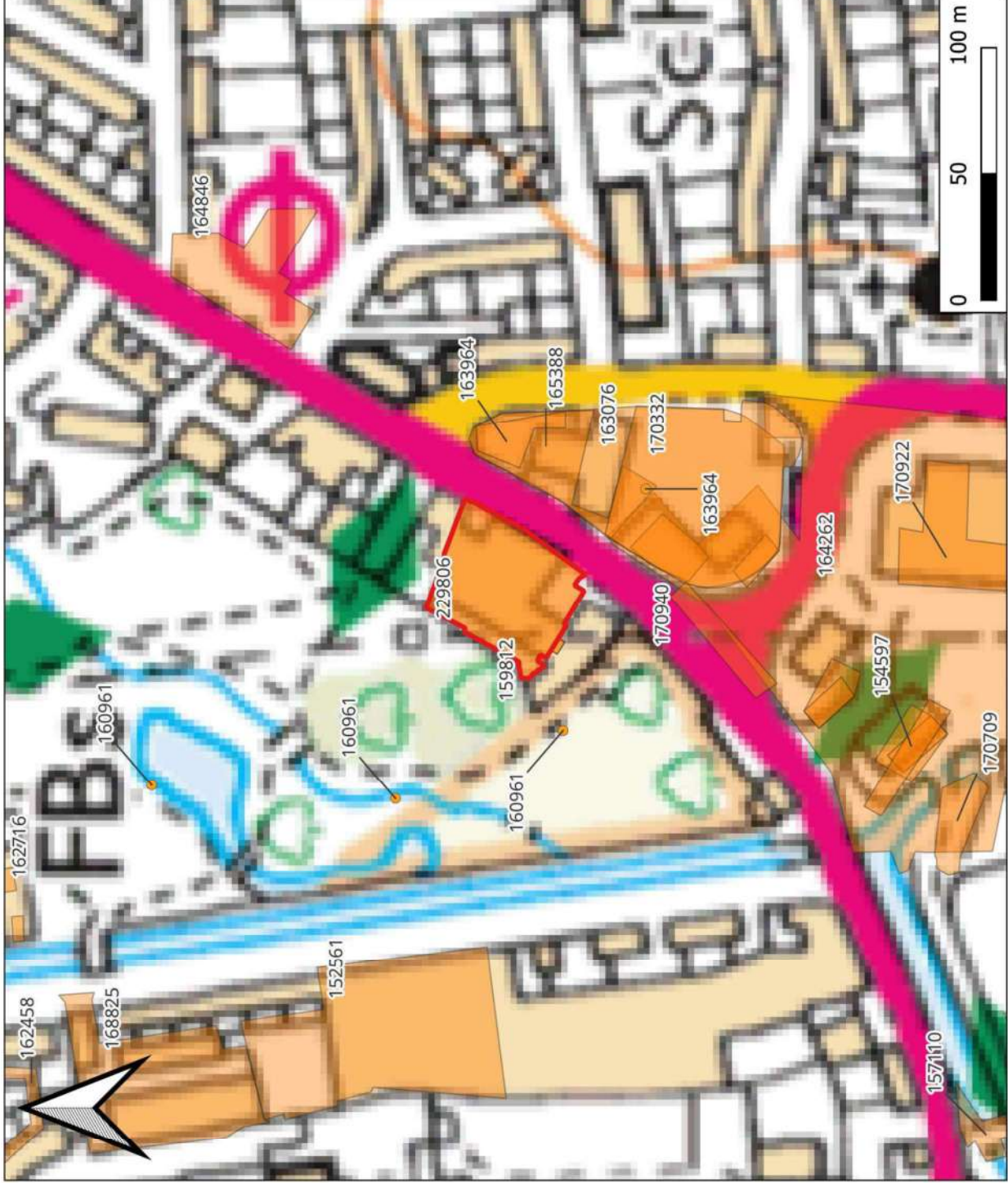
Figure 7:
Activities

**ABRAMS
ARCHAEOLOGY**

- Site
- 1km
- Activity Point
- Activity Polygon

