

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at Carshalton High School for Girls,
Carshalton, Sutton**

Site Code: HSQ-06

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 274 649

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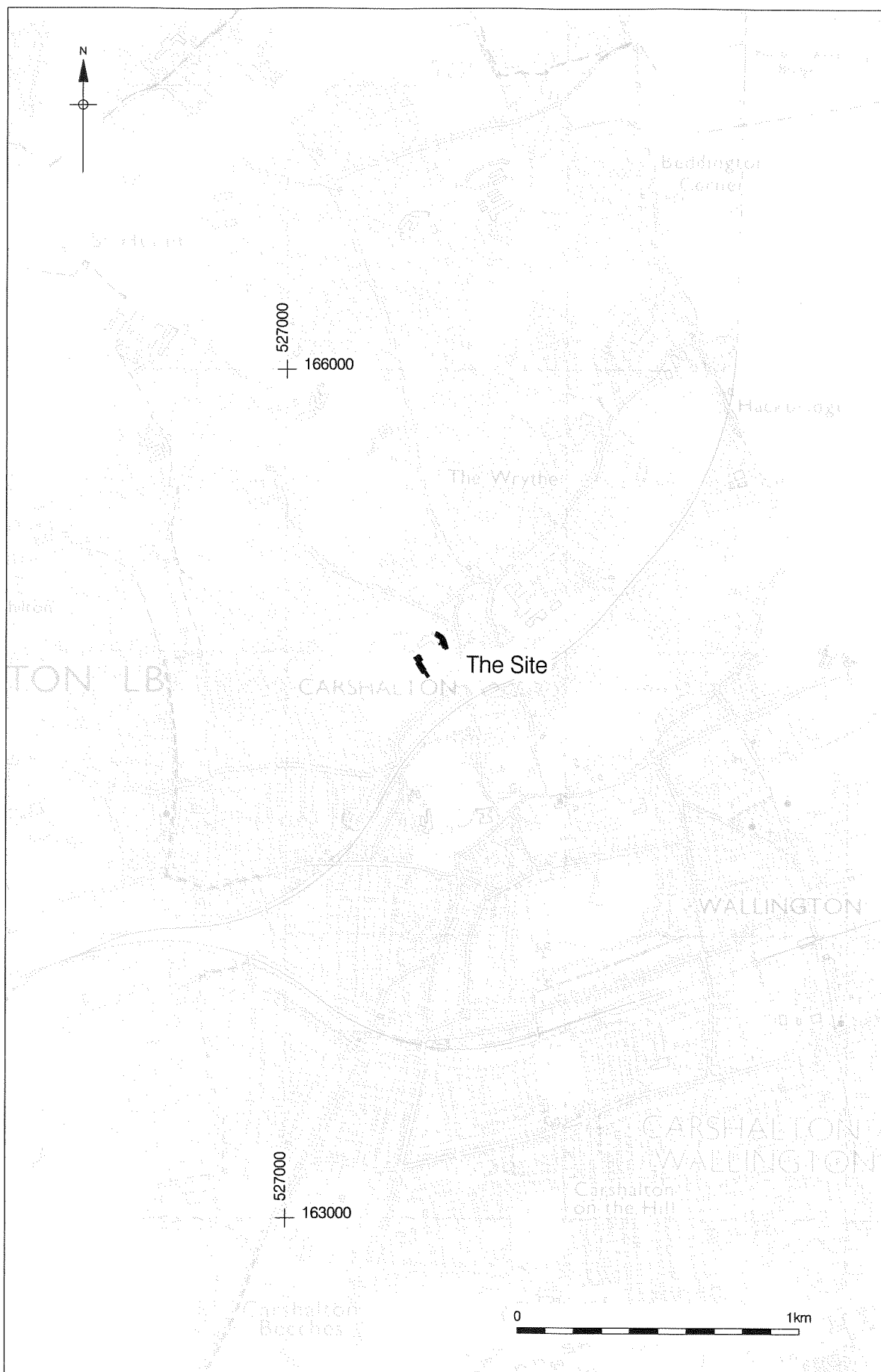
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken at Carshalton High School for Girls, Carshalton, Sutton. The project incorporated monitoring foundations for one permanent and three temporary structures, connecting service trenches, soakaways and a pathway to the west of the school and the foundation transect for the new Science and Technology building to the east of the school. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 274 649. The project was commissioned by Curl la Tourelle Architects, and Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook the fieldwork between 3rd - 4th June 2006, 24th-25th July 2006 and 31st January – 15th February 2007.
- 1.2 In the area to the west of the school the watching brief identified natural sand and gravel sealed by post-medieval sub-soil truncated by twentieth century deposits, which was overlain by modern topsoil.
- 1.3 The foundation transect to the east of site encountered natural sand and gravels that was sealed by modern made ground and overlain with tarmac.
- 1.4 No significant archaeological deposits were encountered on site.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at Carshalton High School for Girls, Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton between 3rd - 4th and 24th -25th July 2006, during ground reduction works and later between 31st January – 15th February 2007, during the excavation of the foundation transect for the new Science and Technology building. The work was commissioned by Curl la Tourelle Architects. The site was project managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology by Gary Brown and supervised by the authors.
- 2.2 The site is bounded to the east by West Street, to the north by the Carshalton Athletic Football Club, and to the south by the residential street, Colston Avenue (Fig 1). The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 274 649.
- 2.3 The first phase of works, undertaken in 2006, concentrated on the western side of Carshalton High School (Fig 2). The area under development consisted of a five rectangular plots. Each plot was to accommodate a classroom block, thus within these plots small squares were stripped for foundation footings. In addition eight service trenches were excavated between the classroom blocks. An area was also stripped to provide a pathway linking the classrooms and three soakaways were excavated.
- 2.4 The second phase of works, undertaken in early 2007, was located on the eastern side of the school (Fig 3). A network of narrow trenches was excavated and then backfilled with concrete, which were to form the foundations of the new Science and Technology building.
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be stored by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. until their eventual deposition in the Museum of London.
- 2.7 The site was assigned the code HSQ-06.



