



WIMBLEDON PARK LAKE

London SW19

London Borough of Merton

Historic environment assessment

May 2018



Wimbledon Park Lake Merton

Historic environment assessment

NGR 524677 172322

Sign-off history

issue no.	issue date	prepared by	reviewed by	approved by	notes
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MOLA code: P18-077



www.mola.org.uk

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Registered in England and Wales

Company registration number 07751831 Charity registration number 1143574

Registered office Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED



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Note: site outlines may appear differently on some figures owing to distortions in historic maps. North is approximate on early maps.

Executive summary

The London Borough of Merton has commissioned MOLA to carry out a baseline historic environment assessment of Wimbledon Park Lake in the London Borough of Merton. The assessment sets out the baseline archaeological potential and significance of the site. It deals solely with buried heritage assets (archaeological remains). Above ground heritage assets (historic structures) are not discussed in detail, but they have been noted where they assist in the archaeological interpretation of the site.

The site is within the Grade II Registered Wimbledon Park and is predominantly occupied by a large artificial lake, constructed by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown in the 18th century as part of Earl Spencer's estate. The site was located some distance from the main areas of settlement for much of its history. In the later medieval period, it may have been used for agricultural purposes in the immediate vicinity of the manor house, although the construction of the lake and associated landscaping will have removed any such remains that may have been present.*

Towards the end of the 19th century the site was increasingly used for leisure and entertainment activities. Boat houses were constructed on the banks of the lake and later, several sports pavilions within the site. The footings of these buildings are likely in positions notified on historic OS maps and are considered to be of low significance.

1 Introduction

1.1 Origin and scope of the report

- 1.1.1 The London Borough of Merton has commissioned MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) to carry out a historic environment assessment of Wimbledon Park Lake; National Grid Reference (NGR) 524677 172322: Fig 1.
- 1.1.2 This desk-based study assesses the archaeological potential and significance of the area defined in Fig 1 (hereafter referred to as “the site”). It forms an initial stage of investigation into the identification of known or possible heritage assets. These are parts of the historic environment which are considered to be significant because of their historic, evidential, aesthetic and/or communal interest.
- 1.1.3 This report deals solely with the buried archaeological implications and does not cover possible built heritage issues, except where buried parts of historic fabric are likely to be affected. Above ground assets (i.e., designated and undesignated historic structures and conservation areas) on the site or in the vicinity that are relevant to the archaeological interpretation of the site are discussed. Whilst the significance of above ground assets is not assessed in this archaeological report, direct physical impacts upon such assets arising from the development proposals are noted. The report does not assess issues in relation to the setting of above ground assets (e.g., visible changes to historic character and views).
- 1.1.4 The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012, 2014; see section 10 of this report) and to standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA Dec 2014a, 2014b), Historic England (EH 2008, HE 2015), and the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS 2015). Under the ‘Copyright, Designs and Patents Act’ 1988 MOLA retains the copyright to this document.
- 1.1.5 Note: within the limitations imposed by dealing with historical material and maps, the information in this document is, to the best knowledge of the author and MOLA, correct at the time of writing. Further archaeological investigation, more information about the nature of the present buildings, and/or more detailed proposals for redevelopment may require changes to all or parts of the document.

1.2 Designated heritage assets

- 1.2.1 Historic England’s National Heritage List for England (NHL) is a register of all nationally designated (protected) historic buildings and sites in England, such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings and registered parks and gardens. The site is within Wimbledon Park, a Grade II* Registered Park (NHLE No. 1000852). The park is a surviving part of the wider estate belonging to Earl Spencer in the 18th century, designed by Lancelot ‘Capability’ Brown. The site is within the Wimbledon North Conservation Area.
- 1.2.2 GLAAS is currently re-assessing Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) throughout the London boroughs in line with new guidelines to link archaeological sensitivity tiers to specific thresholds for triggering archaeological advice and assessment (<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/greater-london-archaeological-priority-areas/>). Merton’s APAs were reviewed in 2016 but are not yet formally adopted.
- 1.2.3 The site is within the current Wimbledon Park House Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ) and within the proposed Tier 2 Wimbledon Park House APA, which recognises the historic significance of the Grade II* registered park.

1.3 Aims and objectives

- 1.3.1 The aim of the assessment is to:

- identify the presence of any known or potential buried heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals;
- describe the significance of such assets, as required by national planning policy (see section 8 for planning framework and section 9 for methodology used to determine significance);
- provide recommendations for further assessment where necessary of the historic assets affected, and/or mitigation aimed at reducing or removing completely any adverse impacts upon buried heritage assets and/or their setting.

2 Methodology and sources consulted

2.1 Sources

- 2.1.1 For the purposes of this report, documentary and cartographic sources including results from any archaeological investigations in the site and the area around it were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any buried heritage assets that may be present within the site or its immediate vicinity. This information has been used to determine the potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets of any specific chronological period to be present within the site.
- 2.1.2 In order to set the site into its full archaeological and historical context, information was collected on the known historic environment features within a 500m-radius study area around it, as held by the primary repositories of such information within Greater London. These comprise the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MoL Archaeological Archive). The GLHER is managed by Historic England and includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources. The MoL Archaeological Archive includes a public archive of past investigations and is managed by the Museum of London. The study area was considered through professional judgement to be appropriate to characterise the historic environment of the site. Occasionally there may be reference to assets beyond this, where appropriate, e.g., where such assets are particularly significant and/or where they contribute to current understanding of the historic environment.
- 2.1.3 In addition, the following sources were consulted:
- MOLA – in-house Geographical Information System (GIS) with statutory designations GIS data, the locations of all ‘key indicators’ of known prehistoric and Roman activity across Greater London, past investigation locations, projected Roman roads; burial grounds from the Holmes burial ground survey of 1896; georeferenced published historic maps; Defence of Britain survey data, in-house archaeological deposit survival archive and archaeological publications;
 - Historic England – information on statutory designations including scheduled monuments and listed buildings, along with identified Heritage at Risk;
 - The London Society Library – published histories and journals;
 - Merton Record Office – historic maps and published histories;
 - Groundsure– historic Ordnance Survey maps from the first edition (1860–70s) to the present day;
 - British Geological Survey (BGS) – solid and drift geology digital map; online BGS geological borehole record data;
 - London Borough of Merton –existing site survey (Greenhatch Group, 2015);
 - Internet – web-published material including the LPA local plan, and information on conservation areas and locally listed buildings.
- 2.1.4 The assessment included a site visit carried out on the 4th of May 2018 in order to determine the topography of the site and existing land use, and to provide further information on areas of possible past ground disturbance and general historic environment potential. Observations made on the site visit have been incorporated into this report. Approximately two thirds of the site are within a golf course, which could not be accessed, observations of ground conditions in this area were made as best as possible from the publicly accessed bank of the lake.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Fig 2 shows the location of known historic environment features within the study area. These have been allocated a unique historic environment assessment reference number (**HEA 1, 2, etc.**), which is listed in a gazetteer at the back of this report and is referred to in the text. Conservation areas and archaeological priority areas are not shown. All distances quoted in

the text are approximate (within 5m).

- 2.2.2 Section 9 sets out the criteria used to determine the significance of heritage assets. This is based on four values set out in Historic England's *Conservation principles, policies and guidance* (EH 2008), and comprise evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal value. The report assesses the likely presence of such assets within (and beyond) the site, factors which may have compromised buried asset survival (i.e. present and previous land use), as well as possible significance.
- 2.2.3 Section 11 includes non-archaeological constraints. Section 11 contains a glossary of technical terms. A full bibliography and list of sources consulted may be found in section 12 with a list of existing site survey data obtained as part of the assessment.

3 The site: topography, geology and modern impacts

3.1 Site location

- 3.1.1 The site is Wimbledon Park Lake (NGR 524677 172322: Fig 1). The site area is 17.6Ha, comprising the lake and surrounding land within the Grade II* Registered Park. The site falls within the historic parish of Wimbledon, and was within the county of Surrey prior to being absorbed into the administration of the Greater London Borough of Merton.
- 3.1.2 The existing lake is artificial, and was constructed in the 18th century as part of the development of Wimbledon Park. The closest natural water source is the River Wandle, 900m to the east of the site.