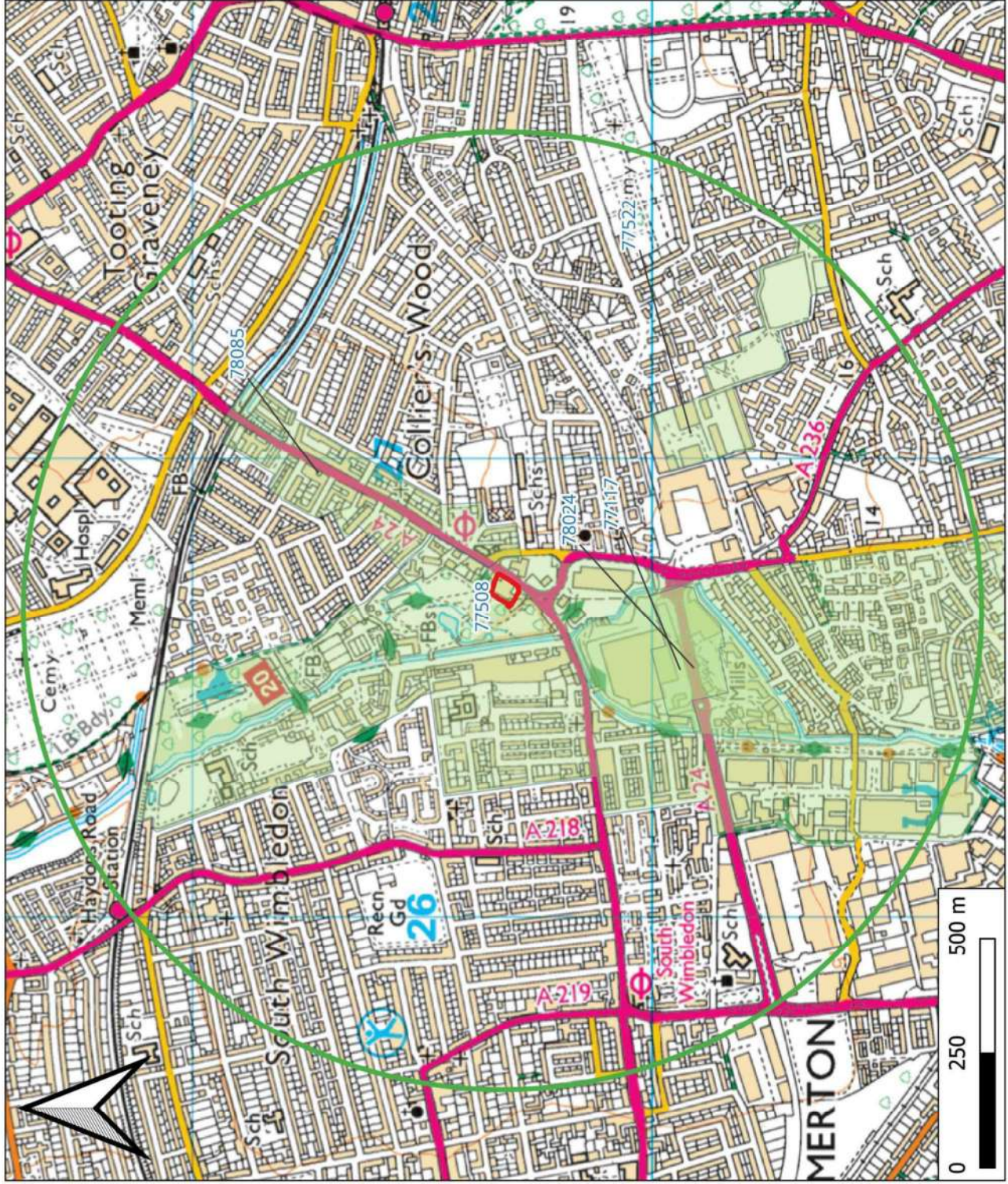
Holiday Inn Express, London,
SW19 2BH

Figure 8:
Activities - Close Up



**ABRAMS
ARCHAEOLOGY**

- Site
