

30 Parkside Wimbledon



Desk-Based Assessment



June 2012

Client: Parkside Real Estate Ltd.

OA East Report No: 1371

OASIS No: oxfordar3-128000

NGR: TQ 2361 7146

30 Parkside, Wimbledon, SW19 5NB, London Borough of Merton

Desk-Based Assessment

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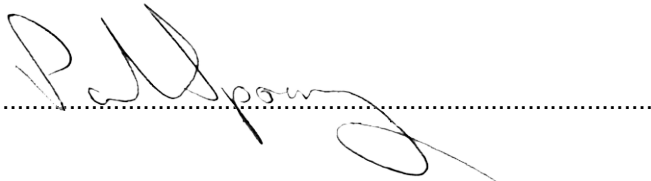
Report Date: June 2012

Report Number: 1371
Site Name: 30 Parkside, Wimbledon, SW19 5NB, London Borough of Merton
Date of Works: May to June 2012
Client Name: Parkside Real Estate Ltd
Client Ref:
Planning Ref: N/A
Grid Ref: TQ 23614 71464
Site Code:
Finance Code: XLNPAW12
Receiving Body: Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology East was commissioned by Parkside Real Estate Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment of land at 30 Parkside, Wimbledon. The aim of the assessment was to define the archaeological potential of the Site. The information will be used by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Officer to Merton Council to determine the archaeological potential of the site and subsequently the scope of any further archaeological investigation.

There is a low to moderate possibility of prehistoric remains surviving on the Site and a moderate possibility of Roman remains. In the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods the Site is unlikely to have been anything other than marginal heathland and pasture until it was incorporated into the gardens of Wimbledon House sometime between 1800 and 1862.

The current house is early 20th century in date and, while not Listed, there are several Listed Buildings within sight of the property. Its location within the North Wimbledon Conservation area may also impose certain constraints on any re-development.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East was commissioned by Parkside Real Estate Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment of land around 30 Parkside, Wimbledon in the London Borough of Merton. The client is preparing a planning application for a residential re-development of the property.
- 1.1.2 This report will consider the buried archaeological resource within the proposed development site (hereafter 'the Site') which could, if present, be directly impacted by construction. In addition, Listed Buildings are included as the proposals have the potential to incur indirect impact by means of a change to their setting.
- 1.1.3 A 0.5km Search Area, centred on the Site, was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site (Fig. 1). Where appropriate, details of sites and monuments lying outside the Search Area have also been assessed as part of this assessment. A 0.35km Search Area was considered for Listed Buildings.
- 1.1.4 No brief was written for the work. This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (IFA 2001).
- 1.1.5 The Site lies within the Wimbledon North Conservation Area(<http://www.merton.gov.uk/environment/designandconservation/conservationareas>).

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 No planning application has yet been submitted to Merton Council.

1.3 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The Site is located to the north of Wimbledon village centre, on the east side of Parkside (NGR TQ 23614 71464, Fig. 1). The Site consists of a single detached house dating from the early 20th century. It is set within a rectangular plot of land 24m x 59m in size, with rear and front gardens and a rear garage block. The Site is within the borough of Merton and was historically within Wimbledon Parish.
- 1.3.2 The Site is almost flat at a height of 53m OD in the east rising to 53.75m on the western side of the property.
- 1.3.3 The Site is bounded by a road (Parkside) to the west, Parkside Gardens to the east, and other residential properties to the north and south. On the other side of Parkside is Wimbledon Common and further to the east is Wimbledon Park.
- 1.3.4 The solid geology is London clay and superficial deposits are sand and gravel (British Geological Survey <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer>).

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 Oxford Archaeology East would like to thank Laura Macfarlane of Parkside Real Estate Ltd for commissioning this assessment. Thanks are also due to Melanie Bell at the Great London HER and the staff at the London Metropolitan Archives in Clerkenwell and at Merton Local Studies Centre, Morden, for their help and assistance. Kate Clover carried out the desk-based research.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

2.1 Historical Sources

- 2.1.1 The Victoria County History – *A History of the County of Surrey*, Volume 4 (Malden, 1912) was consulted for a synthesis of documentary sources relating to Wimbledon parish and the following is taken from pages 120-125. *'No mention of Wimbledon occurs in the Domesday Survey, and it was evidently assessed under the extensive manor of Mortlake which had been demesne of the see of Canterbury before the Conquest. It was seized by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, but was recovered with other property by Lanfranc ... and in 1086 it was rated among the lands of the archbishop. There is some doubt as to when Wimbledon became a separate manor, for, although it is called the archbishop's manor of Wimbledon in 1280, a few years later it was said to be a grange belonging to Mortlake. From 1328 it regularly appears as the manor of Wimbledon...*
- 2.1.2 *...Wimbledon Park House ... stands a short distance to the east of the church overlooking Wimbledon Park, and marks the approximate site of the original manor-house, which became the chief residence in the neighbourhood after the destruction of the Archbishop of Canterbury's house in Mortlake about the middle of the 16th century'.*
- 2.1.3 The ownership of the manor of Wimbledon changed many times during its history. The area also attracted other wealthy families who built large houses such as Eagle House and Wimbledon House which are situated to the south-east of the Site.

2.2 The Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER)

- 2.2.1 The Greater London HER retains a database of all recorded archaeological sites, Listed Buildings, findspots, and archaeological events (evaluations, excavations etc.) within the borough as well as other designations such as Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments. The GLHER was consulted in May 2012 for information pertaining to the historic environment within the Search Area. The HER points are shown on Fig. 1 and the data is provided in tabular format in Appendix A. HER numbers are highlighted in bold in the text.
- 2.2.2 The HER is not a record of all surviving elements of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.
- Palaeolithic (700,000 BC-10,000BC), Mesolithic (10,000-4000BC) and Neolithic (4000-2000BC)***
- 2.2.3 The HER does not record any Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic activity within the Search Area however the Victoria County History of Surrey which was written in 1912 records some findspots nearby. The following is taken from the VCH – *A History of the County of Surrey*, Volume 4 (Malden, 1912, 120-125) *'The high gravel which caps the London Clay on Wimbledon Common and Putney Heath..... have evidently been the home of early man. A few palaeolithic implements have been picked up, but the locality has not been exactly recorded. Probably they were in the drift gravel in the valleys. Neolithic scrapers, flakes and implements are fairly common.'* The poor provenance of these finds are probably the reason why they do not show up on the HER search. Some of these implements termed 'Palaeolithic' were no doubt of Mesolithic date.