3.2 Topography

- 3.2.1 Topography can provide an indication of suitability for settlement, and ground levels can indicate whether the ground has been built up or truncated, which can have implications for archaeological survival (see section 5.1).
- 3.2.2 The site is situated on the eastern slope of a pinnacle between two tributaries of the Thames, the Wandle to the east and the Beverley Brook to west. In general, ground level in the study area slopes down from the west from 28.4m above Ordnance Datum (OD), 820m to the west on Bathgate Road to 13m OD 720m to the east on Durnsford Road. However, the park was laid out in the 18th century by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown, and therefore the ground level is likely to be largely artificial. Ground levels within the site in general reflect the west/east slope but slope more gently down from west to east, from 18.5m OD down to 16.2m OD in the east of the site. Around the lake itself, ground level appears more uniform at 17.7m OD.

3.3 Geology

- 3.3.1 Geology can provide an indication of suitability for early settlement, and potential depth of remains.
- 3.3.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS) digital data indicates the underlying geology comprises Head deposits overlying London Clay. Head deposits contain fragmented and mixed material from up-slope areas dragged down-slope by weathering and gravity. These deposits can seal earlier surfaces.
- 3.3.3 There have been no geotechnical or archaeological investigations within the site. Furthermore, there is only one record of an historic BGS borehole within the site, i.e. the record of a well/bore sunk in 1935/36 on eastern edge of the site within the council tennis courts carpark. The records show only London Clay directly below the surface. The nearest archaeological investigation that provides any information regarding the underlying geology was a watching brief (**HEA 4**) in December 1993 over eight trial pits excavated ahead of the redevelopment of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club grounds on the west side of church Road, 580m to the west. The investigation recorded in general a layer of top soil, c 0.3m deep in all test pits overlying a layer of colluvial soils c 1.2m thick. It is likely that the geology would be similar within the site with natural geological deposits being present immediately beneath topsoil levels.
- 3.3.4 However, it should be noted that, as stated earlier, the site was landscaped in the 18th century and that the lake is entirely artificial, having been created in the 1760s. Therefore, it is likely that the depth of topsoil around the edges of the lake, and within the site, could vary dramatically.

4 Archaeological and historical background

4.1 Overview of past investigations

- 4.1.1 No past investigations have been carried out within the site. A total of seven archaeological investigations have been carried out within the study area; of these six are located to the south of the site, comprising evaluations and watching briefs. The closest investigation to the site is the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, 285m south-west of the site (**HEA 3**) which showed evidence of past landscaping in colluvial deposits, and recovered two residual flints and post-medieval pottery.
- 4.1.2 The remaining sites have recorded London Clay deposits overlain with post-medieval dumping. Despite the few investigations that have occurred in the study area, it is considered that the archaeological potential of the site is relatively well understood, as it appears to have seen relatively little activity until the post-medieval period. Several investigations have recorded landscape features associated with Wimbledon Park (**HEA 2, 4, 6 and 8**).
- 4.1.3 The results of these investigations, along with other known sites and finds within the study area, are discussed by period, below. The date ranges given are approximate.

4.2 Chronological summary

Prehistoric period (800,000 BC–AD 43)

- 4.2.1 The Lower (800,000–250,000 BC) and Middle (250,000–40,000 BC) Palaeolithic saw alternating warm and cold phases and intermittent perhaps seasonal occupation. During the Upper Palaeolithic (40,000–10,000 BC), after the last glacial maximum, and in particular after around 13,000 BC, further climate warming took place and the environments changed from steppe-tundra to birch and pine woodland. It is probably at this time that Britain first saw continuous occupation. Erosion has removed much of the Palaeolithic land surfaces and finds are typically residual. There are no known finds dated to this period within the study area.
- 4.2.2 The Mesolithic hunter-gatherer communities of the postglacial period (10,000–4000 BC) inhabited a still largely wooded environment. The river valleys and coast would have been favoured in providing a dependable source of food (from hunting and fishing) and water, as well as a means of transport and communication. Evidence of activity is characterised by flint tools rather than structural remains. There are no known finds dated to this period within the study area.
- 4.2.3 The Neolithic (4000–2000 BC), Bronze Age (2000–600 BC) and Iron Age (600 BC–AD 43) are traditionally seen as the time of technological change, settled communities and the construction of communal monuments. Farming was established and forest cleared for cultivation. An expanding population put pressure on available resources and necessitated the utilisation of previously marginal land.
- 4.2.4 Remains dating to this period comprise two residual flints found during a watching brief at the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, 280m south-west of the site (**HEA 3**). It is likely that during this period, the site was open field or woodland, some distance from the main areas of settlement.

Roman period (AD 43–410)

- 4.2.5 Within approximately a decade of the arrival of the Romans in AD 43, the town of *Londinium* had been established on the north bank of the Thames where the City of London now stands, 11.5km to the north-east of the site. It quickly rose to prominence, becoming a major commercial centre and the hub of the Roman road system in Britain. Small settlements, typically located along the major roads, supplied produce to the urban population, and were markets for *Londinium's* traded and manufactured goods (MoLAS, 2000, 150).
- 4.2.6 The site is 2.2km north-east of the scheduled monument of Caesar's camp on Wimbledon Common (NHLE Ref: 1002014), and 2.4km north-west of the principal Roman road of Stane

Street (Margary 1967). During this period, the site was likely in open field or woodland.

Early medieval (Saxon) period (AD 410–1066)

- 4.2.7 Following the withdrawal of the Roman administration from England in the early 5th century AD, *Londinium* was apparently abandoned. Germanic ('Saxon') settlers arrived from mainland Europe, with occupation in the form of small villages and an economy initially based on agriculture. By the end of the 6th century a number of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms had emerged, and as the ruling families adopted Christianity, endowments of land were made to the church. Landed estates (manors) can be identified from the 7th century onwards; some, as Christianity was widely adopted, with a main 'minster' church and other subsidiary churches or chapels. In the 9th and 10th centuries, the Saxon Minster system began to be replaced by local parochial organisation, with formal areas of land centred on settlements served by a parish church.
- 4.2.8 There is no mention of Wimbledon in the *Domesday Survey* (1086), but it is likely was assessed as part of the Manor of Mortlake, which was held by the See of Canterbury (VCH *Surrey Vol IV* 120–125). The settlement of Wimbledon was likely located 1km south-west of the site near Wimbledon High Street. The name derives from a personal name, either Wynnmann or Winebald, and the Old English word for 'Hill' (kepn.nottingham.ac.uk).
- 4.2.9 The existing 13th-century church of St Mary on St Mary's Road, 475m to the south of the site, was probably built on the site of an earlier estate church constructed in the 9th or 10th centuries (Blair in Milward 1998, 17). The earlier church may have been founded by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord of the Manor. It was sited some 600m to the north-east of the later medieval village, near the grange or farm from which his bailiffs managed the estate. The church is possibly that mentioned in *Domesday Book* (1086).
- 4.2.10 The site was probably in open fields away from known areas of settlement.

Later medieval period (AD 1066–1485)

- 4.2.11 It is possible that Wimbledon became a separate manor in 1280, although it is mentioned as both a manor of the Archbishop, and a grange belonging to Mortlake until around 1328 when it became regularly referred to as a separate manor (VCH, *Surrey iv* 120–125). The later medieval village developed along the High street at the top of the hill 1km to the south-west of the site (Weinreb *et al* 2008, 1025). The church (which originally would have been made of wood) was almost certainly rebuilt in stone in 1290, when it is referred to as the '*ecclesia de Wymbeldon*' (Milward 1998, 17). Around the church was a large graveyard with shallow unmarked graves (the bones were eventually collected and placed in a charnel house, inside the church). The churchyard was also used for fairs and markets, and became the centre of medieval village life. By this time, the archbishop had a large farm built next to the church (Milward 1998, 17).
- 4.2.12 Beyond the village, there were large open fields below the Ridgway, 1.5km south-west of the site, while animals grazed in the Common. From 1328, Wimbledon regularly appears as a manor, among the possessions of the Archbishop of Canterbury (VCH *Surrey iv*, 120–5). By this time, there is evidence of a small village in Wimbledon with some 200 inhabitants (Milward 1998, 14–5). By 1500, a brick house known as the Old Rectory, was built next to the church, 400m to the south of the site, and may have been built on the site as the earlier farm and grange.
- 4.2.13 During this period, the site was likely in open fields to the north of the parish church.