- 1km
- Areas



Holiday Inn Express, London,
SW19 2BH

Figure 9:
Areas

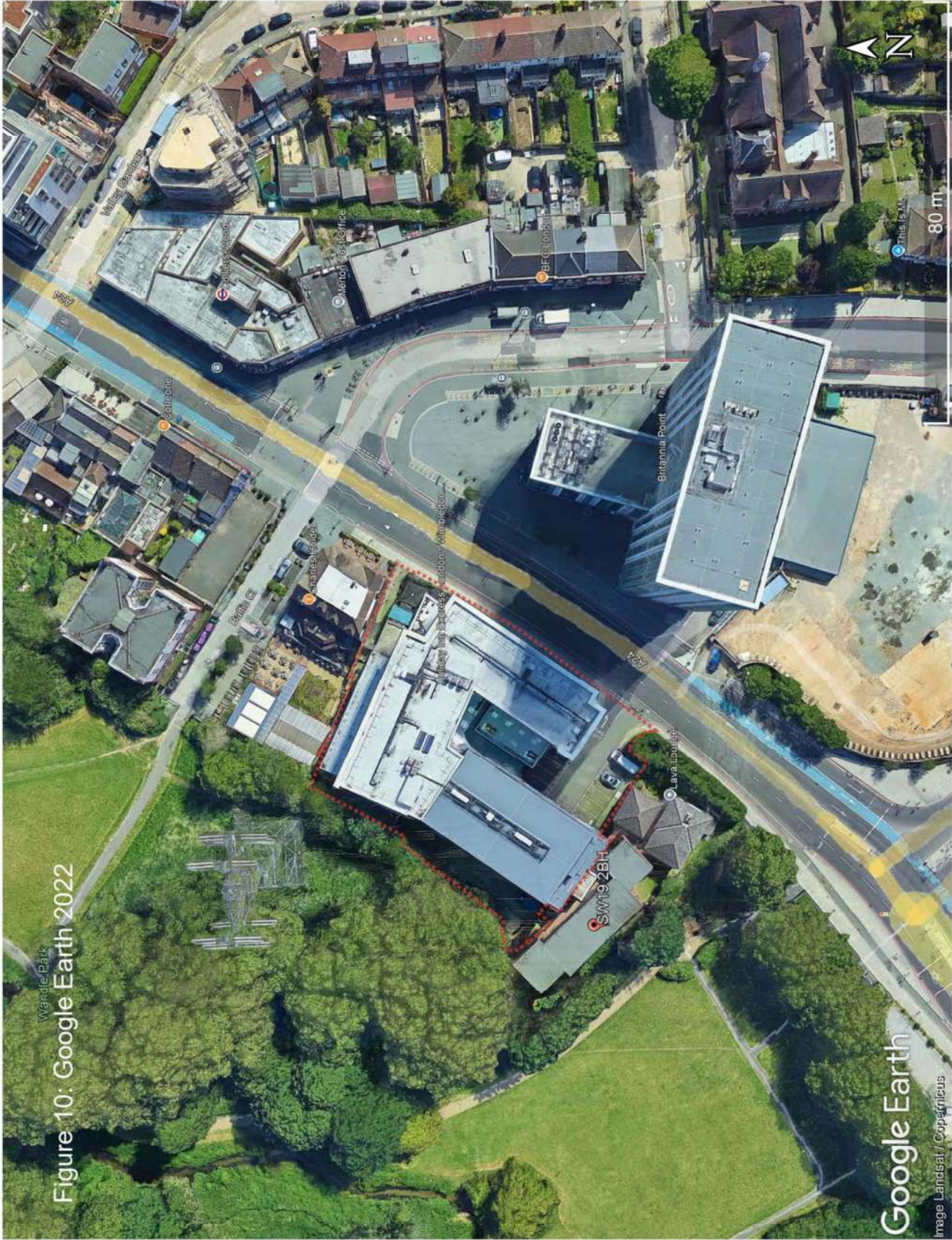


Figure 10: Google Earth 2022