Bronze Age (2000 BC-700 BC)

- 2.2.4 The HER does not record any Bronze Age activity within the Search Area however the VCH records some Bronze Age features nearby. *'On Putney Heath or Wimbledon Common there are said to have been twenty-three barrows, some of which were opened in 1786 and pottery found. They seem to have been both long and round. Some thirty years earlier others had been opened, perhaps by Stukeley. Barrows also existed near the camp (Caesar's Camp)' (Malden, 1912, 120-125).*

Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43)

- 2.2.5 The HER does not record any Iron Age activity within the Search Area however the Victoria County History of Surrey records some Iron Age features nearby including The Ridgeway which is a road/track running east-west to the south of Wimbledon village (Figs. 2,3,4 and 6) - *'The Ridgeway is probably part of the primitive road from the ford at Kingston along the slopes on the southern side of the Thames Valley. The name and situation ... indicate a pre-Roman track...At the south-west corner of the Common there is a nearly circular entrenchment of about 7 acres, which Camden called 'Bensbury,' and Salmon in 1740 says was called the Rounds, and which within the last hundred years has been called Caesar's Camp. It is defended by a single bank and ditch, with a second low bank outside the ditch. It has been much damaged by a late owner... traces of hut-circles are said to have been visible about 1856 (Malden, 1912, 120-125).*

Roman (AD43-AD410)

- 2.2.6 A watching brief was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2010 at 50 Somerset Road, 0.55km north of the Site. This recorded a significant amount of pottery and building materials dating to the Roman period. The unexpected frequency of Roman finds suggest that a large Roman building, possibly a villa, used to stand on or near the site (**ELO11261**).

Anglo-Saxon (AD410-1066)

- 2.2.7 Wimbledon village may have Saxon origins. 10th century documents refer to a placename of Wimbedounying or Wunemannedun (**023246**).

Medieval (1066-1500)

- 2.2.8 The High Street of Wimbledon village is the original medieval street. As described in Section 2.1.2 the medieval manor house and church are sited to the north-east. The Site lies approximately 0.3km north-west of the High Street, outside the medieval village centre, in an area that was formerly heath/pasture. Certain archaeological investigations carried out in recent times along the High Street are described below.
- 2.2.9 An evaluation carried out by Sutton Archaeological Services in 2001 at 25A High Street/ Homefield Road revealed a medieval pit (**MLO76344**).
- 2.2.10 At 6-10 Marrayat Road and at the rear of Eagle House, High Street, possible medieval cultivation features were found through excavation by the Department of Greater London Archaeology in 1991 (**MLO64537/ ELO4075**).
- 2.2.11 At 44 High Street (Claremont House), a probable buried soil horizon dating to the Early Medieval period and a cut feature dating to the 15th century were found through excavation by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1992 (**MLO63496**).

Post-Medieval (1500-1900) and Modern (1900 to present day)

- 2.2.12 During the Post-medieval period the Site was heath/common/pasture until sometime between 1800 and 1862 when it became incorporated into the gardens of Wimbledon House (see Section 2.3).

- 2.2.13 On the other side of Parkside there is Post-Medieval gravel pit -'The Blue Gate Pit' (**MLO504**) which is shown on maps from 1865 onwards. However there is no record of gravel quarrying on the Site itself.
- 2.2.14 South of the Site, at 10 Parkside evaluation by Oxford Archaeology South in 2009-2010 recorded post-medieval garden soils (**MLO9945510**).
- 2.2.15 An excavation carried out in 1991 at 6-10 Marryatt Road and to the rear of Eagle House, High Street uncovered a Jacobean formal garden – the garden to Eagle House. The garden appears to be contemporary with the construction of the house, around 1614. This excavation also identified features apparently relating to the development of the Wimbledon House Estate (around 1700), including brickwork and cultivation features (**MLO64542/ ELO4075**).
- 2.2.16 Other HER records for this period within the Search Area are all from archaeological investigations along the High Street and show evidence of: garden soils, (at 44 High Street/Claremont House **MLO63496**), late 18th century pits, with evidence for tanning (at Green Gables and Land to the rear of High Street **MLO78176**) and 19th and 20th century brick structures and 16th century pottery at 28-31 High Street (**O30730**).

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.3.1 A search was undertaken of all historic manuscript maps and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps held at the Merton Local Studies Centre at Morden Library (MLSC) and at the London Metropolitan Archives in Clerkenwell (LMA). The maps available for study ranged in date from the mid 18th century to the present day. All maps consulted are listed in Appendix B.
- 2.3.2 The study of maps and associated historical sources helps to clarify the archaeological potential of the Site in two ways. Firstly, it suggests aspects of the medieval and later land-use prior to any modern development. Secondly, it pinpoints areas within the Site that as a result of development are likely to have become archaeologically sterile. The list of relevant maps consulted are listed in the bibliography.
- 2.3.3 The earliest map viewed for the Site dates from 1746 (John Rocque; Fig.2) and shows the Site as an open piece of land, part of 'Wimbledon Heath' (later known as Wimbledon Common). An unnamed lane runs to the west which is presumably what later became Parkside. The map shows fields to the north-east of the Site. Adjacent to the site, on its east side, is a large house fronting the High Street with extensive gardens. This is marked as 'Stephen Bilse Esq' and is Wimbledon House. To the south east of the Site and Wimbledon House is another large property and grounds marked as 'Duchy of Marlborough's' . This is Wimbledon Park House. Its park was Wimbledon Park and this large deer park can be seen to the north (see 2.1.2).
- 2.3.4 The next available map is John Rocque's map of Surrey 1762 (Fig. 3) which shows little change apart from a series of what appear to be ponds or gravel pits along the eastern side of Parkside. The map is less detailed but shows a larger area than the 1746 map. The Site is shown as just to the west of Wimbledon Park. A large lake can be seen in Wimbledon Park.
- 2.3.5 John Corris's map of 1787 (Fig. 4) shows detail of Wimbledon Park and Wimbledon Common. The Site is shown as well outside the Park and just on the edge of the Common. A small rectangular enclosure labelled 'Mortimer's Corner' has been marked out adjacent to Parkside and this is where the Site appears to lie. Thomas Milne's map of 1800 (Fig. 5) is less detailed than Corris's. It shows the Site as open pasture ('P').