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



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▨▨▨▨ Unexcavated Areas

Figure 2
Site Location
1:625 at A3

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning" providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Structure and Local Plan policy and by other material.
- 3.3 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the London borough of Sutton and states:

"Policy BE40 - Archaeological Field Evaluations:

BEFORE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS ARE CONSIDERED WITHIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS THE COUNCIL MAY REQUIRE A PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION TO BE UNDERTAKEN, IN ACCORDANCE WITH A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION TO BE APPROVED IN ADVANCE BY THE COUNCIL. WHERE THERE ARE REASONABLE GROUNDS TO BELIEVE THAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OUTSIDE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS MAY BE UNDER THREAT, THE COUNCIL WILL, WHERE APPROPRIATE, REQUIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION TO BE UNDERTAKEN ON SITES OVER 0.4 HECTARES (1 ACRE), PRIOR TO DEVELOPMENT.

Policy BE41 - Preservation of Remains:

THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO ENSURE THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND THEIR SETTINGS ARE PERMANENTLY PRESERVED (PREFERABLY FOR PUBLIC ACCESS AND DISPLAY) AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, ARE GIVEN STATUTORY PROTECTION.

Policy BE42 - Archaeological Agreements:

THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO ENSURE, BY WAY OF AGREEMENT WITH THE DEVELOPER, THAT EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OF IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND OTHER ASSOCIATED WORKS ARE UNDERTAKEN PRIOR TO DEVELOPMENT.

Policy BE43 - Investigation of Archaeological Sites:

WHEN GRANTING PLANNING PERMISSION THE COUNCIL MAY IMPOSE CONDITIONS TO ENSURE THAT EXCAVATION IS UNDERTAKEN PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT. THIS WORK SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION TO BE APPROVED IN ADVANCE BY THE COUNCIL.”

4 GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The British Geological Survey map 270 of the area (1:50 000 Series) indicates that unclassified terrace gravels are underlying the site. Site investigations confirm the presence of gravels.

4.2 The site lies on ground at an approximate height of 34.00m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

Previous investigations on the site have yielded few archaeological findings. Excavations in 2001 (WSG 01, TQ 2749065000) found only subsoil/made ground overlying natural gravels, likewise no archaeological features were reported from earlier excavations in 1997 (WTT 97, TQ 27496500). Similar findings derived from excavations along West Street, bordering the site to the east (WCN 99, TQ 2770 6475). The area of Carshalton however, has yielded a number of prehistoric finds and evidence of settlement, in addition to some possible Roman occupation. Findings relating to Roman occupation appear to be limited well to the south of the site. Archaeological potential for all periods at Carshalton High School for Girls is therefore assumed to be low.

5.2 PREHISTORIC

- 5.2.1 Bronze Age pottery and flints were found at site WEC 02 (TQ 2765064580), in addition to late Iron Age pottery, in Davis Yard, West Street, which borders the eastern edge of the site.
- 5.2.2 Excavations in 1990 recorded a ditch presumed to be of Iron Age date (CHS 90, TQ 27506505).
- 5.2.3 Excavations at St. Mary's Cottage, Church Hill at TQ 27946494, site SC003, found a number of flints dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Ages. Struck prehistoric flints were also found at site SSN02, TQ 2772564405, at St Mary's Roman Catholic Junior School, Shorts Road. However, both these sites lie well to the south and south-west of Carshalton High School for Girls.
- 5.2.4 A midden deposit, containing 50 sherds of late Bronze Age pottery and hundreds of burnt flint fragments were found during excavations at Pound Street (PND 98, TQ 27406460).