Post-medieval period (1485–present)

- 4.2.14 The park was originally part of the grounds of Wimbledon Manor House, located at the Old Rectory, 400m south of the site (**HEA 12**). The earliest map showing the site and surrounding area is Rocque's map of 1746 (Fig 3). The map labels the Rectory and surrounding formal grounds as belonging to the Duchess of Marlborough, although the estate passed to the 1st Earl Spencer in 1744. Two lanes are shown extending from the formal estate to the north west and north east, which are possibly the present Church Road (north-west) and Home Park Road (north-east). The map shows the topography sloping down to the north, indicating that at the time was occupied by open fields comprising plough field, scrub woodland and pastureland. In 1764, Lancelot 'Capability' Brown was commissioned to landscape the 1200 acre park, including the creation of Wimbledon Park Lake.

- 4.2.15 At Ricard's Lodge School (**HEA 8**), a north-east to south-west aligned tunnel was revealed during excavation works. A large rectangular feature was located which is identified as the robber cut and demolition material from Marlborough House (built 1733), which burnt down and was demolished in 1785. Four boxed or arched brick culverts were also recorded, and were likely to have been part of the water and waste management system for Marlborough House and gardens. Levelling deposits associated with the landscaping of Wimbledon Park were found at The Well House (**HEA 2**) and 124 Home Park Road (**HEA 4**). A small section of Tudor wall foundation was found at The Rectory House (**HEA 6**).
- 4.2.16 Edward's Plan of Wimbledon and District, 1819 (Fig 4) shows the site occupied by the present lake. The plan appears to be largely indicative, as the lake appears to be more regular in shape than in actuality. The lake is first depicted clearly on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25":mile map of 1865 (Fig 5). The map notes a boathouse along the southern bank of the lake, and its eastern extent is within the area of Ashen Grove Wood.
- 4.2.17 By the end of the 19th century, a cricket ground was established to the west of the lake, in the grounds of the existing sports centre. Although this is shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25":mile map of 1896, the 3rd edition 25":mile map of 1913 (Fig 6) also notes a cricket pavilion in the ground, and the presence of a substantial pavilion building along the southern bank of the lake, adjacent to the boat house. By the mid-20th century the eastern extent of the cricket ground is occupied by tennis grounds, as indicated on the Ordnance Survey 25":mile map of 1935 (not reproduced).
- 4.2.18 The Ordnance Survey 25":mile map of 1950 (Fig 7) shows the large pavilion building to the south of the lake has been demolished by this time. A collection of small buildings are depicted in their existing location along the south-western extent of the site. The existing club house building in the eastern extent of the site has been established, and the site itself is now within the area of Wimbledon Park Golf Course. Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps show no changes within the site.

5 Statement of significance

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section discusses historic impacts on the site which may have compromised archaeological survival from earlier periods, identified primarily from historic maps, and information on the likely depth of deposits.
- 5.1.2 In accordance with the NPPF, this is followed by a statement on the likely potential and significance of buried heritage assets within the site, derived from current understanding of the baseline conditions, past impacts, and professional judgement.

5.2 Factors affecting archaeological survival

Natural geology

- 5.2.1 There is no geotechnical data for the site. Based on BGS boreholes and the information from archaeological investigations in the vicinity, the predicted level of natural geology within the site is as follows:
- Current ground level immediately around the lake is at 17.7m OD but is artificial as the lake was created in 1764. In the wider area, ground levels slope down from 18.5m OD to the west to 16.2m OD to the east.
 - Natural head deposits are expected to be immediately beneath topsoil (c 0.3m below ground level).

Past impacts

- 5.2.2 Archaeological survival is expected to be low. Wimbledon Park was landscaped in the 18th century by Lancelot Brown. The excavation of the lake in the centre of the site has likely removed any remains within its extent. Around the lake, there would be varied impacts from landscaping on archaeological remains. In some areas, where ground levels had been reduced, remains would likely be truncated or removed entirely, in others where levels had been made-up, the dumped excess material would aid preserving any remains beneath.

Likely depth/thickness of archaeological remains

- 5.2.3 Residual finds could be within the topsoil and fills of cut features. Cut features would be directly below the topsoil and cutting potentially through the head and possibly into underlying London Clay to an unknown depth.
- 5.2.4 Archaeological remains that may be present would be cut into natural deposits and extend to an unknown depth.

5.3 Archaeological potential and significance

- 5.3.1 The nature of possible archaeological survival in the area of the proposed development is summarised here, taking into account the levels of natural geology and the level and nature of later disturbance and truncation discussed above.
- 5.3.2 *The site has a low potential for archaeological remains prehistoric to later medieval periods.* For much of its history, the site was located some distance from the main areas of settlement, in open field. In the later medieval period, the site was located in the vicinity of Wimbledon Manor, and nearby archaeological investigations at the parish church has identified plough soils containing pottery dating to this period, suggesting the area was put to agricultural use. In the mid-18th century the site was extensively landscaped and the existing lake constructed, removing any previous remains that may have been present. Any remains would comprise residual artefacts of **low** significance.
- 5.3.3 *The site has a high, localised potential for post-medieval remains.* From at least the late-19th century the lake was used for entertainment and leisure activities, including boating and later

was the focus of several sports pavilions, which were demolished in the mid-20th century. The footings of such buildings would be of **low** significance based on their evidential value. Any remains associated with mid-18th century landscaping are likely to consist of levelling deposits only and would be of **low** significance.

6 Conclusion

- 6.1.1 The site is an area of the Grade II Registered Wimbledon Park. It is predominantly occupied by the 18th century Lake, and the surrounding area was likely to have been heavily landscaped during this period. The site is not currently within an Archaeological Priority Area.
- 6.1.2 Archaeological survival is expected to be generally low, with a low potential for remains of prehistoric to later medieval periods. The site was located some distance from the main areas of settlement for much of its history and archaeological remains are likely to comprise residual artefacts only. In the later medieval period, it may have been used for agricultural purposes in the immediate vicinity of the manor house, although the construction of the lake and associated landscaping will have removed any such cut features that may have been present where the ground level was lowered. In locations where the ground level was raised, the dumping of made ground will have protected such archaeological remains.
- 6.1.3 By the late-19th century, the area around the lake was used for leisure and entertainment purposes and several boat houses and sports pavilions were constructed.
- 6.1.4 Table 1 summarises the known or likely buried assets within the site, their significance, and the impact of the proposed scheme on asset significance.

Table 1: Potential heritage assets

Asset	Asset Significance
Footings of former sports pavilions marked on historic OS mapping (High, localised potential)	Low
Levelling deposits associated with 18th century landscaping	Low
Residual artefactual remains from all periods (Low potential)	Low

7 Gazetteer of known historic environment assets

- 7.1.1 The gazetteer lists known historic environment sites and finds within the 500m-radius study area around the site. The gazetteer should be read in conjunction with Fig 2.
- 7.1.2 The GLHER data contained within this gazetteer was obtained on 27/03/2018 and is the copyright of Historic England 2018.
- 7.1.3 Historic England statutory designations data © Historic England 2018. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018. The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained in September 2018. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.historicengland.org.uk>.

Abbreviations

AOC – AOC Archaeology Group

AS – Archaeological Solutions

DGLA – Department of Greater London Archaeology (Museum of London)

GLHER – Greater London Historic Environment Record

MOLAS – Museum of London Archaeology Service (now MOLA)

NHL – National Heritage List for England (Historic England)

HEA No.	Description	Site code/ HER/NHL No.
1	Wimbledon Park Grade II* Listed registered park. Surviving part of an 18th century park extended and re-landscaped by Lancelot Brown for the first Earl Spencer.	1000852
2	The Well House, 21 Arthur Road <i>Evaluation. MOLAS, 1996</i> Deposits above the London Clay are considered to derive from land use subsequent to the major landscaping of the early 18th century when the new manor house was constructed to the south-east.	ARR96
3	All England Tennis and Croquet Club <i>Watching Brief. MOLAS, 1993</i> London Clay was overlain by colluvial clays, topped by various subsoils and top soils with some evidence of minor landscaping. Two residual flints and post-medieval pottery were recovered.	CRW93
4	124 Home Park <i>Evaluation. MOLAS, 1992</i> Modern dumps lay directly above truncated London clay, the truncation apparently relating to landscaping which accompanied the construction of the new manor house in 1730. The dumping can be associated with the late 19th century development of the site, forming the base for a forecourt to the house.	HPK92
5	108 Home Park Road <i>Watching Brief, AS, 2012</i> Modern made ground was generally found above natural clay. No archaeological features or finds were present.	HRK12
6	The Rectory House, 82–84 Church Road <i>Evaluation, Watching Brief. PCA, 2008</i> On the east side of the site, above natural silty clay, a Tudor wall foundation, possibly part of the north wing of the Old Rectory House which was demolished in the 19th century, was recorded. Evidence of early 20th-century landscaping and levelling of the ground was traced across the rest of the site.	ORS08
7	St Mary's Church Hall, St Mary's Road <i>Watching Brief. AOC, 2001</i> A sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural gravels was recorded	SYW01 MLO76267