- 2.3.6 By the time of Stanford's map of 1862 (Fig. 6) the rectangular enclosure of land showing on Fig. 4 appears to have been incorporated into the grounds of Wimbledon House. The grounds of Wimbledon House border Wimbledon Park and include a fishpond and copses of trees. The 1865 OS map (Fig. 7) shows more detail – the rectangular enclosure where the Site is located is shown as a walled garden, with walkways. Greenhouses adjoin the garden and there is a group of other buildings on the east side. There is a pathway leading from these gardens to the fishpond and to Wimbledon House.
- 2.3.7 A copy of the tithe map for Wimbledon parish (1850) was viewed at the Merton Local Studies Centre in Morden but unfortunately the Site did not appear on it. The London Metropolitan Archives do not hold tithe maps for Wimbledon.
- 2.3.8 The 1913 OS map (Fig. 9) shows little change from the 1865 map. The 1912 OS map (Fig. 8) must have been surveyed after the 1913 OS (Fig. 9) because it shows the new layout of the area. Wimbledon House has gone and its grounds have been given over to streets - Marryatt Road, Calonne Road, Burghley Road, Parkside Gardens, Parkside Avenue and Peek Avenue. This is the first map to show the property.
- 2.3.9 The 1933 OS map (Fig. 10) shows more detail of the property. The only difference to today being that the garage/outbuilding at the rear is smaller than now.

2.4 Site Visit

- 2.4.1 A site visit was made on the 29th May 2012. The property was not entered but viewed from the exterior.

2.5 Archaeological Fieldwork

- 2.5.1 A number of archaeological evaluations, excavations and watching briefs have been carried out within the Search Area from the 1990s onwards but none from within the Site itself. They are discussed in Section 2.2 of this assessment.
- 2.5.2 The majority of fieldwork projects carried out have been given an event number by the HER (Fig. 1). A complete list of these fieldwork projects can be found in Appendix A, Table 3.

2.6 Local List of Buildings of Historic or Architectural Interest

- 2.6.1 The property is 'locally listed' by Merton Council and although this designation is non statutory it carries with it a range of expectations on behalf of the Council.
- 2.6.2 The local listing identifies “it is a two and a half storey detached house which dates from 1904. Its design includes some neo vernacular details. The materials used include red brick to the ground floor, render to the first floor, half timber work to the gable, a leaded canopy to the porch, and a tiled roof... The most notable features include the curved lead canopy on the roof of the porch, the eaves and gable detailing, also on the eaves of one bay window and the porch, the leaded glass, and the curved roof lines over the dormers and oriel window.” (Merton Council 2010, 183).

3 DEPOSIT MAPPING

3.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

- 3.1.1 There is no evidence on the HER for activity from this period within the Search Area however there have been several findspots of flint implements from Wimbledon Common. These were made before 1912 and are poorly provenanced so may have come from the vicinity of the Site. The long barrows recorded in VCH may be Neolithic burial mounds. The 'hut circles' mentioned by VCH by Caesar's Camp may be Neolithic or later huts or could equally have been formed by gravel working. There is a low to moderate probability of finding anything of this date on the Site.

3.2 Bronze Age

- 3.2.1 Bronze Age barrows (burial mounds) have been recorded on Wimbledon Common or Putney Heath. Again nothing is definitely recorded from the Site or Search Area so the probability of anything of this date occurring is considered low to moderate.

3.3 Iron Age

- 3.3.1 The Iron Age fort of Caesar's Camp on Wimbledon Common is a clear indication that the area was occupied and defended in the Iron Age. Nothing of this date is recorded within the Search Area however so we can only speculate as to whether remains from this period extend this far. There is considered to be a low to moderate possibility of remains of this period being disturbed.

3.4 Roman

- 3.4.1 The Site appears to be within the hinterland of a probable Roman villa recorded 0.55km to the north. There is a moderate possibility of Roman field boundary ditches on the Site.

3.5 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 3.5.1 The Site is outside of the Anglo-Saxon/medieval settlement core of Wimbledon and is likely to have been marginal land at this time. Therefore there is a low probability of anything from these periods occurring on the Site.

3.6 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 3.6.1 During the post-medieval period the Site was heath/common until sometime between 1800 and 1862 when it became incorporated into the gardens of Wimbledon House. Post-medieval garden soils may be encountered but the likelihood of anything else is considered to be low.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Survival of buried archaeological remains

- 4.1.1 The Site does not appear to have ever been ploughed, neither have any buildings been constructed here until the present house was built. There may have been some landscaping of the area when it was incorporated into the gardens of Wimbledon House but otherwise survival rates for buried archaeology are anticipated to be good.

4.2 The impact of the development

- 4.2.1 Plans for the development indicate that the new build is principally located on the northern and eastern sides of the existing house. Besides excavation of foundations, the additional works associated with service trenches, soil stripping and terracing of the garden or any other groundworks that impact beyond topsoil depth are likely to cause disturbance to buried archaeological remains, should they exist on the Site.
- 4.2.2 The property is not a Listed Building but there are several Listed Buildings /structures within sight of the property. The Site is also within a Conservation Area which will have implications for the type of external works that can be carried out. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Search Area.
- 4.2.3 The property is 'locally listed' by Merton Council and although this designation is non statutory it carries with it a range of expectations on behalf of the Council as to the nature of development that is allowable and/or preferred. These apply specifically to the above-ground structure and they are pertinent to the nature, scale and appearance of the proposed build, but do not require any specific response with regard to the below-ground archaeological resource.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The lack of evidence for any archaeological remains within the Site itself need not necessarily imply a lack of activity in past times, merely a lack of investigation or recording. There is a low to moderate possibility of prehistoric remains surviving on the Site and a moderate possibility of Roman remains. In the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods the Site is unlikely to have been anything other than marginal heathland and pasture until it was incorporated into the gardens of Wimbledon House between 1800 and 1862.
- 5.1.2 The foundations and other works associated with the new build have the potential to impact on buried archaeological remains, but there is only a low to moderate possibility of any such remains being present on the site. The appropriate response to ensuring any remains thus revealed are recognised and subject to recording commensurate with their significance would be through the commissioning of an 'archaeological watching brief' on groundworks associated with the development.