5.3 ROMAN

- 5.3.1 Site WEC 02 (TQ 2765064580) yielded the remains of a possible Roman building, dating to the first and second centuries, and an additional late second century building. These derived from West Street, which borders the eastern edge of the school site.

- 5.3.2 One possible Roman sherd was discovered during excavations at St Mary's Hospital, (QME 00, TQ2816062675), however this is well to the south of the study site.

5.4 ANGLO SAXON AND EARLY MEDIEVAL

- 5.4.1 Carshalton first appears in the *Domesday Book* of 1186 under the name of 'Aultone' thought to mean 'settlement by the spring' (Hibbert and Weinreb:1983).
- 5.4.2 Carshalton church dates to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (ibid), however this lies well to the south of the site.
- 5.4.3 Two sherds of possibly Saxon pottery were found at TQ 27946494, St Mary's Cottage, Church Hill, to the south of the site in question.
- 5.4.4 Excavations at Grove Park, Carshalton High Street (GVP 99, TQ 2401 6451), discovered flint and mortar foundations of a late twelfth century/early thirteenth century stone building, thought to be the manor house of Stonecourt.
- 5.4.5 Saxon spindle whorls and pottery were found during the course of excavations along pound street (PND 98, TQ 27406460).

5.5 LATE MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL

- 5.5.1 Several mid-late 18th century pits and an 18th century wall were discovered at the Greyhound public house, Pound Street (PDT 99, TQ 27886445).
- 5.5.2 The foundations for an 18th century building, thought to be part of a stable block belonging to Carshalton House were discovered during excavations along Pound Street (PND 98, TQ 27406460).
- 5.5.3 Excavations in 1990 (CHS 90, TQ 27506505) revealed a post-medieval boundary ditch and possible Victorian well.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 All excavated areas were laid out by the groundwork contractors in accordance with the proposed development plan. All ground reduction works were undertaken with a mechanical excavator under the supervision of an archaeologist.
- 6.2 The areas of development located on the western side of the school consisted of five main blocks, C1, C3, C4, C12 and area D, eight service trenches, three soakaways, and ground reduction for a pathway.
- 6.3 Area C1, the setting for a permanent classroom block, measured 10.30m x 9.40m, contained twenty 0.90m x 0.70m x 0.45m foundation footings.
- 6.4 Areas C3 and C4, both designated for temporary structures, measured 30.48m x 8.30m combined, and contained twelve 0.90m x 0.60m x 0.20m and twenty-four 1.70m x 0.60m x 0.20m footings.
- 6.5 Area C12, allocated for a temporary structure, measured 15.30m x 8.00m, containing three 0.80m x 0.70m x 0.20m and twelve 2.00m x 0.70 x 0.20m footings.
- 6.6 Area D, also allotted a temporary structure, measured 20.00m x 7.40m and contained 32 0.60m x 0.80m x 0.15m foundation footings.
- 6.7 Eight service trenches were also monitored. Between C4 and C12 lay service trench 1 measuring 7.50m x 0.30m x 0.60m. Service trench 2 connected area C12 with area D and measured 6.90m x 0.50m x 0.38m. Service trench 3 consisted of two approximately 5.00m x 0.30m x 0.45m trenches. Connecting C1 to pre-existing classrooms were service trenches 4 and 6, these measured 4.35m x 0.30m x 0.45m and 4.85m x 0.35m x 0.60m respectively. Service trench 5, measured 5.70m x 0.30m x 0.45m. Service trench 7 measured 3.80m x 0.30m x 0.45m. A further service trench, trench 8, was installed to connect C1 with C3, this measured 6.10m x 0.45m x 0.38m.
- 6.8 Three soakaways were also dug. Soakaway 1 measured 1.25m x 1.95m x 1.68m and was connected to areas D and C12 by service trench 3. Soakaway 2, connected to areas C4 and C12 by service trench 7, measured 1.40m x 1.25m x 1.70m. Soakaway 3 lay to the north of area C1 and measured 1.10m x 1.55m x 1.22m. This was connected to area C1 by service trench 5.
- 6.9 Furthermore, a central pathway, area A, was dug parallel to the main classroom blocks. This measured 64.60m x 1.90m (widening to 3.20m at either end) x 0.20m.