HEA No.	Description	Site code/ HER/NHL No.
8	<p>Ricards Lodge School, Lake Road <i>Watching Brief. AOC, 2004</i> During the excavation works for the construction of the synthetic turf pitch at Ricards Lodge School, a northeast/southwest aligned tunnel was revealed. During the watching brief a large rectangular feature was identified. Map regression evidence suggests that this was the robber cut and demolition material from Marlborough House (built 1733), which burnt down and was demolished in 1785. This building was contemporary with the tunnel which linked it to servant's quarters located somewhere to the northeast of the area of development. Four boxed or arched brick culverts were also recorded. These were constructed using the same brick types present in both the tunnel and the demolition material and were likely part of the water and waste management system for Marlborough House and gardens. No evidence of any earlier archaeological activity were recorded anywhere on site.</p>	ELO6025
9	<p>Findspot - Albert Drive Roman urn and bronze coins (dating to the 2nd century AD).</p>	MLO10481
10	<p>Albert Drive Clay pit identified on the GLHER</p>	MLO23353
11	<p>Church Road Site of the moated medieval house</p>	MLO28876 MLO463
12	<p>Home Park Rd Clay pit noted on the GLHER</p>	MLO509
13	<p>31 Arthur Road (rear of) Two walls of Tudor brickwork are noted here on the GLHER. These were identified as the NE corner of the Orange Garden shown on the 1609 drawing of Wimbledon Manor by Smithson</p>	MLO67656
14	<p>Findspot - Oaklands House Fragment of a Roman pot containing 16 coins of Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius.</p>	MLO722
15	<p>Church Hill The possible location of the medieval church in Wimbledon, recorded in Domesday</p>	MLO8940

8 Planning framework

8.1 Statutory protection

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

- 8.1.1 The *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* sets out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations which affect buildings, including those which are listed or in conservation areas. Buildings which are listed or which lie within a conservation area are protected by law. Grade I are buildings of exceptional interest. Grade II* are particularly significant buildings of more than special interest. Grade II are buildings of special interest, which warrant every effort being made to preserve them.

8.2 National Planning Policy Framework

- 8.2.1 The Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012 (DCLG 2012) and supporting Planning Practice Guidance in 2014 (DCLG 2014). As a result of the Housing White Paper, a draft revision to the NPPF was proposed in March 2018 (MHCLG). The draft has been put to public consultation, which is due to close on 10th May 2018. On adoption, the revised NPPF (including any amendments) will replace the existing NPPF but until that time the NPPF, March 2012, stands. However, while the draft is given very limited weight, it should be noted that as far as archaeology is concerned, there is little change from the existing NPPF. One of the 12 core principles that underpin both plan-making and decision-taking within the framework is to 'conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations' (DCLG 2012 para 17). It recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource (para 126), and requires the significance of heritage assets to be considered in the planning process, whether designated or not. The contribution of setting to asset significance needs to be taken into account (para 128). The NPPF encourages early engagement (i.e. pre-application) as this has significant potential to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of a planning application and can lead to better outcomes for the local community (para 188).

- 8.2.2 NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment, is produced in full below:

Para 126. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Para 127. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

Para 128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the

heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Para 129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

Para 130. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

Para 131. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

Para 132: 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. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

Para 133. 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 loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

Para 134. 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 securing its optimum viable use.

Para 135. 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 affect directly or indirectly 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.

Para 136. Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

Para 137. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

Para 138. Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element

affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

Para 139. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

Para 140. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

Para 141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

8.3 Greater London regional policy

The London Plan

- 8.3.1 The overarching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the London Plan of the Greater London Authority (GLA March 2016). The current 2016 consolidation Plan is still the adopted Development Plan. However consultation on a draft new London Plan is open until 2nd March 2018, and the Draft London Plan is a material consideration in planning decisions (GLA website, 2017).
- 8.3.2 Policy 7.8 of the adopted (2016) London Plan relates to Heritage Assets and Archaeology:
- A. London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
 - B. Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.
 - C. Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
 - D. Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
 - E. New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.
 - F. Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.
 - G. Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage [now named Historic England], Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.
- 8.3.3 Para. 7.31A supporting Policy 7.8 notes that 'Substantial harm to or loss of a designated heritage asset should be exceptional, with substantial harm to or loss of those assets designated of the highest significance being wholly exceptional. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimal viable use. Enabling development that would otherwise not comply with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset should be assessed to see if the benefits of departing from those policies outweigh the disbenefits.'
- 8.3.4 It further adds (para. 7.31B) 'Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of and/or damage

to a heritage asset the deteriorated state of that asset should not be taken into account when making a decision on a development proposal’.

- 8.3.5 Para. 7.32 recognises the value of London’s heritage: ‘...where new development uncovers an archaeological site or memorial, these should be preserved and managed on-site. Where this is not possible provision should be made for the investigation, understanding, dissemination and archiving of that asset’.

8.4 Local planning policy

- 8.4.1 Following the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Planning Authorities have replaced their Unitary Development Plans, Local Plans and Supplementary Planning Guidance with a new system of Local Development Frameworks (LDFs). UDP policies have been either ‘saved’ or ‘deleted’. In most cases archaeology policies are likely to be ‘saved’ because there have been no significant changes in legislation or advice at a national level.

- 8.4.2 Merton’s Core Strategy was adopted in 2011 and sets to outline the Borough’s planning policy until 2026. Policy CS 14 covers heritage and states:

Policy CS 14

Design

All development needs to be designed in order to respect, reinforce and enhance the local character of the area in which it is located and to contribute to Merton's sense of place and identity. We will achieve this by:

- a. Conserving and enhancing Merton's heritage assets and wider historic environment particularly the valued centres, suburban neighbourhoods, industrial heritage and iconic green spaces, through conservation areas, statutory and locally listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens and archaeological sites and other non-designated heritage assets;
- b. Promoting high quality sustainable design that:
 - i. meets urban design and climate change objectives;
 - ii. responds to the 'distinctive areas of the borough';
 - iii. improves Merton's overall design standard;
 - iv. responds to heritage assets and the wider historic environment to enhance local character and distinctiveness;
 - v. retains and adapts existing buildings where appropriate to reduce CO2 emissions and secure sustainable development;
 - vi. provides functional spaces and buildings with adequate internal amenity; vii. enhances community safety.
- c. Protecting the valued and distinctive suburban character of the borough by resisting the development of tall buildings where they will have a detrimental impact on this character. Tall buildings may therefore only be appropriate in the town centres of Colliers Wood, Morden and Wimbledon, where consistent with the tall buildings guidance in the justification supporting sub-area policies, where of exceptional design and architectural quality, where they do not cause harm to the townscape and significance of heritage assets and the wider historic environment, and where they will bring benefits towards regeneration and the public realm. Even with the identified centres, some areas are sensitive to tall buildings.
- d. Encouraging well designed housing in the borough:
 - (a) by ensuring that all residential development complies with the most appropriate minimum space standards;
 - (b) by requiring existing single dwellings that are converted into two or more smaller units of accommodation to:
 - i. incorporate the re-provision of at least one family sized unit where resulting in the loss of an existing family sized unit;
 - ii. comply with the most appropriate minimum space standards;
 - iii. not result in an adverse impact on the suburban characteristics of the streetscape.
 - e. Requiring the development and improvement of the public realm to be accessible, inclusive and safe, simplified in design and unified by Merton’s green character to create an environment of real quality.

f. Using objectives, proposals and policies within national, regional and local policy, including local guidance or evidence such as design guides, character appraisals and management plans to shape new built form and enhance the overall design quality of the borough.

9 Determining significance

9.1.1 'Significance' lies in the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest, which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Archaeological interest includes an interest in carrying out an expert investigation at some point in the future into the evidence a heritage asset may hold of past human activity, and may apply to standing buildings or structures as well as buried remains. Known and potential heritage assets within the site and its vicinity have been identified from national and local designations, HER data and expert opinion. The determination of the significance of these assets is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against four values (EH 2008):

- *Evidential value*: the potential of the physical remains to yield evidence of past human activity. This might take into account date; rarity; state of preservation; diversity/complexity; contribution to published priorities; supporting documentation; collective value and comparative potential.
- *Aesthetic value*: this derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from the heritage asset, taking into account what other people have said or written;
- *Historical value*: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through heritage asset to the present, such a connection often being illustrative or associative;
- *Communal value*: this derives from the meanings of a heritage asset for the people who know about it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory; communal values are closely bound up with historical, particularly associative, and aesthetic values, along with and educational, social or economic values.