APPENDIX A. HER DATA

Table 1 Summary of Monuments

Monument UID	NGR	Name	Monument Types	Date Range
O23246	TQ 240 710	Wimbledon Village	Wimbledon Village may have Saxon origins. 10th century documents refer to a placename of Wimbedounyng or Wunemannedun	Saxon to Medieval (900 AD – 1539AD)
MLO76344	TQ 239 710	25A High Street/ Homefield Road	An evaluation by Sutton Archaeological Services in 2001 revealed a medieval pit and the construction cut for the 19th century boundary wall	Medieval (12th-14th century) and post-medieval (19th century)
MLO64537	TQ 2385 7119	6-10 Marrayat Road and rear of Eagle House, High Street	Possible medieval cultivation features were found through excavation at 6-10 Marrayat Road by the Department of Greater London Archaeology in 1991. Related Event ID: ELO4075	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
MLO64542	TQ 2391 7120	6-10 Marrayat Road and rear of Eagle House, High Street	Jacobean formal garden, path, flower bed, garden terrace, steps, wall. The remains of a Jacobean formal garden were found through excavation to the rear of Eagle House, Wimbledon, by the Department of Greater London Archaeology in 1991. The garden appears to be contemporary with the construction of the house, around 1614. Related Event ID: ELO4075	Post-medieval, (1614 AD to 1700 AD)



MLO63496	TQ 238 710	44 High Street (Claremont House)	A post-medieval garden soil, a probable buried soil horizon dating to the Early Medieval period and a cut feature dating to the 15th century was found through excavation by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1992	Medieval (1066-1539), Post-Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
MLO64540	TQ 2385 7119	6-10 Marryatt Road	Features apparently relating to the development of the Wimbledon House Estate (around 1700), including brickwork and cultivation features, were found through excavation by the Department of Greater London Archaeology in 1991. Drain, wall, ditch, cut. Related Event ID: ELO4075	Post-medieval (1600 AD to 1900 AD)
MLO504	TQ 2350 7170	Parkside	Post-Medieval gravel pit -'The Blue Gate Pit'	Post-Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
MLO99455	TQ 23702 71328	10 Parkside Avenue	Evaluation by Oxford Archaeology South in 2009-2010 in advance of proposed development recorded post-medieval garden soils.	18th century to Modern (1750 AD to 1950 AD)
MLO78176	TQ 239 710	Green Gables and Land to the rear of High Street	An evaluation by Compass Archaeology in 2004 revealed two late 18th century pits, one of which may contain debris from a tanners workshop. Some medieval pottery was found residually in 18th century deposits. The standing building report recorded a small late 19th century commercial building prior to its demolition	Medieval (12th to 15th century), Post-Medieval (1750-1800) and 19th century
O30730	TQ 239 710	28-31 High Street	19th and 20th century brick structures uncovered during trial excavations and watching brief by SW London Archaeological Unit plus pottery dating from the 16th century to the modern period	Post-medieval and Modern (16th century onwards)
MLO67178	TQ 2385 7181	21 Calonne Road	Negative Evidence from a watching brief carried out by LPE in 1996. The site was completely truncated by modern terracing. Related Event ID: ELO 2969	Unknown



Table 2 Summary of Listed Buildings

Monument UID	NGR	Name	Monument Type	Date Range	Grade
MLO90482	TQ 23854 71818	21 Calonne Road	Detached timber framed house	Modern (1909 AD)	II
MLO90604	TQ 23925 71739	Deepdale, Deepdene, 28 -32 Calonne Road	Timber framed house	19th Century to Modern (1894 AD to 1934 AD)	II
MLO90514	TQ 23582 71413	West side of Parkside	Drinking fountain	19th Century (1867 AD to 1899 AD)	II
MLO90539	TQ 23592 71617	Falconhurst, 36 Parkside	Detached house	Modern (1902 AD)	II
MLO86138	TQ 23581 71417	Parkside	Dog/horse trough	19th Century (1867 AD to 1899 AD)	II
MLO90450	TQ 23688 71181	Junction with Parkside and the Causeway	War Memorial	Modern (1914 AD to 1918 AD)	II
MLO90587	TQ 23703 71309	25 Parkside	Well house in the garden	18th Century (1730 AD to 1770 AD)	II



Table 3 Summary of fieldwork

Event ID	NGR	Address	Event Description	Date Range
ELO10014	TQ 23840 71825	Land at 21 Calonne Road	An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out by Lawson-Price Environmental in 1995. The site was thought to have moderate potential for material dating to between the Palaeolithic to Iron Age periods, due to the known finds from the area	
ELO11201	TQ 23838 71845	21 Calonne Road	A geotechnical survey was carried out by Southern Testing Laboratories Limited in 1995. The geology was found to be High Level Terrace gravels and London Clay	
ELO2969	TQ 2385 7181	21 Calonne Road	Watching brief undertaken by D Hawkins for LPE in 1996. The site was completely truncated by modern terracing.	Modern (1900- present)
ELO11261	TQ 2368 7200	50 Somerset Road	A watching brief was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2010 found a significant amount of pottery and building materials dating to the Roman period. The unexpected frequency of Roman finds suggest that a large Roman building, possibly a villa, used to stand on or near the site	Roman
ELO7551	TQ 23727 71117	5 The Green	A single trench was dug by Compass Archaeology positioned within the footprint of the proposed development. It revealed no significant archaeological features or finds, only a series of dumped and reworked layers connected with the house. Natural sands and gravels were located at 0.90m below the current ground surface	Negative



ELO4075	TQ 2385 7119	6-10 Marryatt Road and rear of Eagle House, High Street	Medieval cultivation features, the remains of a Jacobean formal garden to Eagle House and features apparently relating to the development of the Wimbledon House Estate (around 1700) were found through excavation by the Department of Greater London Archaeology in 1991.	Medieval to Post-medieval
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APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

Malden, HE (ed) 1912 *The Victoria County History – A History of the County of Surrey*, Volume 4

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List of Historic Maps Consulted

John Rocque's Survey of London 1746. Merton Local Studies Centre. (Fig. 2)

John Rocque's Map of Surrey 1762, Map 9. Merton Local Studies Centre. (Fig. 3)

John Corris's Map 1787 ('A plan of Putney Parish and parts of Wimbledon and Mortlake within the Manor of Wimbledon'). Merton Local Studies Centre. (Fig. 4)

Thomas Milne's Map 1800 ('Plan of the cities of London and Westminster, circumjacent towns and parishes'). London Metropolitan Archives RM11 4 and 5. (Fig. 5)

Tithe Map of Wimbledon, 1850. Merton Local Studies Centre

Edward Stanford's Library Map of London and its suburbs 1862. London Metropolitan Archives RM17, 17 and 21. (Fig. 6)

OS 1st Edition map, 1865, 25 inches to the mile, Sheet VII:10. Merton Local Studies Centre. (Fig. 7)

OS 1st Edition map, 1874, 6 inches to the mile, Sheet VII (Surrey). Merton Local Studies Centre

OS map, 1912 (extract from *A-Z of Edwardian London*). London Metropolitan Archives. (Fig. 8)

OS London County Council municipal map of London, 1913. London Metropolitan Archives RM19/24. (Fig. 9)

OS map, 1933. Merton Local Studies Centre. (Fig. 10)

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text" value="oxfordar3-128000"/>			
Project Name	<input type="text" value="30 Parkside, Wimbledon, London Borough of Merton - Desk-Based Assessment"/>			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	<input type="text" value="28-05-2012"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="08-06-2012"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Unknown"/>	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="XLNPAW12"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>
HER No.	<input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5"/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="Urban Residential"/>