- 6.10 The area of development located on the eastern side of the school consisted of a network of narrow trenches, which formed a continuous foundation transect for the new building.
- 6.11 The area covered by the trenches measured 70.00m north-south x 17.50m east-west x 0.80m-1.20m depth. Individual trenches varied between 1.00m–70.00m in length, 0.60m-0.80m in width, and between 0.80m –1.20m in depth.
- 6.12 A single context recording system was used on site. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and/or exposed features were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:100, 1:50, and 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. A digital photographic record was also kept of all the trenches excavated during the foundation transect operations in 2007. No finds were collected.
- 6.13 Levels for deposits on the eastern side of site were derived from spot heights on Curl la Tourelle Architects Foundation plan drawing S/10 (revision C2). These spot heights taken across the car park varied in height between 33.75m OD and 33.30m OD. No such information was available for the western part of the site, so an approximate level of 34.00m OD, consistent with the surrounding topography, has been used.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

7.1 PHASE 1 – NATURAL

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered on the western area of site was layer [36], a mid brownish-orange silty sand layer with frequent sub-angular pebbles and flint nodules was observed in Soakaway 3. This measured 1.55m east-west and 1.10m north-south and 0.06m thick, it reached a maximum height of 32.86m OD. This was interpreted to be natural sandy gravel and lay beneath layer [35]. Layer [35] consisted of dark brownish-black silty coarse sand with frequent inclusions of small angular pebbles and shell fragments. This measured 1.55m east-west, 1.10m north-south and 0.10m thick, it reached a maximum height of 32.96m OD. Layer [35] also contained no anthropogenic material and was therefore interpreted to be a natural layer.
- 7.1.2 Sealing layer [35] was layer [41] as found in Soakaway 3. Consisting of light yellowish grey coarse sand and shell fragments, this deposit measured 0.35m east-west and 0.04m thick and was only visible in section. This layer reached a maximum height of 33.00m OD. Similar layers were observed in Soakaways 1 and 2, as layers [40] and [28] respectively. Layers [28] and [40] were also a light brownish/yellowish grey coarse sand and shell mixture. These measured 1.35m east-west, 1.40m north-south and 0.35m thick (layer [28]) and 1.95m east-west, 1.25m north-south and 0.08m thick (layer [40]). Considering the similarities in composition, and comparable depth of these layers, they were thought to be part of the same depositional event.
- 7.1.3 Overlying layer [40] in Soakaway 1 was natural gravel [39]. This measured 1.95m east-west, 1.25m north-south and 1.05m thick. Layer [39] comprised mid brownish orange silty sand containing frequent medium sub-angular pebbles and flint nodules. This layer reached a maximum height of 33.25m OD.
- 7.1.4 Natural deposits were also found in the eastern part of the site, during ground works for the foundation transect. Referred to as [48] it was a loose, light to mid yellow-grey mixture of sand and varying sizes of sub-rounded flint gravels. Seen at the base of all the foundation transect trenches it was encountered at a maximum height of 33.20m OD.

7.2 PHASE 2 – POST-MEDIEVAL (figure 3)

- 7.2.1 Post-medieval deposits were encountered in the western part of the site. Layer [3], a mid brownish-yellow sandy silt layer with frequent sub-angular flint pebbles and occasional CBM fragments was observed in Area C1. This measured 10.30m north-south and 9.40m east-west and 0.25m thick, it reached a maximum height of 33.78m OD. This layer was truncated by cut [7]. Layer [3] was equated with layer [11] as found in area C12. Layer [11] measured 0.30m thick and consisted of a mid brownish-yellow sandy silt/gravel, containing frequent inclusions of sub-angular flint pebbles. Layers [3] and [11] were interpreted to be redeposited natural dump layers, possibly levelling deposits. Similar deposits were found in Area D and Soakaways 1, 2 and 3 as layers [17], [38], [27] and [34]. These layers had the same silty sand composition with frequent gravel and flint nodules with thicknesses varying from 0.25m in [38] to 1.05m in layer [34]. The observation of abandoned service pipes during excavation for Soakaway 3 confirmed that these deposits were not natural.
- 7.2.2 Truncating layer [3] was linear cut [7]. The cut exhibited vertical sides with a sharp break at top, measuring 0.05m north-south and 0.24m deep to limit of excavation, as seen in section from square 13 (Area C1). The cut appears to be aligned with cuts [13] to the north in square 10, and cut [15] in square 18. These cuts were therefore equated and interpreted to be part of one continuous linear feature, measuring approximately 3m north-south and 2m east-west, on a north-south alignment, it reached a maximum height of 33.80m OD. Cuts [7], [13] and [15] were filled by [6], [12] and [14] respectively. These fills were also equated, consisting of a compacted mid brownish-yellow silty sand/gravel, containing frequent inclusions of small-medium sized sub-angular flint nodules. No dating material was recovered. A similar gravel deposit [5] was observed in squares 14 and 17 in area C1. This deposit also consisted of a mid brownish-yellow silty sand/gravel. In section, from both squares, [5] measures 0.90m north-south and 0.25m thick. In plan of area C1, these deposits follow the alignment formed by fill [6], and were therefore equated to also be fill from cut [7] and reached a similar maximum height of 33.82m OD. Similar to the other fills, deposit [5] contained no dating evidence.
- 7.2.3 No post-medieval deposits were encountered in the foundation transect in the eastern part of the site.