9.1.2 Table 2 gives examples of the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Table 2: Significance of heritage assets

Heritage asset description	Significance
World heritage sites Scheduled monuments Grade I and II* listed buildings Historic England Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens Protected Wrecks Heritage assets of national importance	Very high (International/ national)
Historic England Grade II registered parks and gardens Conservation areas Designated historic battlefields Grade II listed buildings Burial grounds Protected heritage landscapes (e.g. ancient woodland or historic hedgerows) Heritage assets of regional or county importance	High (national/ regional/ county)
Heritage assets with a district value or interest for education or cultural appreciation Locally listed buildings	Medium (District)
Heritage assets with a local (i.e. parish) value or interest for education or cultural appreciation	Low (Local)
Historic environment resource with no significant value or interest	Negligible
Heritage assets that have a clear potential, but for which current knowledge is insufficient to allow significance to be determined	Uncertain

9.1.3 Unless the nature and exact extent of buried archaeological remains within any given area has been determined through prior investigation, significance is often uncertain.

10 Non-archaeological constraints

- 10.1.1 The site contains a large body of water which would constitute a health and safety hazard. Other than this, no other non-archaeological constraints to any archaeological fieldwork have been identified within the site.
- 10.1.2 Note: the purpose of this section is to highlight to decision makers any relevant non-archaeological constraints identified during the study, that might affect future archaeological field investigation on the site (should this be recommended). The information has been assembled using only those sources as identified in section 2 and section 13.4, in order to assist forward planning for the project designs, working schemes of investigation and risk assessments that would be needed prior to any such field work. MOLA has used its best endeavours to ensure that the sources used are appropriate for this task but has not independently verified any details. Under the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 and subsequent regulations, all organisations are required to protect their employees as far as is reasonably practicable by addressing health and safety risks. The contents of this section are intended only to support organisations operating on this site in fulfilling this obligation and do not comprise a comprehensive risk assessment.

11 Glossary

<i>Alluvium</i>	Sediment laid down by a river. Can range from sands and gravels deposited by fast flowing water and clays that settle out of suspension during overbank flooding. Other deposits found on a valley floor are usually included in the term alluvium (e.g. peat).
<i>Archaeological Priority Area/Zone</i>	Areas of archaeological priority, significance, potential or other title, often designated by the local authority.
<i>Brickearth</i>	A fine-grained silt believed to have accumulated by a mixture of processes (e.g. wind, slope and freeze-thaw) mostly since the Last Glacial Maximum around 17,000BP.
<i>B.P.</i>	Before Present, conventionally taken to be 1950
<i>Bronze Age</i>	2,000–600 BC
<i>Building recording</i>	Recording of historic buildings (by a competent archaeological organisation) is undertaken <i>'to document buildings, or parts of buildings, which may be lost as a result of demolition, alteration or neglect'</i> , amongst other reasons. Four levels of recording are defined by Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) and Historic England. Level 1 (basic visual record); Level 2 (descriptive record), Level 3 (analytical record), and Level 4 (comprehensive analytical record)
<i>Built heritage</i>	Upstanding structure of historic interest.
<i>Colluvium</i>	A natural deposit accumulated through the action of rainwash or gravity at the base of a slope.
<i>Conservation area</i>	An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Designation by the local authority often includes controls over the demolition of buildings; strengthened controls over minor development; and special provision for the protection of trees.
<i>Cropmarks</i>	Marks visible from the air in growing crops, caused by moisture variation due to subsurface features of possible archaeological origin (i.e. ditches or buried walls).
<i>Cut-and-cover [trench]</i>	Method of construction in which a trench is excavated down from existing ground level and which is subsequently covered over and/or backfilled.
<i>Cut feature</i>	Archaeological feature such as a pit, ditch or well, which has been cut into the then-existing ground surface.
<i>Devensian</i>	The most recent cold stage (glacial) of the Pleistocene. Spanning the period from c 70,000 years ago until the start of the Holocene (10,000 years ago). Climate fluctuated within the Devensian, as it did in other glacials and interglacials. It is associated with the demise of the Neanderthals and the expansion of modern humans.
<i>Early medieval</i>	AD 410–1066. Also referred to as the Saxon period.
<i>Evaluation (archaeological)</i>	A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area.
<i>Excavation (archaeological)</i>	A programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological remains, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area. The records made and objects gathered are studied and the results published in detail appropriate to the project design.
<i>Findspot</i>	Chance find/antiquarian discovery of artefact. The artefact has no known context, is either residual or indicates an area of archaeological activity.
<i>Geotechnical</i>	Ground investigation, typically in the form of boreholes and/or trial/test pits, carried out for engineering purposes to determine the nature of the subsurface deposits.
<i>Head</i>	Weathered/soliflucted periglacial deposit (i.e. moved downslope through natural processes).
<i>Heritage asset</i>	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets are the valued components of the historic environment. They include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
<i>Historic environment assessment</i>	A written document whose purpose is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the historic environment resource/heritage assets within a specified area.
<i>Historic Environment Record (HER)</i>	Archaeological and built heritage database held and maintained by the County authority. Previously known as the Sites and Monuments Record
<i>Holocene</i>	The most recent epoch (part) of the Quaternary, covering the past 10,000 years during which time a warm interglacial climate has existed. Also referred to as the 'Postglacial' and (in Britain) as the 'Flandrian'.
<i>Iron Age</i>	600 BC–AD 43

<i>Later medieval</i>	AD 1066 – 1500
<i>Last Glacial Maximum</i>	Characterised by the expansion of the last ice sheet to affect the British Isles (around 18,000 years ago), which at its maximum extent covered over two-thirds of the present land area of the country.
<i>Locally listed building</i>	A structure of local architectural and/or historical interest. These are structures that are not included in the Secretary of State's Listing but are considered by the local authority to have architectural and/or historical merit
<i>Listed building</i>	A structure of architectural and/or historical interest. These are included on the Secretary of State's list, which affords statutory protection. These are subdivided into Grades I, II* and II (in descending importance).
<i>Made Ground</i>	Artificial deposit. An archaeologist would differentiate between modern made ground, containing identifiably modern inclusion such as concrete (but not brick or tile), and undated made ground, which may potentially contain deposits of archaeological interest.
<i>Mesolithic</i>	12,000 – 4,000 BC
<i>National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE)</i>	National database of archaeological sites, finds and events as maintained by Historic England in Swindon. Generally not as comprehensive as the country HER.
<i>Neolithic</i>	4,000 – 2,000 BC
<i>Ordnance Datum (OD)</i>	A vertical datum used by Ordnance Survey as the basis for deriving altitudes on maps.
<i>Palaeo-environmental</i>	Related to past environments, i.e. during the prehistoric and later periods. Such remains can be of archaeological interest, and often consist of organic remains such as pollen and plant macro fossils which can be used to reconstruct the past environment.
<i>Palaeolithic</i>	700,000–12,000 BC
<i>Palaeochannel</i>	A former/ancient watercourse
<i>Peat</i>	A build-up of organic material in waterlogged areas, producing marshes, fens, mires, blanket and raised bogs. Accumulation is due to inhibited decay in anaerobic conditions.
<i>Pleistocene</i>	Geological period pre-dating the Holocene.
<i>Post-medieval</i>	AD 1500–present
<i>Preservation by record</i>	Archaeological mitigation strategy where archaeological remains are fully excavated and recorded archaeologically and the results published. For remains of lesser significance, preservation by record might comprise an archaeological watching brief.
<i>Preservation in situ</i>	Archaeological mitigation strategy where nationally important (whether Scheduled or not) archaeological remains are preserved <i>in situ</i> for future generations, typically through modifications to design proposals to avoid damage or destruction of such remains.
<i>Registered Historic Parks and Gardens</i>	A site may lie within or contain a registered historic park or garden. The register of these in England is compiled and maintained by Historic England.
<i>Residual</i>	When used to describe archaeological artefacts, this means not <i>in situ</i> , i.e. Found outside the context in which it was originally deposited.
<i>Roman</i>	AD 43–410
<i>Scheduled Monument</i>	An ancient monument or archaeological deposits designated by the Secretary of State as a 'Scheduled Ancient Monument' and protected under the Ancient Monuments Act.
<i>Site</i>	The area of proposed development
<i>Site codes</i>	Unique identifying codes allocated to archaeological fieldwork sites, e.g. evaluation, excavation, or watching brief sites.
<i>Study area</i>	Defined area surrounding the proposed development in which archaeological data is collected and analysed in order to set the site into its archaeological and historical context.
<i>Solifluction, Soliflucted</i>	Creeping of soil down a slope during periods of freeze and thaw in periglacial environments. Such material can seal and protect earlier landsurfaces and archaeological deposits which might otherwise not survive later erosion.
<i>Stratigraphy</i>	A term used to define a sequence of visually distinct horizontal layers (strata), one above another, which form the material remains of past cultures.
<i>Truncate</i>	Partially or wholly remove. In archaeological terms remains may have been truncated by previous construction activity.
<i>Watching brief (archaeological)</i>	A formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons.