Please select all techniques used:

DBA

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Site Visit)

Monument Types & Period

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period
<input type="text" value="Houses"/>	<input type="text" value="Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)"/>
<input type="text" value="Garden"/>	<input type="text" value="Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)"/>
<input type="text" value="Gravel extraction"/>	<input type="text" value="Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

Project Location

County	<input type="text" value="London"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	<input type="text" value="Merton Borough"/>	<input type="text" value="30 Parkside, Wimbledon, London Borough of Merton, SW19 5DX"/>
Parish	<input type="text"/>	
HER	<input type="text" value="GLHER"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text" value="0.5km"/>	National Grid Reference
		<input type="text" value="TQ 23614 71464"/>

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	N/A
Project Design Originator	Paul Spoerry, OA East
Project Manager	Paul Spoerry, OA East
Supervisor	Kate Clover, OA East

Project Archives

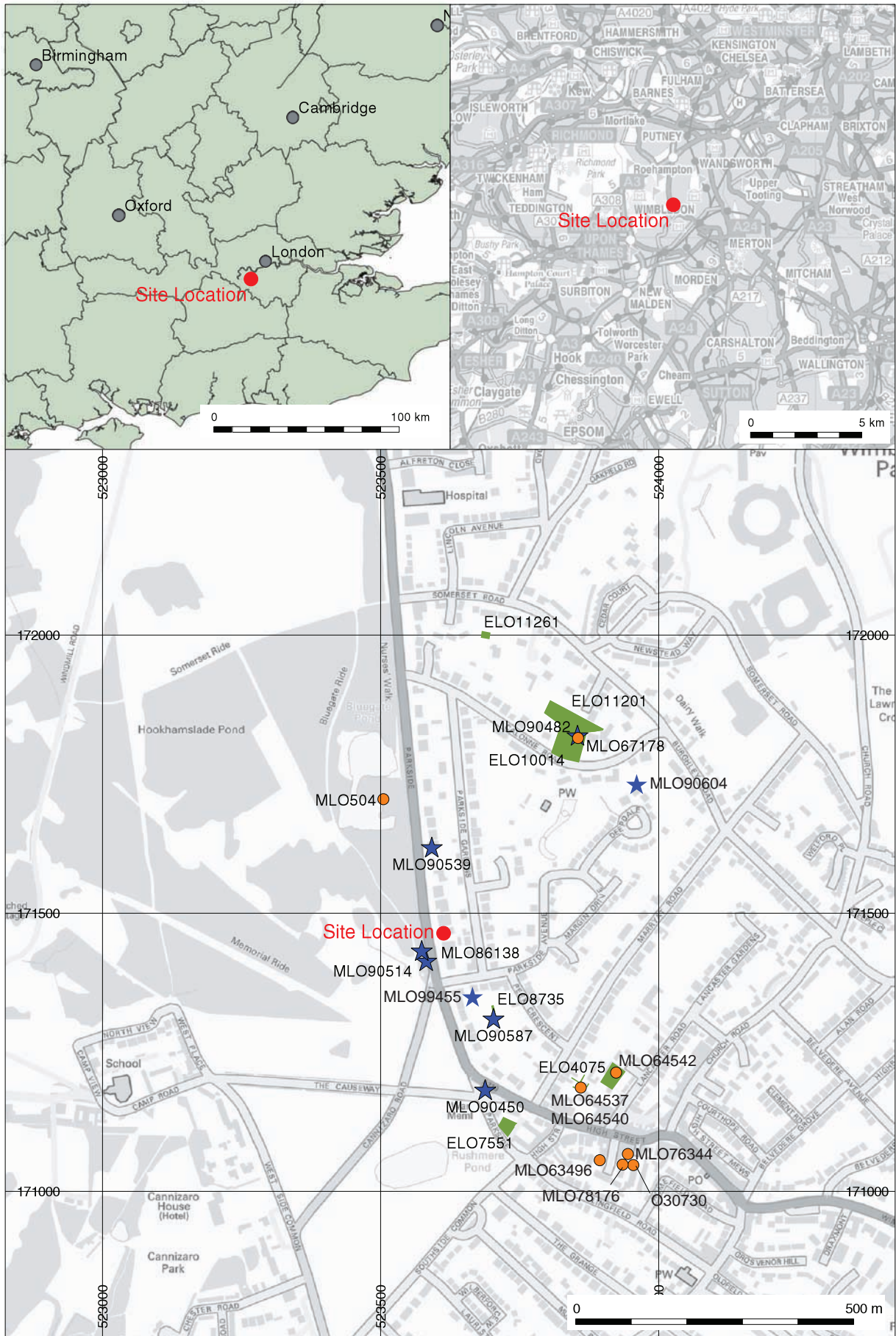
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Location ...	OA East	OA East
Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location with HER entries (orange), listed buildings (blue star) and archaeological events (green).