7.3 PHASE 3 - MODERN

- 7.3.1 In the western part of the site sealing fill [6] was layer [4], measuring 10.30m north-south, 9.40m east-west and 0.04m thick, covering approximately half of area C1. This consisted of a friable, light whitish grey sandy silt layer. Layer [4] contained moderate small-medium sub-angular pebbles with frequent mortar flecks and occasional small-medium CBM, glass and pot fragments. The layer was therefore interpreted to be a twentieth century dump layer and reached a maximum height of 33.83m OD. A similar deposit was observed in Soakaway 3 as layer [33]. This comprised a light grey sandy silt with moderate small to medium sub-angular pebbles, occasional small to medium CBM fragments, occasional small glass fragments and frequent flecks of mortar. Deposit [33] measured 1.55m east-west, 1.00m north-south and 0.02m thick, and reached a maximum height of 33.82m OD. This was also interpreted to be a 20th century dumped layer and thought to be part of the same layer as [4].
- 7.3.2 Layer [4] was sealed by layer [2], a mid greyish-brown fine sandy silt. This contained occasional medium fragments of CBM and plastic, and occasional small pot fragments and small-medium sub-angular flint nodules. Layer [2] was interpreted to be topsoil and measured between 0.20-0.40m thick in all areas and reached a maximum height of 34.00m OD. It was identified as deposits [9], [1], [8], [16], [37], [26] and [32] in areas A, C3/4, C12, D and Soakaways 1-3.
- 7.3.3 Within the foundation transect the sand and gravel natural, [48], was sealed by a fairly thick layer of modern made ground. A loose, mid to dark grey-brown, gritty, silty sand with frequent concrete, brick, and plastic piping fragments, occasional disused cabling, frequent large-small sized flint nodules, and also occasional twentieth century glass shards and crisp packets. This layer is presumed to be part of the original build of the car park and has truncated any and all of the archaeological deposits on this side of the school. It reached a height of 33.70m OD and had a maximum depth of 0.56m. This made ground was sealed by a thin layer of rubble/ leveling sand [+] and subsequently by tarmac [+].