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12.4 Available site survey information checklist

Information from client	Available	Format	Obtained
Plan of existing site services (overhead/buried)	not known	-	-
Levelled site survey as existing (ground and buildings)	Partly	CAD	Y
Contamination survey data ground and buildings (inc. asbestos)	not known	-	-
Geotechnical report	not known	-	-
Envirocheck report	not known	-	-
Information obtained from non-client source	Carried out	Internal inspection of buildings	
Site inspection	Y/N	-	

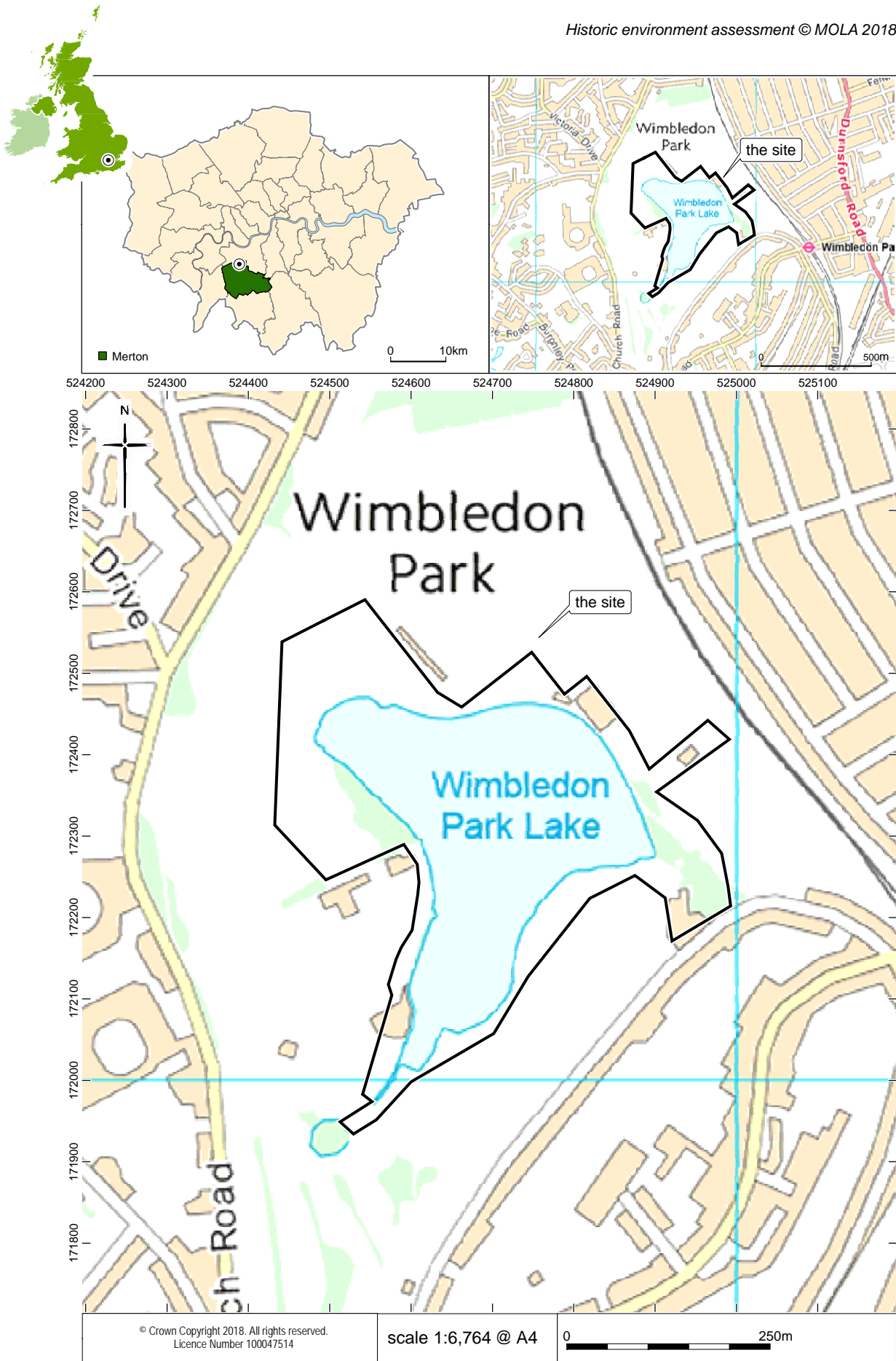