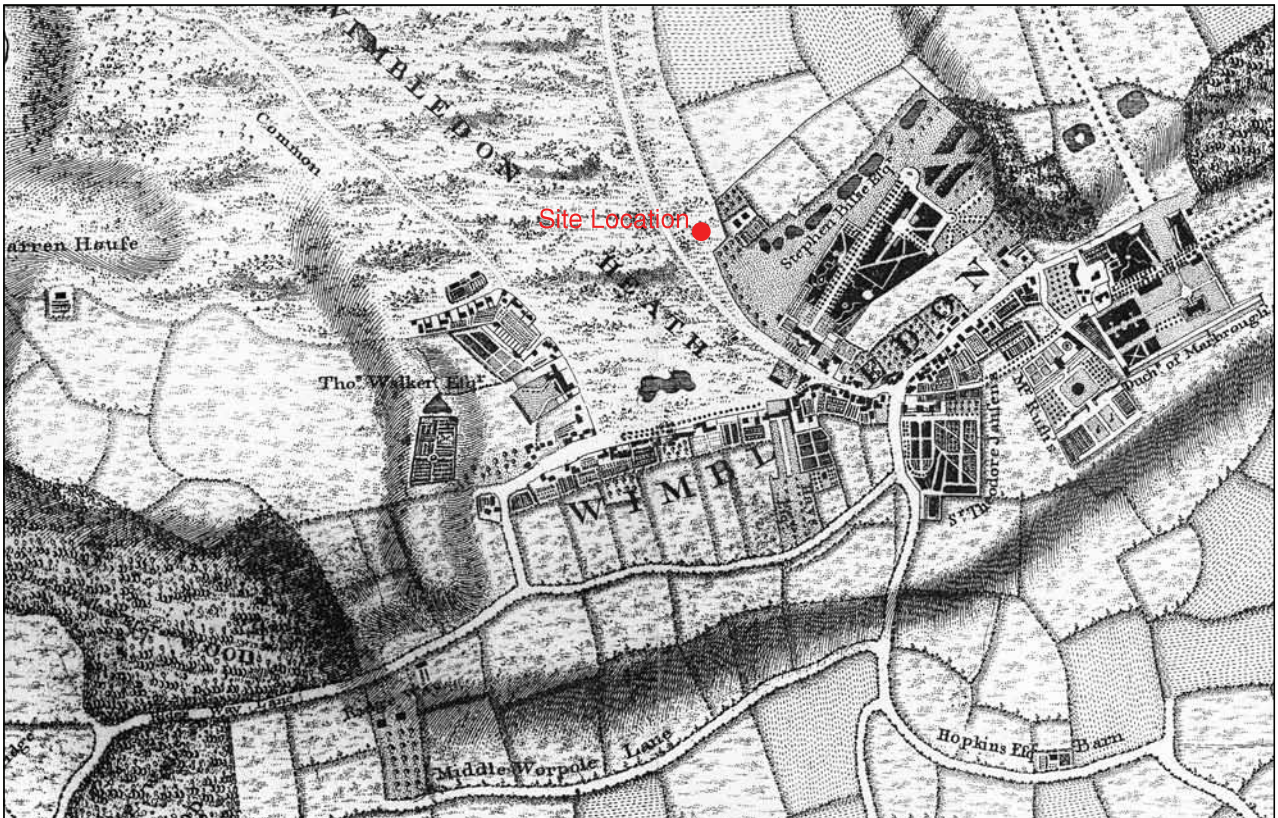


Figure 2: John Rocque's Survey of London 1746 (extract)

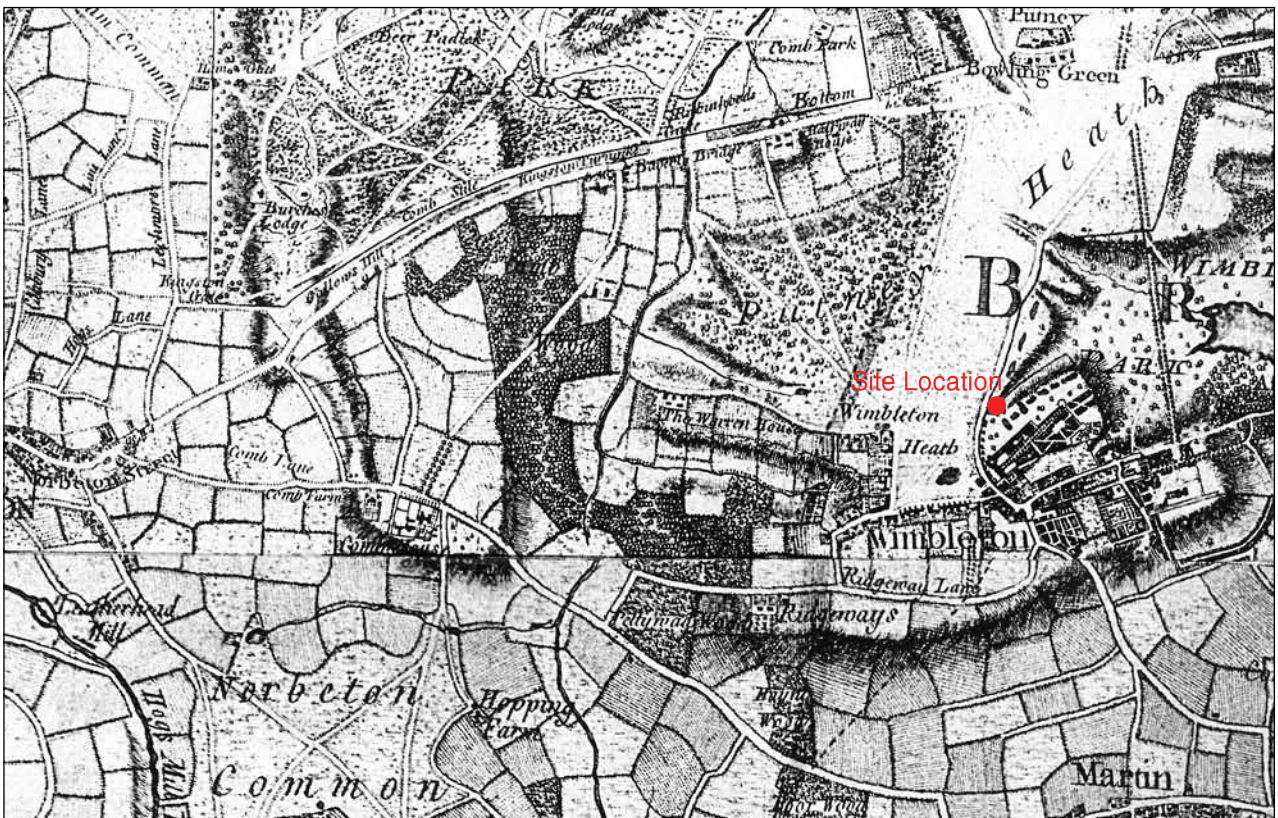


Figure 3: John Rocque's Map of Surrey 1762 (extract)



Figure 4: John Corris's Map 1787 ('A plan of Putney Parish and parts of Wimbledon and Mortlake within the Manor of Wimbledon', extract)