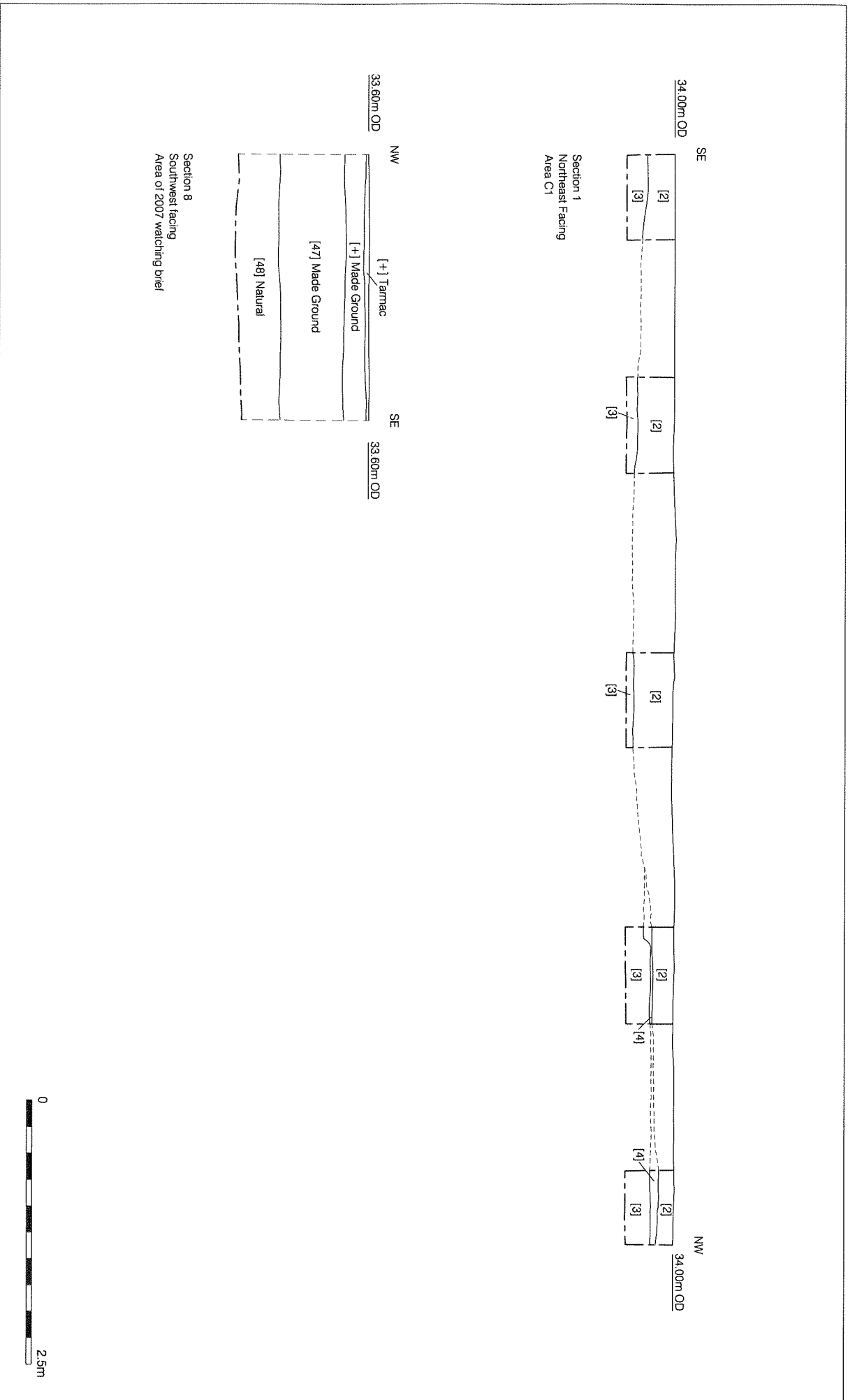


Figure 3
 Sections 1 & 8
 1:50 at A4

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS (Figure 3)

- 8.1 The watching brief was intended to identify and record archaeological material during the ground reduction phase of the redevelopment of land at Carshalton High School for Girls in preparation for the relocation of new science and technology blocks. The principal objective was to determine the presence of any archaeological activity on site.
- 8.2 The earliest deposits encountered on site were natural sands and gravels. Initially found in the areas cleared for Soakaways 1, 2 and 3 to the west of the school, constituting an orange sandy-gravel [35], with overlying natural sand/shell and gravel layers. Natural was also encountered in the base of the foundation transect to the east of the school, where it consisted of sand and gravel [48].
- 8.3 The ground works to the west of the school encountered post-medieval subsoil. The earliest of these was a re-deposited layer of silty sand and gravel, [3]. This was cut by a possibly 20th century linear truncation oriented north-south across the north eastern part of the site, occupied by area C1, and filled by [6]. Sealing fill [6] was a layer of 20th century dumped material [4]. This layer also stretched across the north-eastern part of the site appearing in areas C1 and only in the north-eastern most section of C4. Sealing all areas was a modern topsoil layer [2] which was equated with layers [1], [8], [9], [16], [37], [26] and [32].
- 8.4 The foundation transect revealed that the terraced natural gravel and sand was sealed by modern made ground [47] and tarmac [+]. This is indicative of the post-medieval sub-soil, revealed to the west of the school, having been totally stripped during the construction of the school's car park.
- 8.5 No archaeologically significant deposits were observed anywhere on site. Due to the negative results obtained the watching brief was ceased, by mutual agreement, prior to the completion of all groundworks.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Curl la Tourelle Architects for commissioning the project on behalf of LB Sutton, English Heritage for monitoring the project, and Mansell Construction Services Ltd. for their help on site.
- 9.2 The authors would like to thank Gary Brown and Chris Mayo for project management of the site and editing this report, and Dave Harris for the illustrations.