Fig 1 Site location

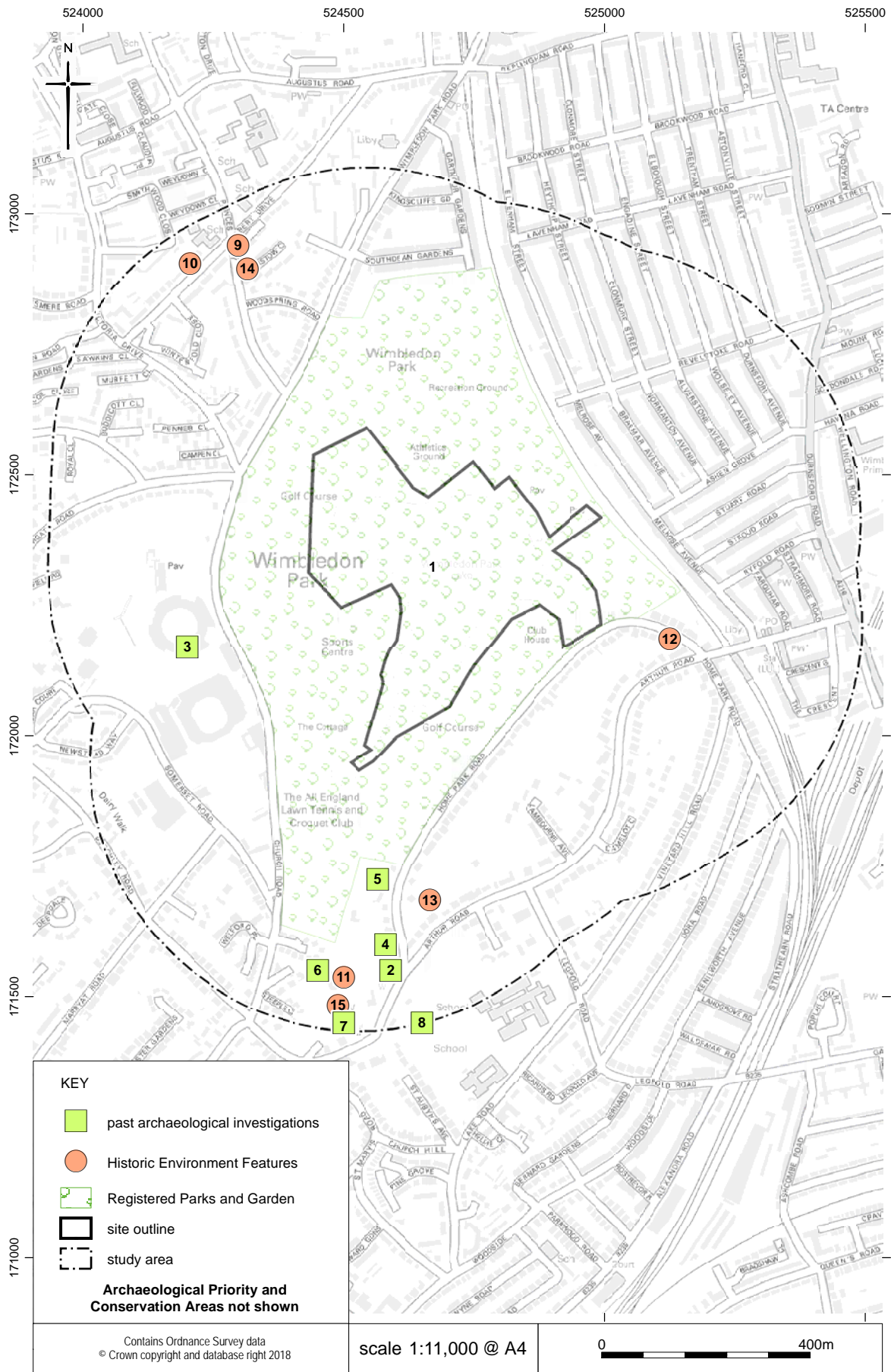


Fig 2 Historic environment features map

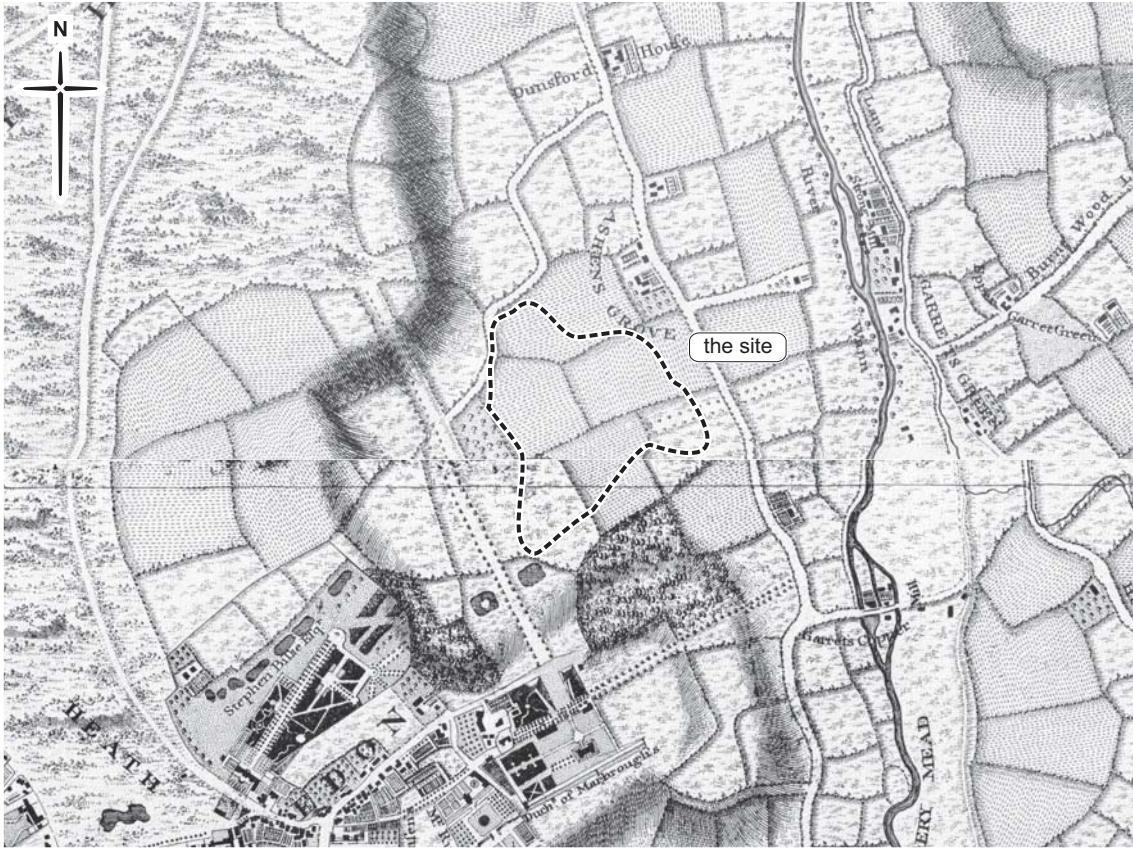


Fig 3 Roque's map of 1741-1747

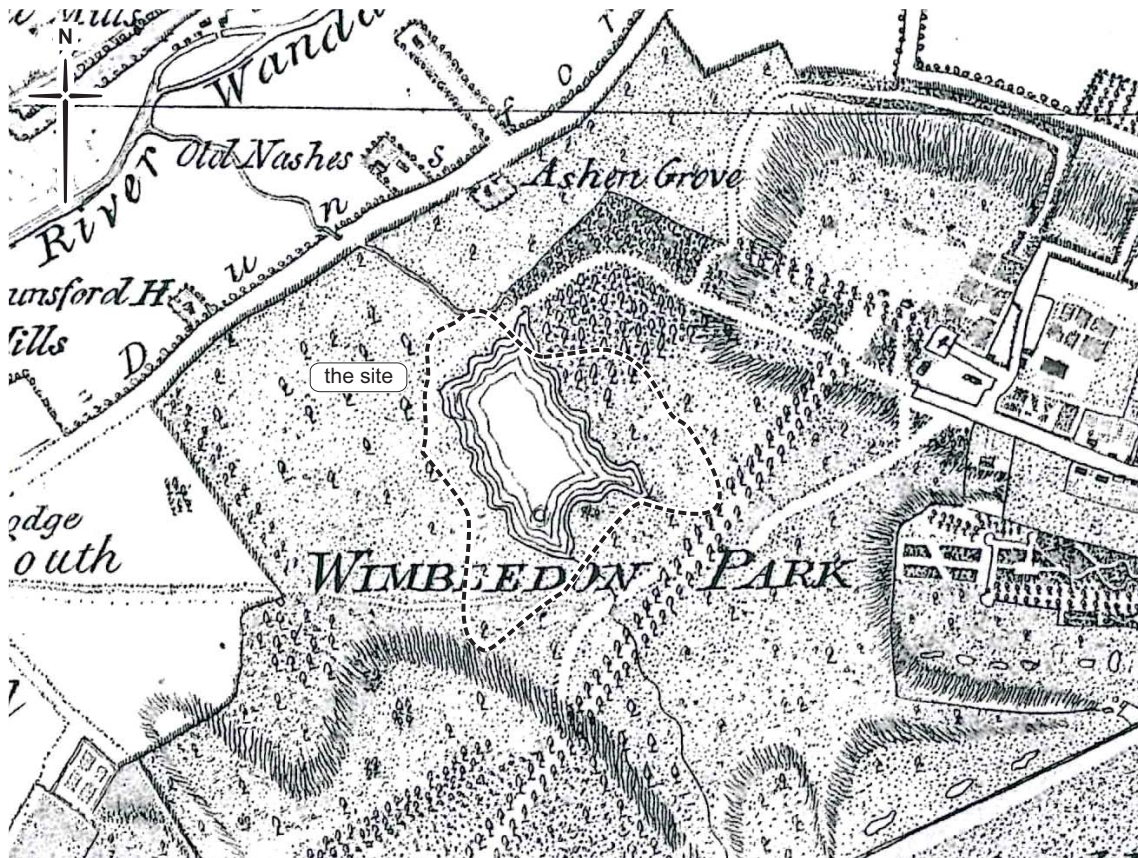


Fig 4 Edward's Plan of Wimbledon District, 1819

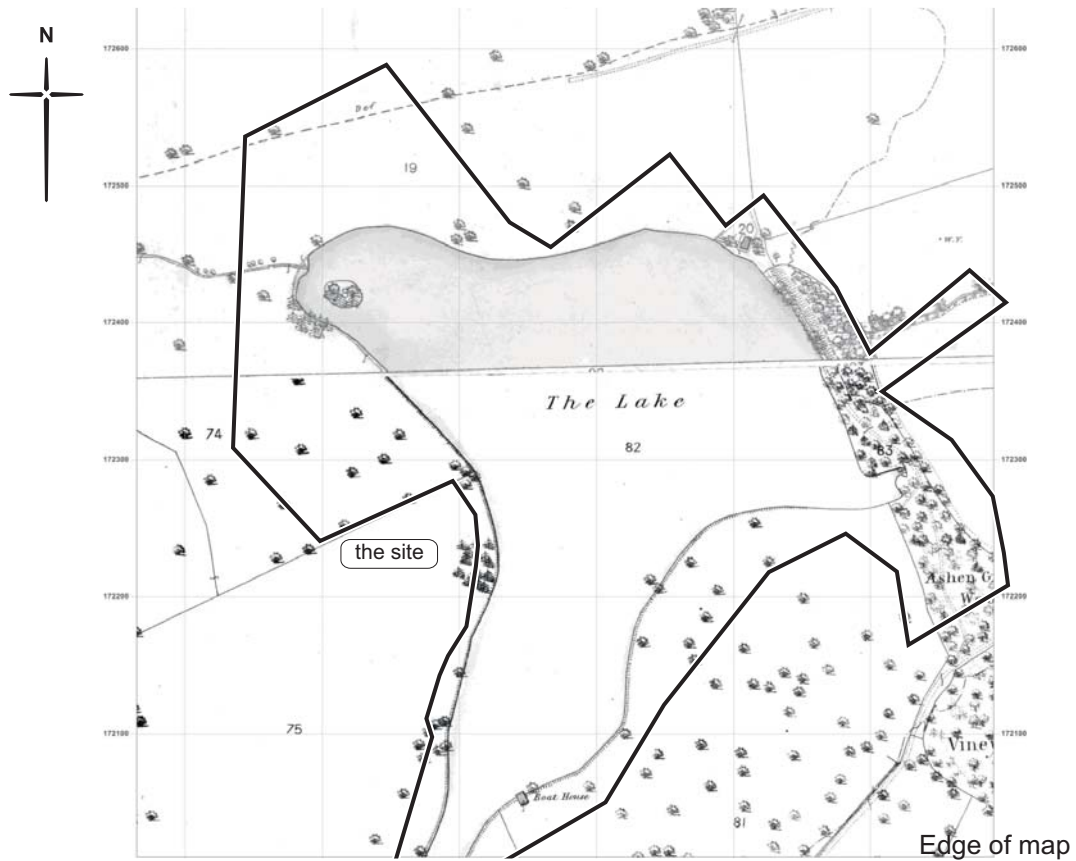


Fig 5 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25":mile map of 1865 (not to scale)

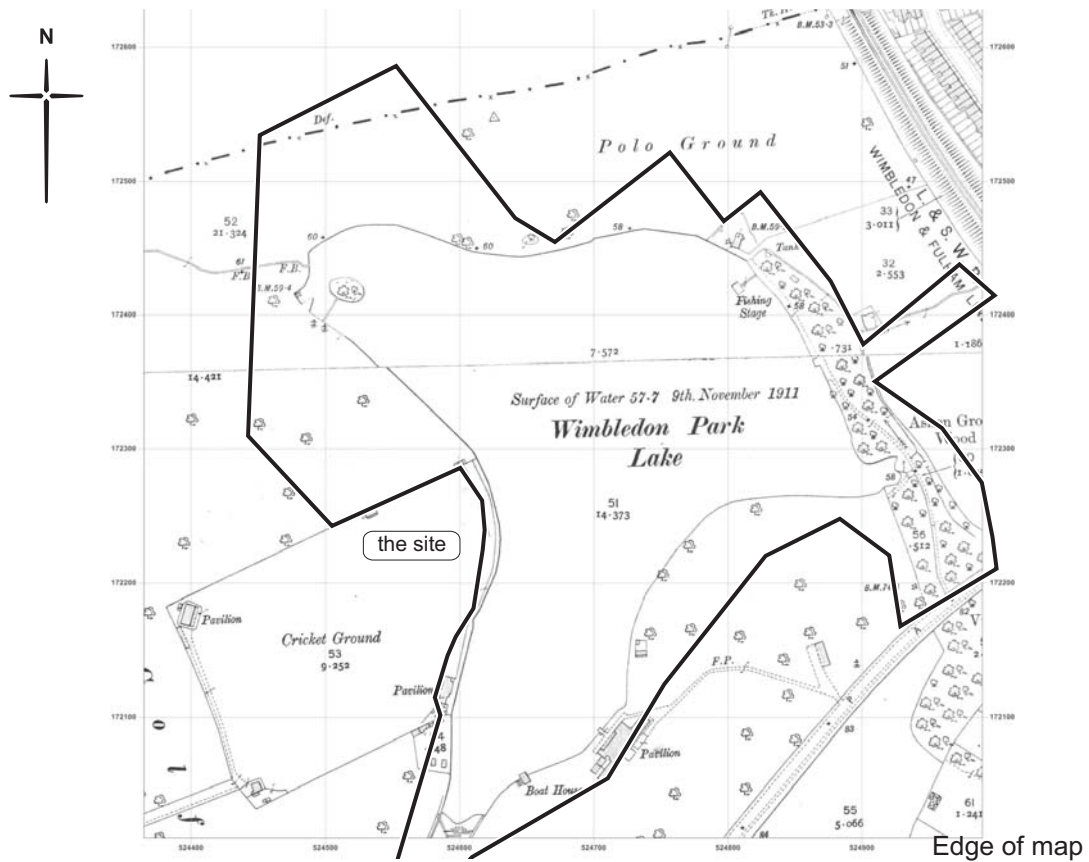


Fig 6 Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25":mile map of 1913 (not to scale)

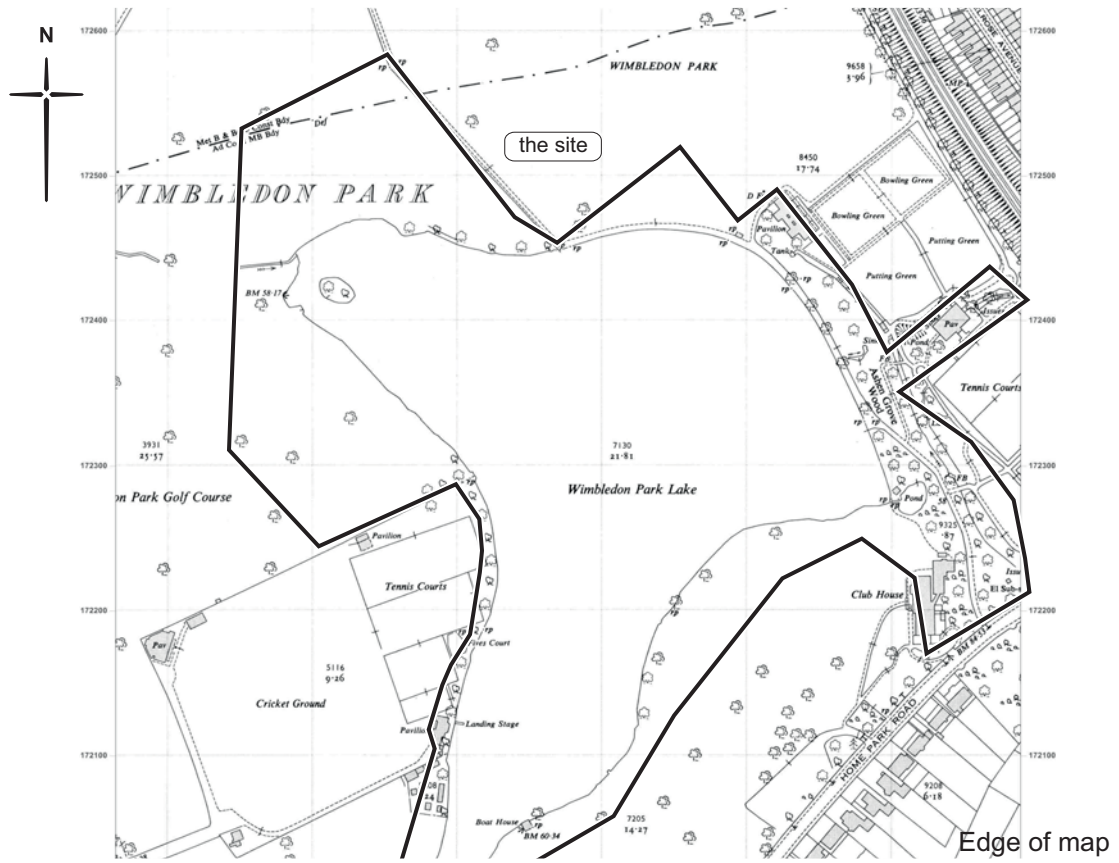


Fig 7 Ordnance Survey 25":mile map of 1950 (not to scale)



Fig 8 Photo of Wimbledon Park Lake taken from the north-east, showing the south-west bank. MOLA photo 2018



Fig 9 Photo of Wimbledon Park Lake and the south-eastern bank, showing the present golf course and landscaping. Taken facing south, MOLA photo 2018



Fig 10 Photo showing Wimbledon Park and the sloping ground levels. Taken facing north-east. MOLA photo 2018



Fig 11 Photo showing artificial variation in ground levels from the adjacent tennis courts up to the lakeside, taken facing west. MOLA photo 2018