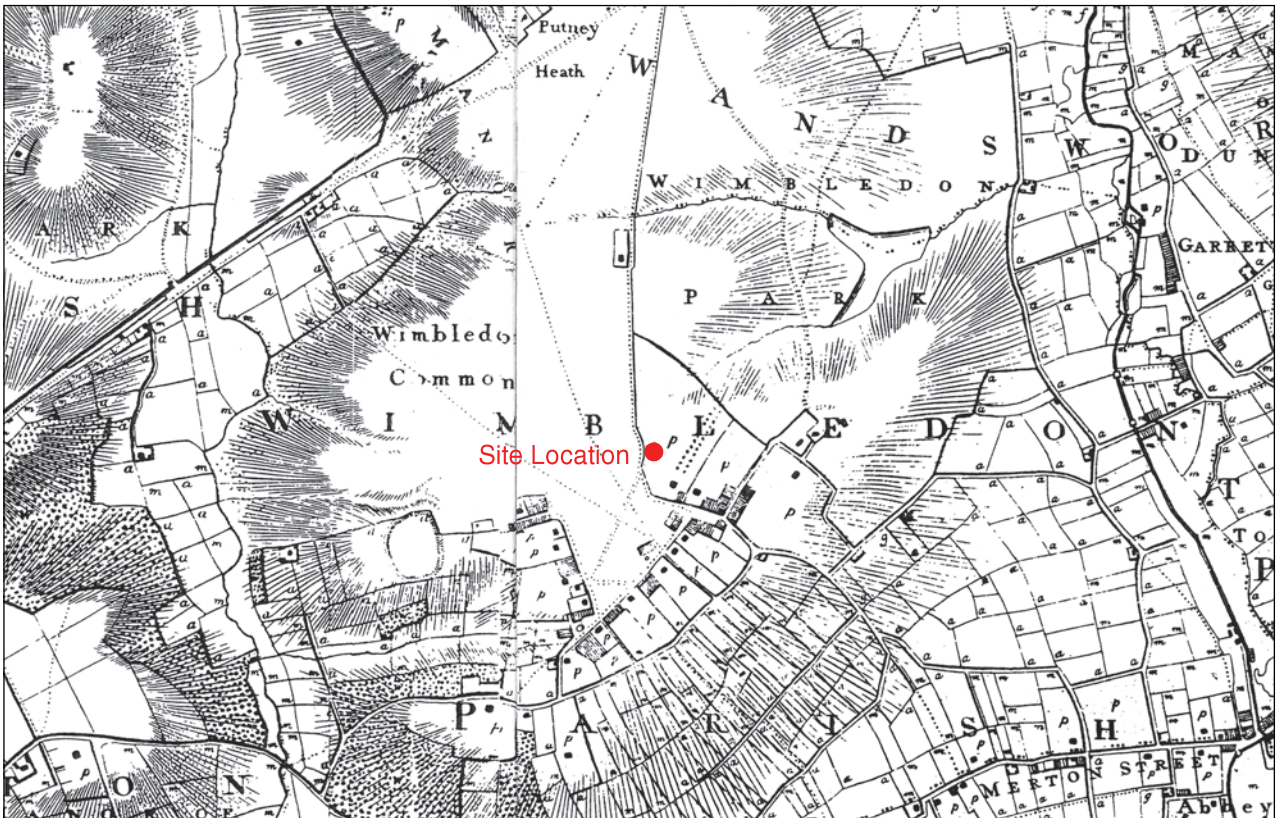


Figure 5: Thomas Milne's Map 1800 ('Plan of the cities of London and Westminster, circumjacent towns and parishes', extract)



Figure 6: Edward Stanford's Library Map of London and its suburbs 1862 (extract)

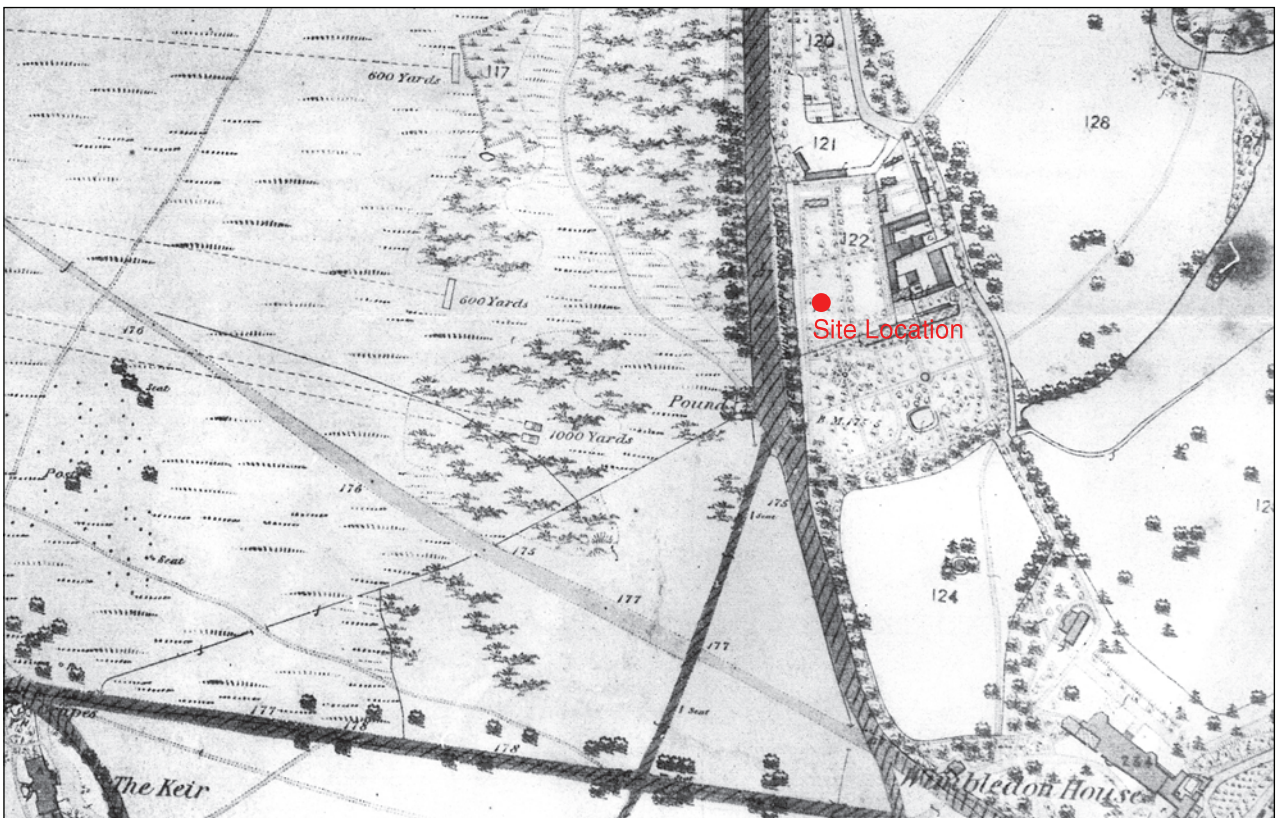


Figure 7: OS map, 1865 (extract)