10 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Appendices

1 – Context Register

2 – Site Matrix

3 – OASIS Data Collection Form

APPENDIX 1

Context Number	Trench	Plan Number	Section Number	Phase	Type	Description	Highest	Lowest
1	C3/C4	C3/C4		3	Layer	Topsoil, yellow/brown sandy silt	34	33.8
2	C1	C1	1, 2	3	Layer	Topsoil, grey/brown sandy silt	34	34
3	C1	C1,Tr4,Tr8,Soak3	1, 2	2	Layer	Redeposited Natural, brown/yellow silty sand	33.78	33.75
4	C1		1, 2	3	Layer	Dump layer, grey sandy silt/mortar	33.83	33.79
5	C1		2	2	Fill	Fill of [7] brown/yellow silty sand/gravel	33.82	33.8
6	C1		2	2	Fill	Fill of [7] brown/yellow silty sand/gravel	33.8	33.8
7	C1		2	2	Cut	Linear cut, poss for services	33.8	33.55
8	C12	C12	5	3	Layer	Topsoil, yellow/brown sandy silt	34	34
9	A	A		3	Layer	Topsoil, grey/brown sandy silt	34	34
10						VOID EQUATED WITH [8]		
11	C12	C12	5	2	Layer	Redeposited Natural yellow/brown sandy silt	33.7	
12	C1			2	Fill	Fill of [13] brown/yellow silty sand/gravel	33.8	
13	C1			2	Cut	Linear cut, poss for services	33.8	33.55
14	C1			2	Fill	Fill of [15] brown/yellow silty sand/gravel	33.8	33.8
15	C1			2	Cut	Linear cut, poss for services	33.8	33.55
16	D	D		3	Layer	Topsoil, grey/brown sandy silt	34	34
17	D	D		2	Layer	Redeposited Natural, brown/yellow silty sand	33.88	33.85
18						VOID EQUATED WITH [38]		
19						VOID EQUATED WITH [37]		
20						VOID EQUATED WITH [2]		
21						VOID EQUATED WITH [3]		
22						VOID EQUATED WITH [32]		
23						VOID EQUATED WITH [34]		
24						VOID EQUATED WITH [2]		
25						VOID EQUATED WITH [3]		
26	Soak 2		4	3	Layer	Topsoil, yellow/brown sandy silt	34	34
27	Soak 2	Soak 2	4	2	Layer	Redeposited natural, brown/orange silty sand	33.7	33.7

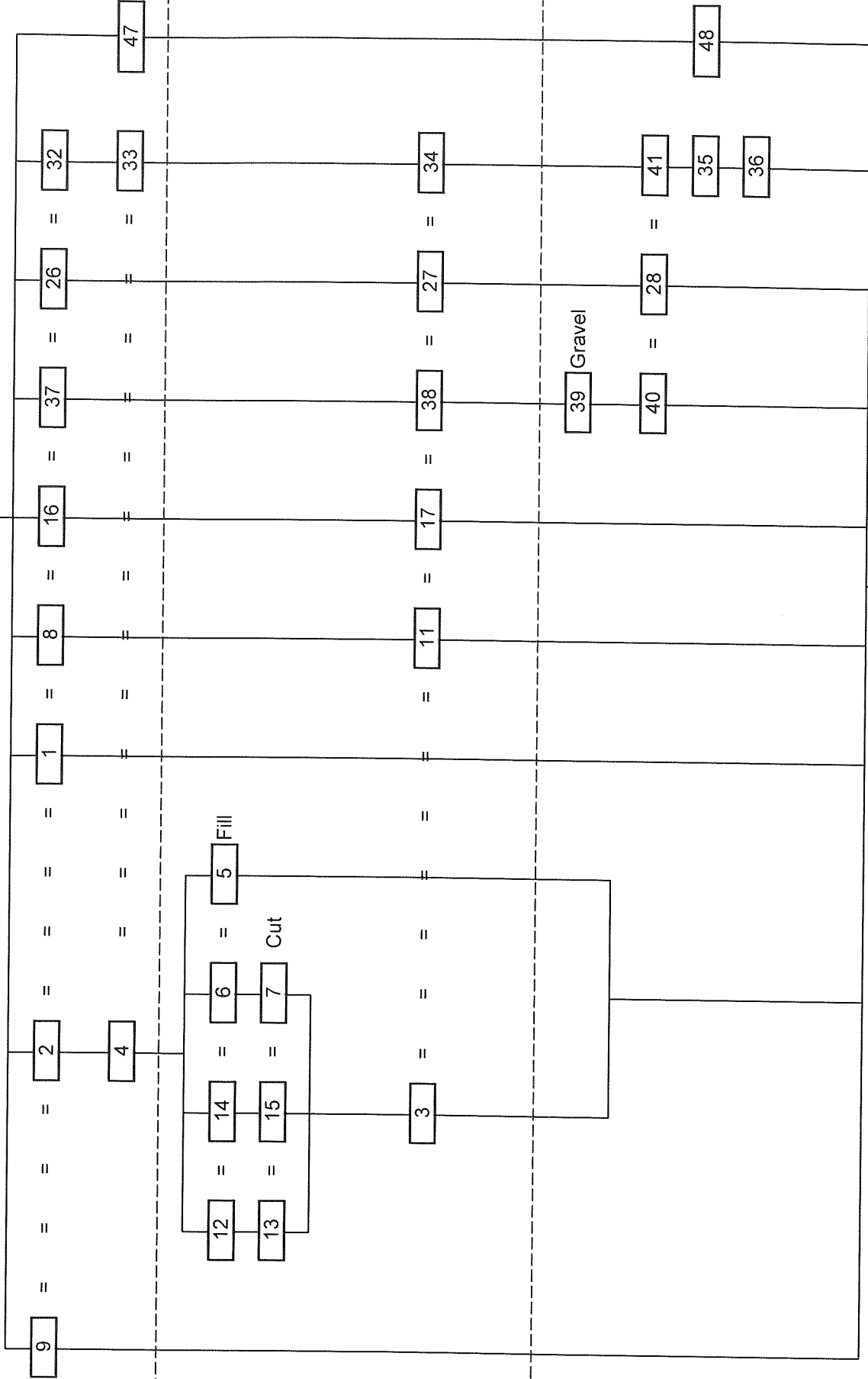
Context Number	Trench	Plan Number	Section Number	Phase Type	Description	Highest	Lowest
28	Soak 2	Soak 2	4	1	Natural sand	32.65	32.65
29					VOID EQUATED WITH [2]		
30					VOID EQUATED WITH [4]		
31					VOID EQUATED WITH [3]		
32	Soak 3		3	3	Topsoil, yellow/brown sandy silt	34	34
33	Soak 3		3	3	Dump layer, grey sandy silt/mortar	33.82	33.8
34	Soak 3	Soak 3	3	2	Redeposited natural brown/yellow silty sand	33.8	33.8