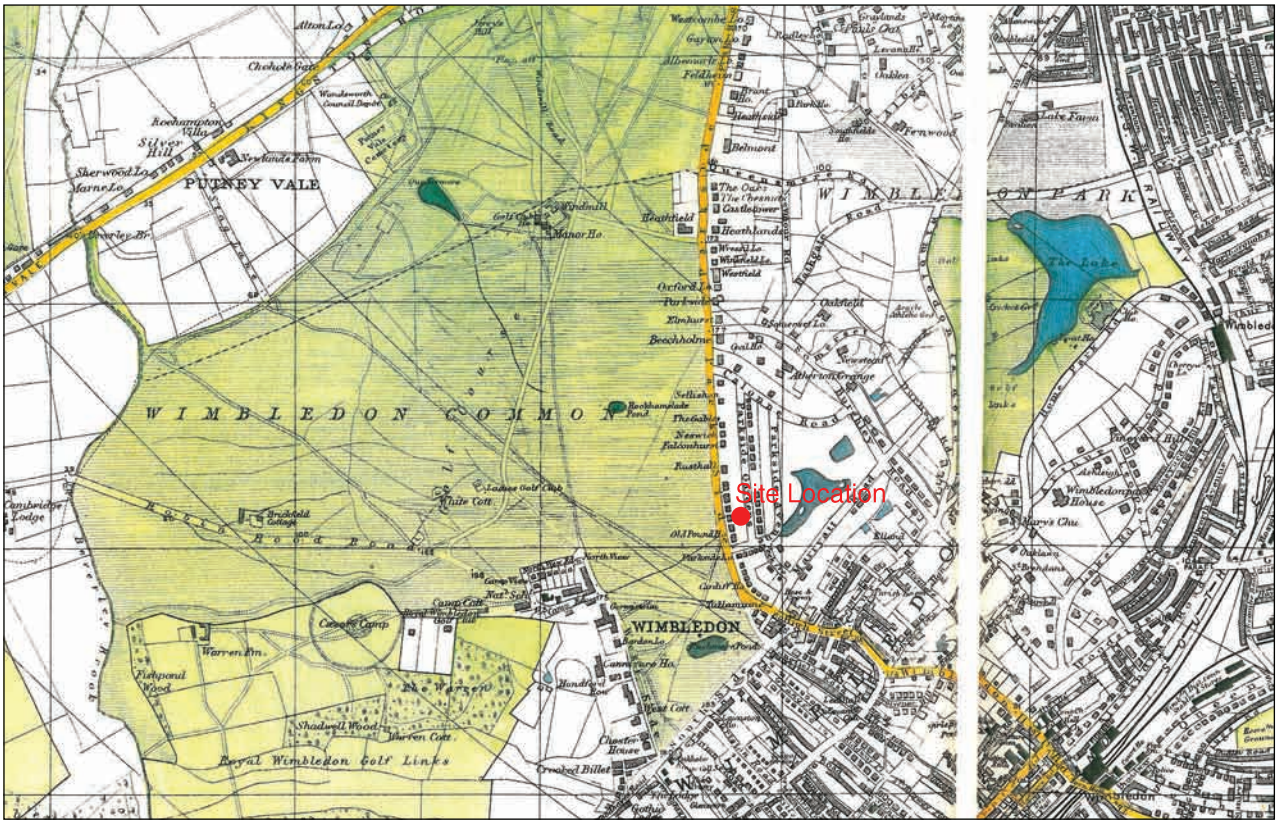


Figure 8: OS map, 1912 (extract from A-Z of Edwardian London)



Figure 9: OS LCC municipal map, 1913 (extract)

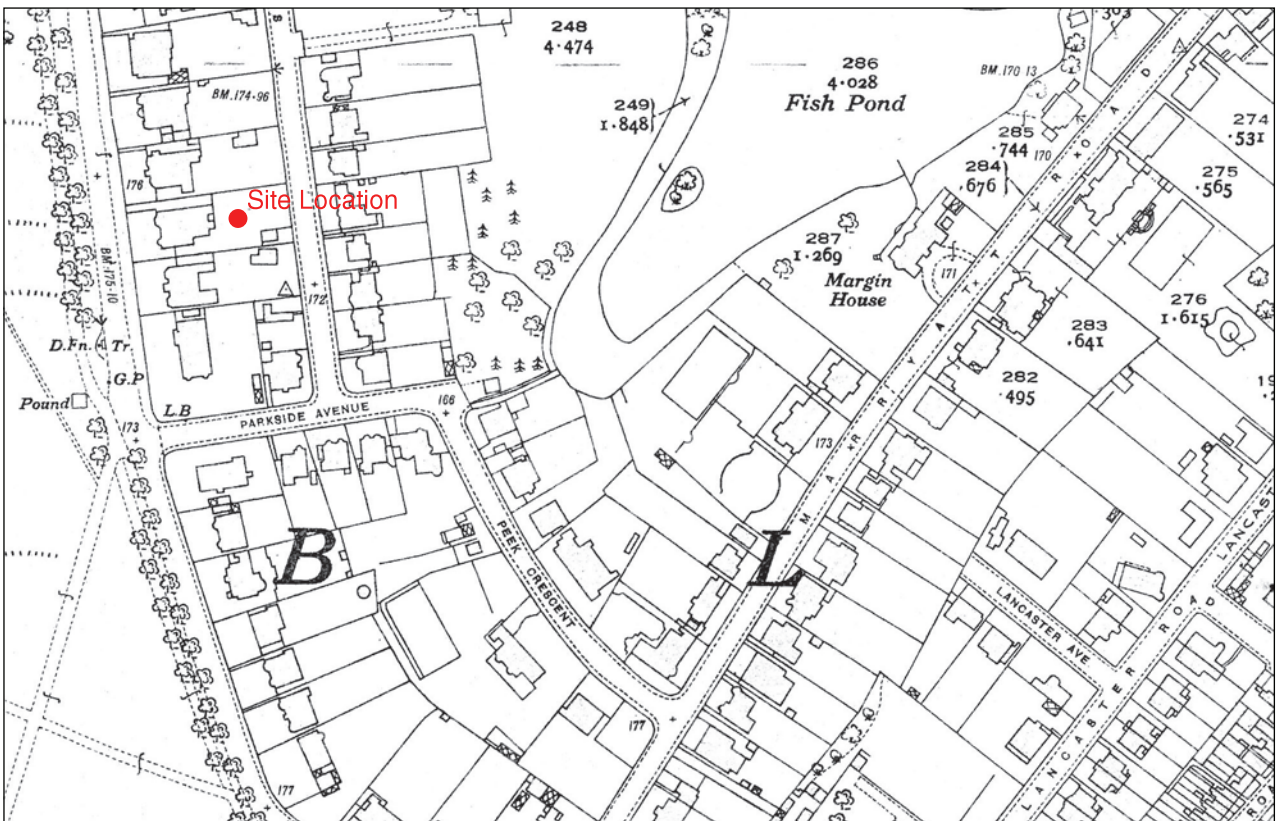


Figure 10: OS map, 1933 (extract)



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