Context Number	Trench	Plan Number	Section Number	Phase Type	Description	Highest	Lowest
35	Soak 3		3	1	Natural shelly sand	32.96	32.9
36	Soak 3	Soak 3	3	1	Natural sandy gravel	32.86	32.82
37	Soak 1			3	Topsoil, grey/brown sandy silt	34	34
38	Soak 1	Soak 1		2	Redeposited natural, yellow/brown silty sand	33.5	33.48
39	Soak 1			1	Natural sandy gravel	33.25	33.2
40	Soak 1	Soak 1		1	Natural shelly sand	32.25	32.2
41	Soak 3			1	Natural shelly sand	33	32.98
42					VOID (Test pit superceded by Foundation Transect)		
43					VOID (Test pit superceded by Foundation Transect)		
44					VOID (Test pit superceded by Foundation Transect)		
45					VOID (Test pit superceded by Foundation Transect)		
46					VOID (Test pit superceded by Foundation Transect)		
47	Tr.11 &12	Trenches 11 & 12	8	3	Modern Made Ground	33.7	33.25
48	Tr.11 &12	Trenches 11 & 12	8	1	Natural Sand and Gravel	33.2	32.7

CASHALTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS: HSQ-06

A C1 C3/4 C12 D SOAK 1 SOAK 2 SOAK 3 Tr. 11+12

+



Phase 3: 20th Century

Phase 2: Undated/Post-Med

Phase 1: Natural

APPENDIX 3 OASIS form

OASIS ID: preconst1-24515

Project details

Project name Carshalton High School for Girls, Carshalton, Sutton

Short description of the project An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Carshalton High School for Girls in Carshalton, Sutton. The project involved the monitoring of foundations for four structures with connecting service trenches, soakaways and a pathway to the west of the school and the foundation transect for a new Science and Technology building to the east of the school. On the western side of the school the watching brief identified natural sand and gravel sealed by post-medieval sub-soil which had been truncated by modern deposits and overlain with modern topsoil. Within the foundation transect to the east of the school natural sand and gravels were found to be sealed by a thick layer of modern made ground and overlain with tarmac. No significant archaeological deposits were encountered on the site.

Project dates Start: 03-06-2006 End: 15-02-2007

Previous/future work Not known / Not known

Any associated project reference codes HSQ 06 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 3 - Built over

Monument type MADE GROUND Modern

Monument type SUB SOIL Post Medieval

Methods & techniques 'Visual Inspection'

Development type Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church,

	school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SUTTON CARSHALTON Carshalton High School for Girls
Postcode	SM5 2QX
Study area	62500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 274 649 51.3683400950 -0.169625351519 51 22 06 N 000 10 10 W Point
Height OD	Min: 32.90m Max: 33.20m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Gary Brown
Project supervisor	Amelia Fairman
Project supervisor	James Young Langthorne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Curl La Tourelle Architects

Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	HSQ 06
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	HSQ 06
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Drawing', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Unpublished Text'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Carshalton High School for Girls, Carshalton, Sutton
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Fairman, A.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Langthorne, J.
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